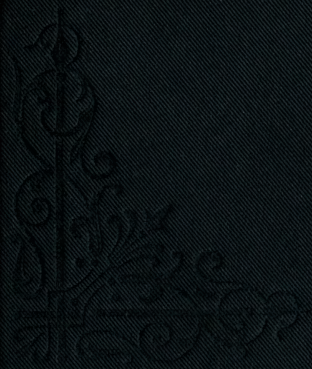
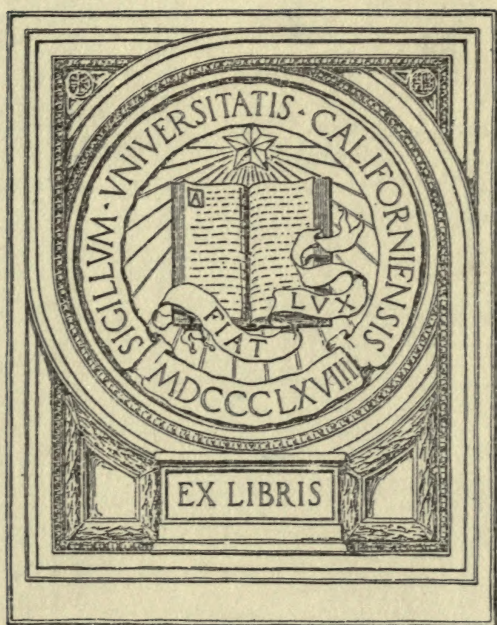




UTAH

AS IT IS






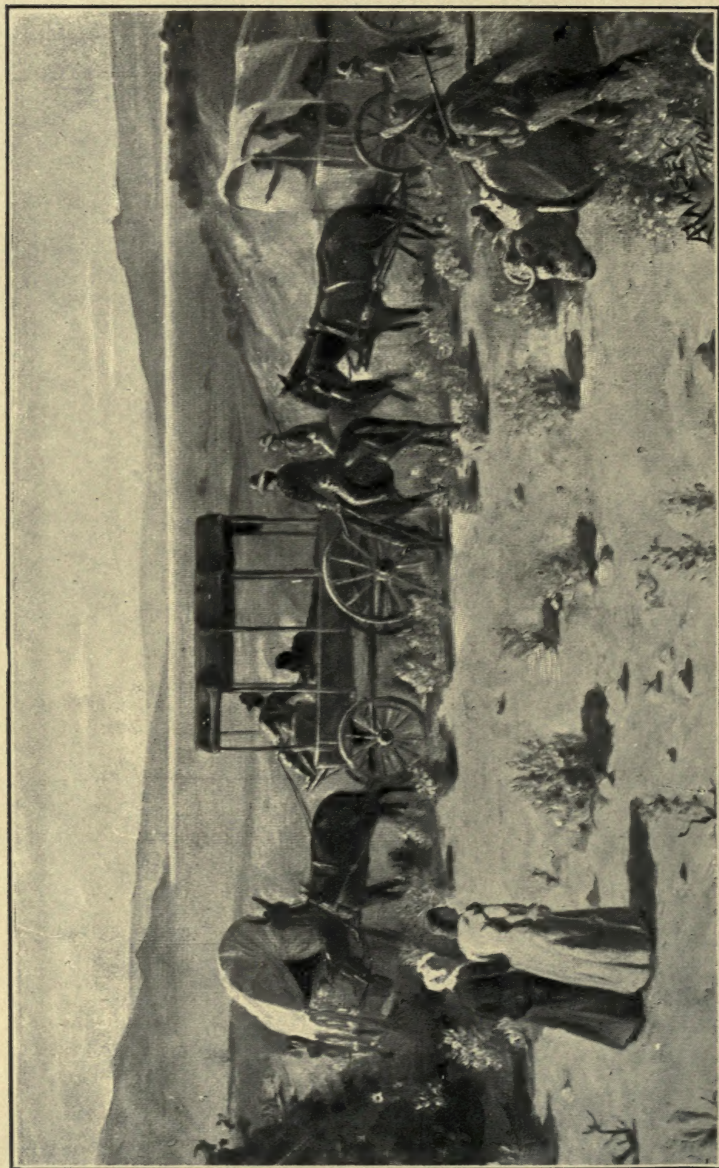
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To my friend
Col. M. M. Knight
with lasting regard
of
S. A. Kenner

Salt Lake City Utah
Decem 27. 1905



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THE PIONEERS' FIRST VIEW OF SALT LAKE VALLEY.

"THIS IS THE PLACE..... HERE WILL BE BUILT THE TEMPLE OF OUR GOD."

UTAH AS IT IS.

With a Comprehensive
Statement of

UTAH AS IT WAS.

Showing the Founding, Growth and Present Status of
the Commonwealth.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

BY

S. A. KENNER,

Author of "The Practical Politician," "Handbook
of Utah" and other Publications.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 1904.
THE DESERET NEWS.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

A GREAT deal has been said and written on the subject to which the subjoined chapters relate, showing that it is an interesting one; and all is not yet said by any means. Each succeeding day adds something to a story already full of wonders which are none the less wonderful because familiar and none the less entertaining because told before. In this volume, however, will be found much, even in the domain of history, that has not previously made its way into print, not necessarily through the neglect of the historian but rather for the reason above suggested—that no one man or any limited number of them, and no publication, could possibly tell it all. But it is not so much with history per se as with current events, not so much with established facts of the past as with the developments of the present and the possibilities of the future as relates to our beloved State, that these pages have to do. And yet history is by no means slighted; on the contrary, the earlier portions of the book in their entirety and much that follows incidentally are devoted to that line of labor; and without desiring to waft any garlands in my own direction, it is said without hesitancy that the work as to that

has been as fully done as it could be within the space occupied.

This book, it will be observed, is constructed on a different plan from any other production relating to Utah ever placed before the public. Each subject dealt with has a department to itself showing its commencement, progress and present development, together with the people who did or directed the work. The first of everything is a conspicuous feature herein—the first comers, the first planting, the first house, the first school, the first mining, the first railroad, and so on, making what might be called a Pioneer book as to everything, but more particularly as to the honored Pioneers themselves, concerning whom too much cannot be said.

The sketches of numerous people in all the varied walks of life, contained in these pages, people who have built up, improved, established enterprises, developed, labored, educated and advanced, themselves constitute a comprehensive history of the commonwealth and every phase of its development; while the illustrations, in their great number, variety and scope, help out the telling in no small measure.

Not only are the moral and material characteristics of Utah thoroughly shown up, but the domain of the fine arts has not been neglected. As the good Bishop in *Les Miserables* (by the bye, I believe all bishops are good) says, "The beautiful in life may be as useful as the useful, even more so," and who is there that does not subscribe to the statement? Also the military feature has a showing and, in fact, but little in any

line has escaped attention even though not coming within the range of substantial and productive existence.

To those who did and dared at the beginning when all was forbidding and drear; who built not for a day but for all time and for all people; who were not Argonauts in quest of golden fleece, but the avant couriers of a mighty civilization and founders of a work so vast and enduring that its duration must extend to the limits of time; to them and their worthy successors and descendants this volume is respectfully dedicated.

S. A. K.

UTAH AS IT IS.

centuries had awaited the call to come forth and add their nourishing and beautifying power to the beings and things of the upper earth. While the foundations of this reign were laid away back amid the mists of antiquity and threatened to continue until "the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds," it was at the middle of the nineteenth century from the advent of the Master destined to be overthrown and its power forever destroyed.

One day, just before the period of time last spoken of, some strange sounds cleft the all-pervading solitude. One was that of a woodman's ax, another the rumbling of a wheeled vehicle, while another was that of a human voice—a human being who had not been born and reared in the wilds and whose reddened skin was not the result of heredity. These were the notes of warning that the beginning of the end of the existing sway had come. The dust of the ages arose as a cloud of smoke leading to a promised land. The despot's outposts had been taken and his citadel soon capitulated. Then began the work of effacing, piece by piece; every vestige of the hoary, worthless rule was to go. The invaders tore up the soil and planted seeds; they pulled the streams from out their channels and scattered them broadcast over the land. They stormed the crags, they hurled thunderbolts against the adamantine walls which buttressed the everlasting hills, and these yielding to the blasts, the hidden treasures of the ages were brought forth into the light of day; they dragged down, they built up, they struck to the right and to the left, and at last their victory was complete. "Civilization, on her luminous wings, soars, phoenix-like, to Jove." Having "scattered plenty o'er a smiling land," they can now "read their history in a nation's eyes."

THE STATE BUILDERS.

THEIR JOURNEY AND ADVENT, THEIR TRIBULATIONS AND TRIUMPHS.

MORE than half a century ago there appeared at the summit of one of the extreme western gorges of the Wasatch range, opposite the southern shores of the Great Salt Lake, a long, winding caravan of lumbering vehicles drawn by horses and oxen, whose sore-footed, weary tread indicated plainly enough how long and burdensome had been their journey; strung along in various positions was a motley array of men, women and children, dust-begrimed, travel-worn and rough-appearing, but with an expression of satisfaction upon each countenance because the end of the pilgrimage was spread out before them; the wearisome, wearing march was about concluded. Like a great jewel gleaming upon the shaggy breast of Nature, our now celebrated inland sea appeared at the northwestern corner of the landscape, while all around and about was the dismal, colorless sterility which had for so long been the chief characteristic of the country traversed. These people had come from the far-away East and were not on speculation bent, otherwise they would probably have gone on and pitched their tents within sight of the golden-shored Pacific, which even then was a land of great promise. The exact date of their arrival was July 24, 1847, but a vanguard of a few men came in the day before. The people were Mormons, and their head and front was a man of religious tendencies and instincts named Brigham Young. He and his followers had had a pretty hard time of it crossing an un-

settled, savage and barren wilderness of which they knew but little, to arrive at last in a place regarding which they knew nothing; but what they didn't know they proceeded to find out. They were looking out for a place to locate, where they would be so severely alone and so decidedly out of the way that the chances of another order to "move on," of which they had had several, would be exceedingly slim for a long time to come. They came, they saw, they conquered. The series of forced marches which eventuated their arrival here commenced at the Missouri river some three months previously. Those who now make the trip in half that number of days and have never "teamed it" across the plains can form no conception of the trials and travails besetting that all but desperate invasion of the dark domain of our continent. It was an experience not to be sought or coveted, but being possessed became a treasure of incomparable value. It made the refugees—for such in some sense they were—sturdy where irresolution had been, strong where weakness had existed, united in place of drifting apart, and hopeful of a successful outcome where previously there must have been some measure of dubiety.

It was altogether one of the most splendid performances from which the genius of progress ever withheld his smiles until complete success had crowned the performers' labors. When they could not make twenty miles a day they got as far as they could, and when progress was impracticable they waited patiently till the difficulties were overcome. Notwithstanding cattle or horses occasionally being lost, wagons breaking down, the scarcity of nourishing food, the uncertainty and apprehension naturally prevailing as to what the next march would develop, the sickness, the sadness, the sorrow and even the few deaths that occurred, there was no faltering from the purpose in chief, no deviation from the straightforward course, and no laxity in reliance upon the "protecting power of Divine Providence." So they jogged along.

Around camp fires at night, and occasionally while plod-

ding their weary way by day, songs made to order could be heard, the chorus being generally of the uproarious style and given with a vocal vigor that made the welkin ring and let the lurking savages know that the travelers were by no means afraid of being heard. One—a fair sample of these “songs”—ran like this, the tune being “Old Dan Tucker:”

Out the way for California,*
In the spring we'll take our journey,
Far beyond Arkansas' fountains,
Pass between the Rocky Mountains.

Old Governor Ford† he is so small
He has no room for soul at all;
He neither could be damned nor blessed
If heaven and hell should do their best.

Then out the way, &c.

The Mormons are a wonderful set,
The devil never has beat them yet.
Some have wives and some have none,
But a hundred and ten has Brigham Young.

Then out the way, &c.

There was any amount more of this rough-and-tumble doggerel, but enough is produced to give an idea of its character; to give an idea of its effectiveness, of the resonance and vehemence with which it was sung, would be quite impossible. It was a kind of surcease of sorrow, at once a means of dispelling for the moment the ugly memories of recently bygone days and affording a sort of relaxation, and as such was not without value. Surely those men needed relaxation. In addition to the troubles always apparent, they were weak-handed, and a large band of hostiles such as were numerous then, by making a rush could have blotted them out. The cause of this was the fact that 500 of their brethren, all able-bodied, were also on “the way to Cali-

* In those days “California” meant pretty much everything west of the Rocky Mountains.

† Governor of Illinois at the time of the Mormons' persecutions.

fornia" by a different route and for a different purpose, they having entered the service of the United States in its war with Mexico, and are known in history as the Mormon Battalion. All of these came to Utah later on from the west, some of them having participated in the experiences and scenes which attended the opening up of the golden era and making of California the great Mecca to which the devotees of the Mammon god flocked. The Battalion did its work honorably and well and none were lost. Nor were their services required by the



THE PIONEERS' RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Pioneers, who were bothered less by Indians than by some of the other disturbing agencies of nature, but this must be classed among the things providential. Finally the journey ended as stated.

It is quite impossible even to imagine the sensations of those people at that time. They were free from the visitations of mobbers and marauders, and, notwithstanding the subdued glare of hostile campfires at great distances and the discordant serenades of the nearer wild beasts, could at last lie down in peace and sleep the undisturbed sleep of those whose

consciences are void of offense. Their vigils were relaxed and they were at last free as the mountain air which fanned their cheeks and imparted vigor to their wearied bodies—American citizens, driven from their birthright, hounded from pillar to post, plundered, assaulted, all manner of religious and political persecution showered upon them—free at last as such citizens, but upon foreign soil! They were monarchs of all they surveyed now, the owners of all things surrounding them. There was none to oppose, as well as none to welcome; even had there been, the form of greeting must have been, “You are welcome to this vast field of nothingness; enjoy it if you can.” In this time of hardships ending but to begin anew, was there any thought of separation from the land to which they belonged but from which they had been expelled? If so, here was their grand opportunity. Their feet pressed the soil of Mexico, and even its laws could not reach them, so political as well as social independence was all at once within their grasp. How different from all this was what they actually did! The independence they sought was that promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, not that of Jefferson Davis; they would add to, not take from, the domain of their country, and their first important act, aside from securing some measures of personal comfort, was the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on a neighboring peak, thus proclaiming the new country to be territory of the United States, following this, as soon as practicable, with the organization of a provisional State government and making a formal request for admission as one of the grand sisterhood.

EARLY CALLERS.

IT WOULD take a nimbler, more analytical and more graphic pen than the one with which these lines are traced to tell, so that the reader would feel and appreciate, just what was

done and what manifested as an outflow of feeling when the jaded band "unhitched" and "turned out" for the last time, as far as their journeying was concerned. The approach of evening bearing with it no admonition of ceaseless vigil during the long hours of the night, and no need of careful and laborious arrangement of trappings, utensils and necessary things in readiness for hasty getting together and pulling out on the morrow, the discontinuance if not the demolition of the treadmill, so to speak, was surely the breaking of a direful strain, the beginning of a condition in which the strenuousness of a long period of onward plodding was overcome for the time being at least; and when night came, with its surcease of sounds except those most soothing to the senses—the rippling of the mountain stream and the cadence of the gentle breezes amid the vegetation on its banks—the "sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care" must have descended upon them as a benison. Such was the beginning of what we now behold on every hand as the triumph of mind over matter, of the subjugation of stubborn conditions, the establishment of the newer civilization of America.

The Mormons were by no means the first white people that had ever set foot in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, but they were the first settlers. The fact is, that the few others who had previously come here only waited about long enough to take a good look at the situation, to "size it up," so to speak, and then "strike the trail" again. They didn't want any of it, and of course didn't believe that anybody else would have it.

Back amid the times when there were no white people on this soil except occasionally interlopers who, if they had any fixed and definite purpose in coming to America have failed to hand down information of what it was, we read of Coronado, Cardenas and much later, about the time of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, Bonneville, who penetrated the western wilds further than either of his predecessors. In fact, he was the only one up to that time who actually reached

the territory settled upon some seventy years later by the Mormons, and he got no further north than the southern part of Utah Lake. A long interval followed, unmarked by the appearance of the venturesome white man, the spell being broken in 1824 by one whose name is synonymous with



JIM BRIDGER, THE FIRST WHITE MAN
IN SALT LAKE VALLEY.

mountaineering, frontiering and venturesome exploration generally. His name was James Bridger and he struck the Bear River country early in that year in company with a party of fur hunters. Soon after their advent he was made chairman of a committee of two to proceed down the river in a

canoe and see what could be seen, whereby he made the discovery of the Great Salt Lake and thus got his moccasin prints upon the soil surrounding it ahead of any other man of his race so far as known. Civilization had no attractions for him and eventually he settled on the spot which still bears his name, in western Wyoming—Fort Bridger; and two or three desultory companies of pilgrims bound for the eastern shores of the Pacific are recorded as having cut through a little ahead of the Mormons, but not much ahead, and as previously suggested, none camped longer than a night or so.

Bridger first crossed the plains when there were but few white men's homes west of St. Louis and none at all west of the Missouri. He passed through all manner of trying adventures, and fought and drove off as many as 150 Indians at a time. The man was utterly fearless. When he first saw the Great Salt Lake all the maps of the country were a blank, being marked up as the "Great American Desert." He rendered invaluable assistance to the surveyors for the route of the Union Pacific Railway, making many difficult places quite plain for them. He died July 17, 1881, at Westport, Missouri.

The next man after Bridger to penetrate the Wasatch range was "Jim" Baker, who came in 1834, and was John C. Fremont's most trusted scout. He was a great bear hunter and the proud possessor of several squaw wives whom he kept at his ranch in Colorado. It is related of him that some twenty years or more after his first call he received \$8000 for furs in Salt Lake City, and the next morning he hadn't a cent to bless himself with, the festive gambler and dispenser of liquid lighting having done their work to a beautiful finish. Baker died about four years ago, deserving, as a frontiersman and adventurous pioneer, much more in the way of mention than he has received.

WHO THE PIONEERS WERE.

THE names of the Pioneers deserve to be perpetuated and kept in endearing remembrance by all the ages to come, irrespective of creeds or other divisions of the human family. Not only they, but those who came shortly after, endured and dared and perserved in the very grasp of the destroyer that all that is mentioned in these chapters as the sequence of their work might be. And what shall be said of the three brave women who dared the perils of the prairies and shared the hardships of their husbands by becoming members of the first band? Unaccustomed to the dangers, roughness and indelicacies of pioneer work, always weary, often faint, sometimes sick, confronted now and then by circumstances repulsive to refined natures, and reaching the goal at last to find nothing inviting, pleasant or promising, is it any wonder if they revolted somewhat on arrival and insisted on going ahead? They would have been more than human, or less, if it had been otherwise. But they remained, endured the discouragements, continued the good, hard work till it was all over, and then enjoyed something of the reward they had so largely earned. They and those who came later under similar circumstances were fit to be the wives of the men whose wives they were; and this is praise enough.

This book will contribute its share towards keeping green the memory of the Pioneers by recording their names in full:

Brigham Young,
Orson Pratt,
Joseph Egbert,
John M. Freeman,
Amasa M. Lyman,
Starling Driggs,
Jesse C. Little,

Wilford Woodruff,
George A. Smith,
Marcus B. Thorpe,
George Wardle,
George Brown,
Barnabas L. Adams,
Rowell Stevens,

Heber C. Kimball,
Willard Richards,
John S. Fowler,
Jacob D. Burnham,
Ezra T. Benson,
Thomas B. Grover,
Albert Carrington,

Phineas H. Young,	Addison Everett,	Thomas Bullock,
John Y. Green,	Truman O. Angell,	Bryant Stringham,
Thomas Tanner,	Lorenzo D. Young,	Joseph S. Scofield,
Luke S. Johnson,	George R. Grant,	Albert P. Rockwood,
John Holman,	Millen Atwood,	Harry Pierce,
Edmund Ellsworth,	Samuel B. Fox,	William Dykes,
Alvarus Hanks,	Tunis Rappleyee,	Jacob Weiler,
Sylvester H. Earl,	George Scholes,	Stephen H. Goddard,
John H. Dixon,	William Henri,	Tarlton Lewis,
Samuel H. Marble,	William A. Empey,	Henry G. Sherwood,
Charles Shumway,	Erastus Snow,	Zebedee Coltrin,
Andrew Shumway,	James Craig,	William Vance,
Thomas Woolsey,	William Wordsworth,	Simeon Howd,
Chauncey Loveland,	James Case,	Seeley Owen,
Franklin B. Stewart,	Artemus Johnson,	William Carter,
Monroe Frink,	William C. A. Smoot,	Franklin G. Losee,
Erick Glines,	Franklin B. Dewey,	Burr Frost,
Ozro Eastman,	Seth Taft,	Datus Ensign,*
Elijah Newman,	Horace Thornton,	Alma M. Williams,
Levi N. Kendall,	Stephen Kelsey,	Rufus Allen,
Francis Boggs,	John S. Eldredge,	Robert T. Thomas,
David Grant,	Charles D. Barnum,	James W. Stewart,
Hosea Cushing,	Edson Whipple,	Howard Egan,
Robert Byard,	Philo Johnson,	William A. King,
George Billings,	William Clayton,	Thomas Cloward,
Appleton M. Harmon,	Orrin P. Rockwell,	Francis Pomeroy,
Carlos Murray,	Nathaniel T. Brown,	Aaron Farr,
Horace K. Whitney,	R. Jackson Redding,	Nathaniel Fairbanks,
Orson K. Whitney,	John Pack,	John S. Higbee.
Joseph Rooker,*	James Davenport,	John Wheeler,
Perry Fitzgerald,	Henson Walker,	Solomon Chamberlin,
John H. Tippetts,	Benjamin Rolfe,	Conrad Klineman,
Norton Jacobs,	Stephen Markham,	Andrew Gibbons,
Charles A. Harper,	Lewis Barney,	Joseph Hancock,
George Woodard,	George Mills,	John W. Norton,
John Brown,	Lyman Curtis,	David Powers,
Shadrach Roundy,	Hans C. Hensen,	Norman Taylor,
Levi Jackman,	Matthew Ivory,	Ellis Eames,
Joseph Matthews,	Gilbroid Summe,	John Gleason,
Clara D. Young,	Charles Burke,	Hark Lay (colored),
Harriet P. W. Young,	Alexander P. Chessley,	Oscar Crosby (colored),
Ellen S. Kimball.	Rodney Badger,	Green Flake (colored).

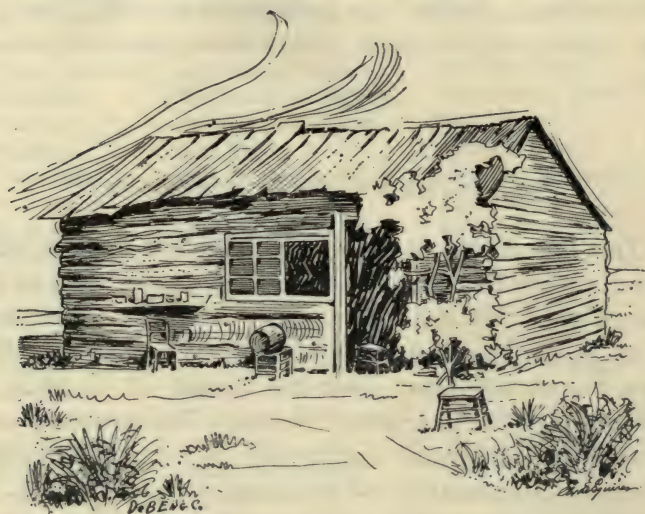
*Non-Mormons, though Mr. Ensign joined the Church some time after reaching Utah.

The first named of the women was the wife of Brigham Young, the second the wife of Lorenzo D. Young, and the third was Heber C. Kimball's wife. They came of their own free will and choice, and were all who came that season. There were two children—Issac P. Decker and Lorenzo S. Young, making the whole number one hundred and forty-nine. Of these, all but six—P. H. Young, George Woodward, A. F. Farr, Eric Glines and R. Badger, who were allowed to turn back at Green River for their families, and Ellis Eames, who went back further east because of sickness—made the grand entree of the Great Salt Lake Valley at the time stated.

THE GREAT WORK BEGUN.

THE first house in Salt Lake City was built on what is now known as Pioneer Square, in the western part of town, although the continued reaching out of building and cultivation up to and beyond the Jordan river, a mile west of the square, has of late years been the means of throwing this locality somewhat nearer the center. The structure was of logs and was measurably comfortable even if not commodious. No lines of architecture and no plans or specifications were followed in its construction, the prevailing idea being to obtain shelter from the elements. Other little habitations followed slowly, and in a comparatively short time a straggling sort of village had, as it were, sprung from the ground. In the midst of all this the necessity for early production of sustenance was by no means overlooked. As a matter of fact, preparations to that end were begun before anything in the building line was attended to. Digging up the ground preparatory to planting was found to be labor of slow and uncertain results; the soil was hard, pebbly and dry, so much so that the profuse perspiration that fell from those men's faces was absorbed as greedily as it would have been by living coals of fire. The

first of the pilgrims' effects to be cast into the unpromising drills were the eyes of a quantity of potatoes, the rest of the vegetables being used for food. The sprouts were covered up almost as carefully and reverently as though they were departed friends, as indeed in one sense they were, and left to come forth in the due season of nature, or not to come up at all, whichever it might prove to be. Other planting was done, and naturally rain was hoped for, but for some time it was like the letter that never came. The Pioneers discovered that



FIRST HOUSE IN UTAH.

the land they had taken possession of was in constant need of moisture which the atmosphere steadily refused to produce. Here was the impelling influence to the inception of the system by means of which nine-tenths of all the cultivated lands of this region have been reclaimed from the wastes of nature—irrigation. It is at once a comprehensive science, an invaluable and indispensable factor in the domain of production, and the cause of more hard labor and stubborn litigation than anything else in our midst, with the possible exception of

mining. Hard as it is to successfully irrigate large patches of soil nowadays, it is the veriest pastime compared with what it was at the beginning and for a long time after. Irrigation owes its existence to the people who settled Utah, and the people in turn owe their existence to it. It is a question concerning which there might be at least argument as to which was the greater debtor or creditor to the other by reason of the grand consummation wrought out by the united forces of the two; but the argument would be like many others, more rhetorical than conclusive. It is fair, however, to say that all that has been gained in the way of a foothold for human habitation and consequent civilization here has been at a cost which aggregated would amount to the capitalization of the grandest empire that ever rose, or reigned, or fell; not one dollar's worth of value did the hardy founders of our glorious commonwealth wrest from the unwilling hand of nature that did not cost them in slavish toil a hundred fold and more. If all that they did to lay the foundation stones of the State of Utah were to be counted and paid for at fair rates, no nation on earth could foot the bill and escape bankruptcy. The record is one of the wonders of national history, not so much thought of or appreciated now because everything is so different, because the interest on the investment made by such endurance and sacrifice is being realized so abundantly by those who have passed through none of the hardships and have no realizing sense of them.

At this point, a reference to an oft-quoted incident will not be out of place. "Jim" Bridger, previously spoken of, as the exiles were passing his post, being told where they were going, expressed astonishment that they should locate in a place so unpromising and apparently unproductive. He could see no profit but a great deal of loss, if the people rated their labor and privations at a fair estimate, and said he would give a thousand dollars for every bushel of wheat (some say ears of corn and others still the first ear of corn) raised here. It is not very material what he actually did say, except as to show-

ing his opinion of the situation, so, for the sake of the subject, I will choose the first. James was undoubtedly correct as human wisdom goes; he could see no possible advantage to come to those who labored for apparently an abstraction and could not make their blows tell at once. He was practical, and knew that for every dollar's worth gained in such a place much more in labor values would have to be expended to get it, even if anything at all should be returned, which he showed his unbelief in as stated, and could not grasp such a condition as people staying with a losing proposition when by going further they stood a chance to win. He was a man of the world and estimated the affairs of life from a worldly standpoint. Anything that could not be computed from the basis of dollars and cents, or did not produce reasonably early and profitable returns on the investment, was a good thing to keep out of. He knew that further on were many valleys where the soil was softer, apparently richer, and quite as well watered, while there was a reasonable percentage of humidity during the summer months, and that beyond all these were the matchless climate and the prolific soil of California, where labor received immediate and adequate returns; why halt at the halfway place, where sterility was in full sway and hardships held high carnival? But suppose he had been able to give security for the fulfillment of his proposed contract, and the price to be paid per bushel for wheat up to date had been reduced to something near the average prevailing figure, say one dollar. Mr. Bridger would still have been "in the hole" very deep indeed; why, for the first year of the new century alone he or his heirs would have had to receive the startling sum of nearly 4,000,000 bushels and pay over a corresponding number of dollars! Perhaps in some fitful reverie during the lonely hours of his solitude, when "fancy her magical pinions spread wide," he may have seen himself at a time far hence the owner of such a vast fortune, but the dream never materialized; as a matter of fact, he never owned a tithe of such a sum. He is dead now and in the possession of such rewards

as his good deeds—which were by no means non-existent—entitled him to; but he lived long enough to see many of the tattered, wearied empire-builders of '47 in possession of more of the world's goods than he had ever owned, with all of them and nearly all of their followers and associates in much more comfortable circumstances than any that ever fell to his lot in life. Thus it is with those who cannot judge of the future even by the past, who cannot discern the hand of destiny so manifestly before them; and thus it is with those who judge of the Mormon pilgrims by the standards of the world's people. In all this we have a striking exemplification of Mormon doctrine, which is, that faith without works is nothing.

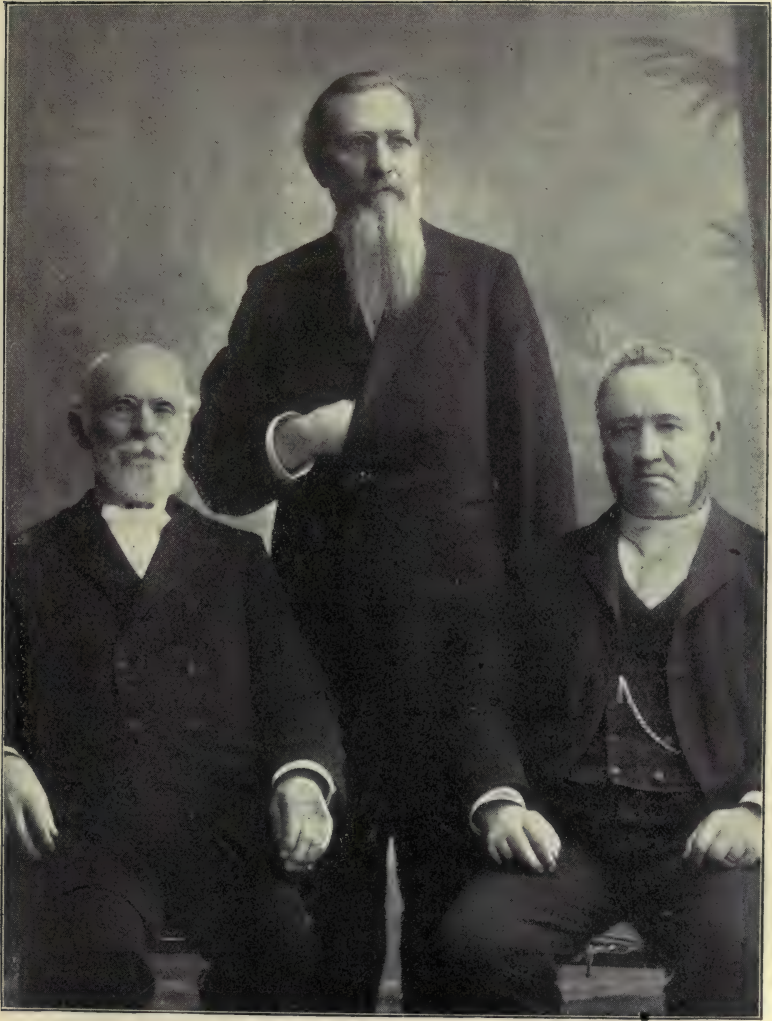
It is not to be expected that any person can see with another person's eyes, nor is it surprising that so small a number, comparatively, of people are willing to undergo so much when so little in the way of visible rewards attends upon their labors or, gauged by human standards, is promised. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the great majority think the small minority a band of uncaged lunatics, maintaining such belief until the *non compos* people demonstrate that, so far as judgment as to possible things is concerned, the shoe is on the other foot. The real wonder appears when the majority, seeing their error, not only do not frankly admit it but rush in to secure a share of the proceeds—to violate a principle of law, as it were, in profiting by their own wrong. Thus we behold some of those who would have given nothing for all the Mormons found, and were willing to give fabulous prices for all that such possessions could be made to yield, reversing themselves in act if not in word by paying goodly prices at times for small pieces of that same worthless ground and refusing to pay more than the normal market rates for the products. Singular how people get twisted around sometimes and have to conform to things all along disbelieved, by means they knew not of and can scarcely tell why!

THE MORMON CHURCH.

ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS AND WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

IT is proper, before proceeding further, that some mention be made of the origin, development and labors of the religious organization above named, or as it is officially denominated, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. While this book, or any part thereof, is not an exponent of, an apologist for, or, except as it may be of general interest, a presenter of the features of any creed or party, it still follows that to omit special and detailed mention of these people's antecedents and characteristics would be to leave a big gap in the narrative as a whole.

The terms "Mormon Church" and "founders of Utah" are by no means synonymous, yet paradoxical as it may appear, they are one and the same thing from a secular point of view; it is the case that when the latter term is the one used, the former naturally and inextricably forms a mental association with it, but the converse is not necessarily the case. It is by no means the first time in history that a religious people, voluntarily or involuntarily excluded from their all-along associations, have laid the foundations of empire and been the means of causing the wilderness to bloom by peopling, subduing and overcoming it to the end that civilization might obtain a secure and lasting footing. It must, indeed, be a fact that is patent to all readers and thinkers, that the State has earned, even if it has not received, the distinction of being the ungrateful offspring of the Church—that the star of empire has



THE PRESENT FIRST PRESIDENCY.

JOHN R. WINDER,
First Counselor.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
President.

ANTHON H. LUND,
Second Counselor.

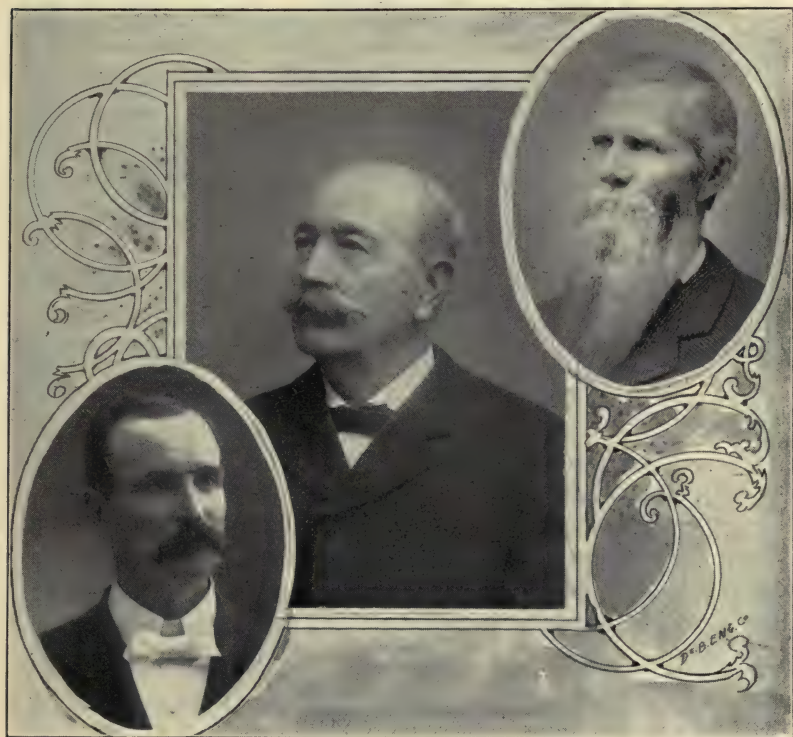
oftener than otherwise been preceded by the sign of the cross. But not before, at least not in modern history, is there an account of a religious organization as such and as a whole battering down the ramparts of hostile nature and establishing and carrying forward the pioneering work which eventuated brilliant and prosperous commonwealths. That is what the Mormon Church, as an organization and by its entities, accomplished; and few if any there be who would withhold from them the meed of praise to which they are so justly entitled.

The Church was brought into existence through the instrumentality of a young man named Joseph Smith, living near the town of Manchester, New York. He presented it to the world as the restoration of the gospel of the Savior in its fullness, and showed how he had been led and enlightened thereto by divine messengers in person. He gave to the domain of letters and history the translation of a record of the people who lived on the American continents many hundreds of years prior to, up to and a few hundred years after the advent of the Messiah. This was published as the Book of Mormon, and is the corner stone of the organization.

The Church is theocratic in philosophy and democratic in practice, as an illustration of which all its officers are presumed to be in full accord with the workings of the Spirit and to be selected for their callings by inspiration, but the selections are ratified by a vote of all the members of the Church, male and female, who are present when the vote is taken; and its control reaches to the temporal as well as the spiritual affairs of its members. God has a body and faith must be accompanied by works.

The Church was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca county, New York, with but six members—Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Hyrum Smith, Peter Whitmer, Jr., Samuel H. Smith and David Whitmer—and these were and have been continuously added to until the members constitute the bulk of the population of Utah and are a considerable factor

in the surrounding States; besides which there are missions with considerable membership throughout this country and the whole world, the grand total being about 330,000. The general authorities are: 1 The First Presidency, consisting of a President and two Counselors; 2 The Twelve Apostles (an executive council); 3 Presiding Patriarch; 4 First Coun-



PRESIDING BISHOPRIC.

ORRIN P. MILLER,
Second Counselor.

WILLIAM B. PRESTON,
Presiding Bishop.

ROBERT T. BURTON,
First Counselor.

cil of Seventies; 5 Presiding Bishopric. There is also a Historian.

Following is a complete list of the Presidents and their Counselors from the beginning, with date of entry into and de-

parture from office, the latter generally having been caused by death:

Presidents.	Counselors.	Appointed.	Term ended.
JOSEPH SMITH.....			June 27, 1844
	1 Oliver Cowdery	1833	Soon after.
	1 Sidney Rigdon	Mar. 18, 1833	..... 1844
	2 Fredk. G. Williams	" "	Nov. 7, 1837
	2 Hyrum Smith.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Jan. 19, 1841
	2 William Law.....	Jan. 19, 1841	April 18, 1844
BRIGHAM YOUNG.....		Dec. 5, 1847	Aug. 29, 1877
	1 Heber C. Kimball	" "	June 22, 1868
	2 Willard Richards..	" "	Mar. 11, 1854
	2 Jedediah M. Grant	April 6, 1854	Dec. 1, 1856
	2 Daniel H. Wells.....	Jan. 4, 1857	Aug. 29, 1877
	1 George A. Smith.....	Oct. 7, 1868	Sept. 1, 1875
	2 John W. Young.....	Oct. 29, 1876	August, 1877
JOHN TAYLOR		Oct. 10, 1880	July 25, 1887
	1 George Q. Cannon	" "	" "
	2 Joseph F. Smith.....	" "	" "
WILFORD WOODRUFF*.....		April 7, 1889	Sept. 2, 1898
	1 George Q. Cannon	" "	" "
	2 Joseph F. Smith.....	" "	" "
LORENZO SNOW.....		Sept. 13, 1898	Oct. 10, 1901
	1 George Q. Cannon	" "	April 12, 1901
	2 Joseph F. Smith.....	" "	" "
JOSEPH F. SMITH.....		Nov. 10, 1901	" "
	1 John R. Winder.....	" "	" "
	2 Anthon H. Lund	" "	" "

Following is the complete list of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, the first twelve being the first quorum under President Joseph Smith, the last twelve (with the exception of A. H. Lund called to the First Presidency, and A. H. Cannon, deceased), being the present quorum under President Joseph F. Smith:

Lyman E. Johnson, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, David W. Patten, Luke S. Johnson, William E. McLellin, John F. Boynton, Orson Pratt, William Smith, Thomas B. Marsh, Parley P. Pratt, John E. Page, John

* President Woodruff was appointed nearly two years after the death of President Taylor, and during the interregnum the Presidency was conducted by the Twelve Apostles. Twice before the Twelve had thus presided—in the interregnum between the death of Joseph Smith and the Presidency proper of Brigham Young; and from the latter's death to the Presidency proper of John Taylor.

Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Willard Richards, Lyman Wight, Amasa M. Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Albert Carrington, Moses Thatcher, Brigham Young, Jr., Francis M. Lyman, John H. Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund, Abraham H. Cannon, Matthias F. Cowley, Abraham O. Woodruff, Rudger Clawson, Reed Smoot, Hyrum M. Smith.

The Presiding Patriarchs: Joseph Smith, Sen., father of the Prophet; second, Hyrum Smith, brother of the Prophet; third, John Smith, a brother of the first Patriarch; fourth incumbent, John Smith, eldest son of the second Patriarch and brother of President Joseph F. Smith.

The Presiding Bishopric: Edward Partridge, Newel K. Whitney, Edward Hunter, William B. Preston. Counselors: Isaac Morley, John Corrill, Parley P. Pratt, Titus Billings, Leonard W. Hardy, Jesse C. Little, Robert T. Burton, John R. Winder, Orrin P. Miller.

John Whitmer was the first Church Historian and Anthon H. Lund is the present one, with Andrew Jensen, O. F. Whitney, A. M. Musser and B. H. Roberts assistants.

To follow the list of Church officials further and give more of its history and procedure would be to encroach upon the space allotted to this subject, also upon the works of other writers who have given everything *in extenso*, and to which the reader is referred for further information as to such matters.* Therefore, after the subjoined paragraphs, followed by a personal sketch of the great leader and colonizer, this phase of the book will be departed from altogether except incidentally.†

The following hymn gives a fair idea of one of the cardi-

* "History of the Church," B. H. Roberts; "History of Utah," O. F. Whitney; "Prophets and Patriarchs," M. F. Cowley; "Articles of Faith," J. E. Talmage, and other publications.

† Personal sketches occur in appropriate departments further along.

nal features of the Mormon doctrine. It is from the pen of Eliza R. Snow. This gifted woman was a wife of the Prophet Joseph Smith and afterwards of President Brigham Young; she died December 5, 1887. To hear the hymn rendered by the great Tabernacle choir with the accompaniment of the grand organ is to cause even the unbeliever to experience a feeling which, for the time at least, robs death of its terrors and puts the fleeting, sinful things of life outside the pale of thought:

Stowly, mf

1 Oh my Fa - ther. Thou that dwellest In the high and glori - ous
 2 For a wise and glori - ous pur - pose Thou hast placed me here on -
 3 I had learn'd to call Thee Fa - ther; Thro' Thy Spir - it from on -
 4 When I leave this frail ex - ist - ence, When I lay this mor - tal

place! When shall I re - gain Thy presence, And a - gain be - hold Thy face? In Thy
 earth, And withheld the rec ol - lec - tion Of my form - er friends and birth: Yet oft -
 high, But, un - til the Key of Knowledge Was re - stored, I knew not why In the
 by - Fa - ther. Moth - er may I meet you In the roy al courts on high? Then, at

ho - ly in - i - ti - a - tion, Did my spir - it once re - side? In my first pri - me - val
 times a se - cret something Whisper'd "You're a stranger here." And I felt that I had
 heav - ns are parent's sin - gle? No, the thought makes reason stare! Truth is rea - son: truth e -
 length when I've com - plet - ed All you sent me forth to do, With your mut - ual ap - pro -

rit. cresc. f dim.

child - hood, Was I nur - tured near Thy side . . .
 wandered From a more ex - alt - ed sphere. . .
 ter - nal Tells me, I've a moth - er there. . .
 ba - tion Let me come and dwell with you. . .

THE MODERN MOSES.

"THAT'S HIM!"

This distinctly juvenile ejaculation was uttered by a playmate of the writer's, whose acquaintance had been picked up shortly after arrival in Zion, and who had been under a prom-

ise to point out the renowned individual at the very first opportunity.

Brigham Young! A man I had read of and heard talked about times without number in the then far-away States of Missouri and Kentucky, until the conclusion had grown within my youthful mind that he was altogether the biggest man that ever lived, with the possible exception of General Jackson. The well animadverted fact that he was not prone to

excessive economy in the matter of connubiality had but served to add the spice of originality to the stories regarding him, and when the "folks" packed up and pulled out for the land of promise, the expectation that with my own natural eyes I should look upon the uncaged and untamed lion of the day in *propria personæ* overshadowed all other considerations of the time. At last, after a weary pilgrimage and a sojourn of a few weeks, the circumstance which gave rise to the exclamation above



BRIGHAM YOUNG IN 1875.*

set out occurred. Yes, it was indeed he. I had seen him at last and was permitted to live and tell about it afterwards.

At the time spoken of and up to his death he was quite portly, weighing something over two hundred pounds, and he was about five feet eight inches in height. A profile view gave his head very much the appearance of a lion's, and his countenance was plain but regular and massive. He was light complexioned with an inclination to auburn, his hair,

* This picture shows him less rugged looking and with a longer beard than at the time mentioned at the beginning of this sketch—about 1861.

which was worn tolerably long, having a slight disposition to curl. A fringe of beard extended from ear to ear, the upper lip and part of the chin being smooth. The eyes were bluish and mild but penetrating, and his lips came together like the jaws of a bear trap, his great firmness and determination being thus physiognomically shown. His foot came down with firmness but elasticity, and, despite his years and heaviness, he was quite active. He was dressed in black throughout, his clothes being neither fashionably cut nor altogether out of the fashion, the general appearance being that of a well-to-do eastern farmer with his Sunday clothes on.

I had many opportunities of seeing him after that and finally became quite well acquainted. It is a circumstance which is mentioned with no little pride, that he seemed to take quite kindly to me, and I learned to regard him very highly.

One peculiarity that was quite observable was, he never broke out into laughter, however much he might be amused, which was by no means infrequently, a broad smile or a chuckle being the limit to which his risibilities were permitted to go. He was fond of theatricals when properly conducted, and always kept a reserved seat in the Salt Lake Theater, which he occupied when the play suited him and there was nothing to call him away; and he was quite fond of dancing. It would be a great mistake to suppose that because of his bulkiness or otherwise he was clumsy or awkward: far from it. He led his partner through the figures of a quadrille like a cavalier, without missing a step or losing a note, but round dancing he would have none of, and was opposed to its being engaged in by others.

If any characteristic of his nature was more striking than his spirituality at all times and under all circumstances, it was his strict attention to practical things at the same times and places. Believing with a belief that absolutely excluded conjecture, in a God of body, parts and passions, who not only speaks words of comfort, hope and direction to such as are qualified to receive them, but works and consummates by

physical agencies, and is as interested in our work-a-day as in our spiritual affairs, Brigham exemplified his belief in his sayings and doings. Faith without works to correspond was an engine without steam, and a religion that did not reach to the practical things of life comprehended but a part of the things which relate to our well being. God would, he believed, tell us what to say in the pulpit or the press, also how to properly lay out a garden or name a child. When the co-operative system of merchandising was introduced and became a part of the practical workings of the Church, the words "Holiness to the Lord" surmounted the other words of the sign above the door. "God will call, persuade, direct us right," but He "will force no soul to heaven," and we are presumed to employ to the fullest extent of our capacity the abilities which we have, and not lie supinely upon our backs expecting Him to do and conclude for us. Therefore, Brigham, while implicitly relying upon the protection of the Lord, kept a goodly guard about him when the enemy was nigh, took weapons along with him when he went away from home, and no doubt availed himself of recognized remedies when attacked by physical ailments. To sum it all up, he believed in God but kept his powder dry; and if anyone, thinking that, because of his immovable spirituality and devotion to biblical injunctions, if he were struck on one cheek the other would be turned, the striker would undoubtedly have met with a sudden and painful surprise.

One of the many creations of the practical side of his life is the great Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, which has a capacity of 10,000 people and which contains one of the greatest organs in point of size and one of the best as to tone and volume in the world. It is understood that Brigham was the chief authority in the matter of design and he had pretty much his own way as to every detail; it might as well be mentioned here that there were few proceedings in which he took an active part that he did not exercise the veto power whenever he felt disposed, and that settled the matter conclu-

sively. While the work of building was under way he seldom permitted a day to pass without a long personal visit, and it is a fact that on such occasions nothing of consequence ever escaped his all but matchless scrutiny. At one of these times he was apparently overlooking things in a general way but had a sidelong glance fixed on a carpenter who was trying to drive a screw home with a hammer. This was too much for the great supervisor to ignore. Approaching the man he said in a pleasant tone, "Brother Blank, did you ever notice that little seam in the head of a screw?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Well," continued the questioner, "I wonder what that was made for!" The workman smiled vaguely and reached for a screwdriver.

When the Tabernacle was at last finished, a publication conducted by some recent seceders from the Church pronounced it an acoustic failure, and indeed the first tests made it so appear, but it did not remain so and ere long it became a favorite practice of tourists to stand at one end of the structure and hear a dropped pin strike the floor at the other.

His family was very large and quite interesting, being somewhat of a colony in itself. They had their own store, their own schools and school house, and lived in a general way very much on the community plan. Eighteen wives, forty odd children of all ages from nursing infancy up to the marriageable period, many supported or visiting inmates who were not related, and some domestics, was about the size of the household, and those who believe that by reason of its "bigness" or from any other reason it was disorderly or confused or at "outs" one part with another, have not been correctly informed. There has never in any domestic establishment of modern times been more perfect order, more systematic conduct, more good behavior or more general good will always prevailing. The first thing in the morning and the last thing at night the family, guests and servants assembled in the great parlor and engaged in prayer, the invocation being first by one, then another, none being barred on

account of age or sex except in the case of the very young, and it was much the same at the meals. Cleanliness in everything was rigidly observed, and each family, living by itself in its own apartments at all other times, was comfortably if not elegantly provided for. Stories used to be wafted abroad to the effect that the women were jealous, that the children quarreled and that the husband and father at such and even at other times was harsh if not cruel in his demeanor toward them. No greater falsehood was ever circulated, and this is saying a good deal. From personal observation as well as abundant other evidence, I say most unequivocally that there never was a kinder, more impartial man to his family; indeed, he was rather given to indulging them over much.

Brigham Young's greatness of organization, leadership and administration cannot be comprehended in a thought or even several thoughts. What he did and what he accomplished together with the circumstances surrounding his efforts must first be analyzed and understood. Look at the subject in this way: It is an easy matter to get and hold companies together so long as immediate gain is the incentive and the promise of and belief in this are kept up to the necessary standard to feed the appetite of cupidity. But to hold a large company of people together when no promises are given, when the certainty of fatigue, danger and privation is ever present and always prominent, with nothing better to hope for for a long time to come if at all; to pilot them into the most unknown, forbidding and dangerous places on the continent and cause them to bear somewhat cheerfully their burdens; to be able to "silence growling mutiny or bold revolt" when, through some unforeseen and unavoidable circumstance a misfortune occurs; to keep such a surveillance over details that nothing escapes attention, whether on the road, in camp or at the final stopping place; to so supervise matters in the new community that order will spring out of chaos, that those who have may properly invest it and those

who have not may be put in the way of getting; to be a solace to the afflicted, a comfort to the oppressed, a guide to the bewildered, a menace to the wayward and a source of



THE PIONEER MONUMENT AND BRIGHAM YOUNG'S STATUE.

discipline, regularity and propriety to all—to be and do these in the midst of such circumstances means to be a statesman and a benefactor whose name and fame are secure for all time.

The great leader was by no means an educated man and yet he was far from being an ignorant one, and he established as well as encouraged schools of all grades to the fullest extent of the possibilities. He was not an orator, yet when animated or provoked, words of appropriateness and power fell from his lips in a torrent, the listener being held as in a spell. He was acquisitive to a marked degree, but was not penurious or at all lacking in genuine generosity. Even if Mormonism had not found and held him, he would have been a man of mark, a leader, a commander perhaps in whatever community his fortunes had been cast. He could not have been kept in the ranks anywhere. He was born June 1, 1801, at Whitingham, Vt., and died August 29, 1877, at Salt Lake City.

A lecture on this subject by the writer was published in condensed form in the *Juvenile Instructor* of September 15th and October 1st, 1897. The following extract therefrom, being somewhat of a personal tribute, will be a fitting conclusion to this chapter:

His is one of the names that live and grow on and on with the years, while all of them that is mortal reposes beneath the sod. It is only when we contemplate the character and the fullness of one's work in the light of its results to succeeding generations that we realize how great and good, or the reverse, such work was, and by reason of this the present generation is able to form a more comprehensive estimate of Brigham Young's achievements and personal worth than could the generation in which he lived. The master mind, the iron will, the undaunted soul, the pioneering instinct and the religious zeal by means of which civilization was planted and the State reared on this soil were all marked features of the wonderful man. At the head of a band containing men and women of different minds, inclinations and instincts, all more or less unseasoned to the rigors of such a journey as lay before them, all previously in possession of the necessary things and many of the comforts of

life and therefore the victims now and then of despondency, discouragement and weakness, he was at all times, in all places and under all circumstances equal to every emergency. Whether infusing new hope into one of the faint-hearted by means of cheering words, adding strength to the weary by example and precept, strengthening by his testimony the faith of those who through hunger and other suffering had become disheartened, quelling any discontent that manifested itself in words and acts by such sternness as the occasion demanded, or infusing new courage into those who needed it by his own intrepid and dauntless manner, in every vicissitude he never forgot his position, never abated one jot of his native dignity, and never failed in his purpose. He was a guide whose unerring leadership was not the result of experience, but of inspiration; a shepherd whose flock never strayed or broke apart, not because of constant watching, driving or threatening, but by reason of that masterful power of imparting organization and cohesiveness which was his natural heritage; a general who even made the savages of the desert allies rather than enemies. With a breadth of view and comprehensiveness of the whole situation which but few possessed and fewer still would exercise, he caused his people to become husbandmen at once, to the exclusion of other immediate pursuits. Realizing that the words of George Washington, that "agriculture is the most useful, the most honorable and the most healthful occupation of man" were true but still only a part of the truth so far as related to the Pioneers, it became their imperative duty to provide first for the inner man, and let the outer man be a subsequent consideration. Hunger must be assuaged before any other means of yielding comfort to the human animal are attended to, because prolonged hunger means death in lingering torments, and any phase of it such discomfort that the victim is more or less disqualified for the time being from doing anything beyond appeasing his appetite. What mattered it to that hardy, determined band that the surrounding hills, silent

and frowning in their awful majesty, were the repositories of incalculable treasures of gold, silver and precious gems? These could not be eaten or worn, nor could their possession be of the slightest assistance, because there was nothing to buy with them. The other storehouses of nature must be appealed to and relied on, for therein lay the only hope of rescue from the unseen but still ever present hand of the destroyer. To have gone hunting precious metals, or do anything other than what was done—break up the virgin soil and plant that physical aliment might follow—would have been but to meet the destruction which was ever ready and willing to come without being met. And yet many men, even under such circumstances, knowing or believing that in the great upheavals of the West were mineral deposits of vast value, and that they were surrounded by them on all sides, would have acted differently. So great is the disposition in a majority of the race of man to acquire wealth more rapidly and abundantly than by patient toil, that they seldom consider that mere possessions are not of necessity riches—that only those things in life which sustain or add to its comfort and happiness constitute real values. The possession of all the glittering gold, the blazing silver and the sparkling stones reposing in the rocky breasts of our mountains would not have made the Pioneers wealthy under such circumstances; let the agricultural basis be first established upon a firm and steadfast footing, and then such possessions would add to their wealth, but not otherwise; and realizing this, Brigham did not encourage the mining industry until, with fertile fields in every valley and bounteous gardens in every settlement, the people were placed beyond the reach of famine. So soon as all had enough and to spare, when they were able to flank the fields of golden metal with fields of golden grain and exchange some of one for some of the other without imperiling the household, the opposition to mining began to wane and finally not only disappeared altogether, but was encouraged. Cannot the wayfarer, even though a fool, realize how statesmanlike

such a policy has shown itself to be? As a plain matter of fact, the indisputable demonstrations of which appear on every hand, Brigham Young was not opposed to anything that had a tendency to advance, improve or upbuild mankind; more, he was heartily in favor of such things and gave them not only his moral but his material support. He was a friend to advancement so long as it was along moral and beneficial lines, but opposed to it when it led to or accompanied vice or crime. So far from looking upon the advent of the Pacific railway, with the non-Mormon accessions which it would surely bring, with disfavor or regret, he gave it every encouragement in his power, and when it was determined that it should leave the metropolis of Utah far to the south, whereby great losses to itself and inconvenience to the people would result, his was the first voice raised to have an independent road constructed by means of which the principal city of the commonwealth would be in close touch with the great artery of commerce whose construction the Pioneers had advanced by their presence here fully a quarter of a century. He hailed the coming of the Pacific telegraph with unfeigned delight and forwarded its construction in more ways than one.

There be those in this life who will see no good if there is anything else to see. Such will see no beauty in the rose because it is associated with thorns, and find the face of the glorious god of day to be unbecoming because now and then appear blotches on it. In a life filled with great achievements, accomplished for the most part in spite of discouragements and temporary reverses, such people can discern nothing creditable if the person be human with a measure of human frailties. They admit, since they have to, that Brigham Young led the Pioneer band across an unknown desert into a barren land, kept them together and maintained a watch over their welfare until they became more prosperous and happier than in the place from which they had been banished; but this all counts for nothing—"He was, after all," they say, "a despot who ruled with a rod of iron, a fanatic

who could not separate religion from the ordinary affairs of life." Very well; suppose we concede this for the time being. Men's minds are not directed nor their actions controlled in great emergencies by those who assume to lead without qualities of leadership, and there can be no leadership without the presence of a large quantity of iron in the soul; this makes a man stern when sternness is required, immovable when all around him is wavering, unshaken in the presence of Timorous and Mistrust. In other words, such quality sets him in opposition to the weakling, the faint-hearted, the dissident and the adversary, and enables him to overcome one and all, thus accomplishing the general object originally sought. Anything less than this would fail, and with such failure the common cause would go down; and the exercise of such power is what the world calls despotism—tyranny, even. This is a grievous thing when wielded by such as Nero, Caligula or Marat, but a grand thing when the means by which results beneficial to mankind are wrested from the unwilling hands of nature. Those who were able to work had to do their fair proportion; the dishonest were summarily dealt with; to the criminal was meted out a biblical measure of punishment; and those who practiced immorality were given the option of going away or plying their vocation at their peril. These rules were not like some of the laws on our statute books today—they were not written at all, as a matter of fact—but they were enforced. The fanaticism complained of conceived them, the despotism to which objection is made enforced them. A tree is to be judged by its fruit, and were not the objectionable qualities pointed out as characteristics of Brigham Young more beneficial to our race and more advantageous to our time than anything else could possibly have been in the presence of such circumstances as surrounded him and his people? I reiterate—a less determined man must have failed ignominiously at every point; he failed at no point and at no time, and we are in full possession of the benefits resulting from his success. Is it not the part of gratitude, if not of

justice, to consider this and let the rest go, if there be any "rest" to consider?

No bright auguries attended the birth, no sibyls issued weird predictions and no unusual demonstrations on the earth or in the air denoted the advent of the man Brigham Young. There was no horoscope cast, no prefigurement by mystic lore as to what he was to be and what he was to do. But it was all forecast and the work which began when he began could not have had its beginning without him. The precession of the equinoxes was not disturbed, the diurnal rotations of the earth went on without a jar, there was no commotion in the solar system as it revolves within itself and speeds upon the wings of light upon its limitless course through the depths of space, when he or any one else of mortal clay was born; but shall we not say that some bright, particular star hovers over and directs the course of each and every one whose career shapes the destinies of so many of his race and makes and unmakes the lines which separate states and nations? We read and understand that the shepherds were guided to the lowly manger where unswathed lay the Infant whose mission then unfolded and unknown was the redemption and restoration of mankind; and why, in the light of present knowledge and surrounding circumstances, may we not look backward through the vista of years and see shining brightly over the birthplace of Brigham Young, not a star leading to Divinity, but one proceeding from it—the star whose majestic sweep was first from the fœtid and despotic dynasties beyond the sea, then from the crowded seaboard to the open and inviting valleys of the West, thence along a hidden trail which only the eye of inspiration could discern, across trackless wastes to the future corner-stone of civilization past the dome of the American continent! It was the STAR OF EMPIRE which arose upon and hovered over him till his work was done, the sway of enlightenment established, the darkness and dreariness of the past banished forever from the haunts of men. The time came and he came. New light,

new measures must come upon the earth, so the unseen but all-controlling power swung aside the gates behind which from the dawn of our race was held in restraint the new era; and as the clouds uplifted, the mists dispersed, and a glimpse of the far-off land appeared before the restless, wondering gaze of mankind, the question arose—Who shall dare to lead us to it, who will make the pathway and establish the haven of safety at the end? The angel of Destiny answered, placing her hand upon his head, saying: “He is here; this is the man. He is lowly and obscure; but it is such as he that the God of Nations singles out and lifts up to fight the battles and subdue the terrors of nature. He will lead you to the promised land in safety and establish there the structure wherein life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall find an abiding place forevermore.”



THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

SOME EARLY EXPERIENCES.

PRETTY HARD LIVING.

THE want of proper food was, as it always is, a source of great discontent and great discomfort. Such things as "square meals" were not to be thought of, at least they were not to be had. To give an idea of how poorly the Pioneers fared for two or three years, I will here reproduce a bill of fare for a Sunday dinner late in 1847. It must be borne in mind that this was an exceptionally good meal; for ordinary occasions several of these items would not appear:

MENU.

Soup—Puree of Bacon and Greens.

Fish—Boiled Sucker, a la Jordan.

Game—Ragout of Jack Rabbit.

Entrees—Bacon, Greens, Mountain Air.

Removes—Hardtack and Flapjacks, with Jokes.

Fruit—Serviceberries and Segoes.

Wine—Adam's Ale, vin de City Creek.

Let those who so frequently open a meal with the query: "Is there nothing fit to eat in the place?"—and they are quite numerous—look over the above array and then hold their peace; and, as previously suggested, it was an unusually fine one, too. Greens were the staple, with bacon when any could be got, but quite frequently without. Even with the seasoning, they must have become a trifle monotonous after a while.

Bacon and greens are sometimes a decided luxury, nearly always so when their visits are measurably restricted; but to have them fifty to a hundred times in succession would, I should think, blunt the keenest appetite for such delicacies. Nowadays, people have nothing worth naming unless they can waste more than some of the Pioneers used at a meal. *Tempora mutantur*, etc.

The fish item in the bill of fare reminds me that fishing in the Jordan used to be not only great sport but combined usefulness with it. This is a wonderful stream, being one of the most treacherous on earth, and thereby the cause of many deaths. It is somewhat muddy all the year round, except late in the spring, when it proudly distinguishes itself by being muddier than ever. Suckers and chubs of good size abounded, and occasionally a trout was hooked and borne away in triumph. Nowadays a person has time to think over most of his sins before getting a bite, but then the markets are now well stocked, and there is plenty of money to buy fish with—somewhere.

More attention was bestowed upon the young crops than anything else, and properly so. They meant everything in a temporal sense to the State builders, and were never too abundant even with the most untiring care. In the summer of 1848 a number of men—among whom was Apostle Parley P. Pratt, whose alliterative name was extended by the titles of prophet, priest and poet, and who was subsequently assassinated in Arkansas—were hoeing and in various ways encouraging the growth of corn at a spot near where the grand City and County building now stands. The stalks were few and far between, and from the descriptions must have made a person think of home and friends to look at them. They were dying for want of rain, and upon them was the dependence for bread for a year to come. Something must be done. All at once the Apostle said: "Brethren, I move that we have rain!" The motion was seconded by Albert Dewey, and carried. At once a cloud no larger than a man's hand arose on the hori-

zon; it grew and spread, and in less than an hour the party were huddled under a wagon for shelter from the downpour. It came in torrents, and notwithstanding the shelter every one of the party went home soaked, but no one complained of that for an instant. The crops grew fast and matured finely; the people were saved.

To the unorthodox mind which may receive with some credence this true recital, there will be but one expression regarding the circumstance—that it was a singular coincidence. The writer has his own idea regarding it, but suffice it to say that it occurred and substantially as herein stated. It was not, however, the only rescue from starvation by many. One more notable and general was a year later, when the growing grain was threatened by vast armies of voracious crickets. They had not long practiced their depredations when large flocks of sea-gulls dawned upon the scene, pounced upon the predatory insects and devoured them with



THE MOTION CARRIED.

great rapidity, not ceasing in their work till the menace was abated. Perhaps this was a coincidence, too. We are all familiar with the old chestnut of how Rome was saved by geese; but I hope this little recital of Utah being saved by seagulls may be a new thing to at least a few readers.

At this point it is proper to say that the seagull is a sacred bird in Utah, having been fully and deservedly protected by law. It is a crime severely punishable to kill one of them, and they seem to be aware of it, for they never show the timidity or alarm of other birds when approached by the



HOME OF UTAH'S SACRED BIRD—HAT ISLAND, IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

human animal. Indeed, the gull will follow with impunity in the wake of the plowman, right at his heels, and devour the worms which the furrows turn up. What a grateful, forbearing creature is man when the law compels him to be!

Thus the people worried along and held on in the midst of their discouragements, and discouraged they must have been at times "hard and plenty." Asking for bread and receiving a stone is a performance that soon tells upon the strongest and most courageous, so that now and then one who

had endured faithfully up to that time fell by the way and passed to the rear. The great body, however, were by no means swayed, but if anything were bound more firmly together and made more determined by the repeated and long-continued hardships. We all know how difficult it is to reason with hungry people; the hunger will assert itself to the exclusion of other considerations, and if there is any yield, bend or break in a man it will assuredly show itself when he becomes ravenous through prolonged fasting and the flesh-pots of Egypt are promised him if he will only go to Egypt. Some idea of the steadfastness of the colonizers of Utah can therefore be had by considering the condition of things prevailing until the community numbered thousands, and out of these not to exceed a baker's dozen gave up the ship!

It began to look as if the people were to become inured to all kinds of hard times before being permitted to enjoy anything in the line of good ones, and so it proved to be. One misfortune, to paraphrase "Hamlet," trod upon another's heels, so fast they came. Yet there was not as much complaining as there is today, with abundance prevailing on every hand and comfort smiling from all corners. The indurating experiences of the people bound them together and kept ever before them the sacred compact by which their life-work was gauged and directed, just as luxuriousness and possessions have tended to loosen up and cause a drifting apart in many instances.

It was a long time before there was enough even of breadstuffs to enable the people to look upon their situation with entire complacency and confidence, and until that time came there were many sorrowful and doubtless some terrible occasions. During one of those years, when destitution in the matter of food supply was so nearly reached that it seemed as if the famine of '48 were to be gone over again, President Young came to the rescue in a manner so effective and yet so quiet that it is doubtful if the reader has ever heard of it. (I gain this information from the President's steward-in-

chief at that time, H. G. Park, now proprietor of the Manitou Hotel in this city, who alone was made the means of carrying out the plan.) It was already a time of the greatest scarcity, but a look-ahead eye could see that the worst was to come. There was still some little flour for sale, but it was held at such prices that, so far as the majority were concerned, it might as well have no existence at all. It was then that the President told Mr. Park to take some money with which he was then entrusted, buy up all the flour he could find for sale and put it away in a safe place, and whenever a case of actual want came to his notice to relieve it at once without pay. Not a pound was to be sold by him at any price, and no family or member of one—the President's own not excepted—was to be favored more than any other under similar circumstances. By this means much suffering was averted, perhaps in some cases starvation itself was kept at bay.

MONEY AND TRADE.

WHILE the object of the Pioneers and those who came here soon after the first settlement was made was not the pursuit of wealth nor partaking in any sense of the nature of speculation, it still followed that transactions between man and man must prevail to some extent. This grows into trade, trade into business establishments, and out of it all commercial regularity in one form or another to an extent governed by circumstances is brought into existence. While at the first, and to a diminishing extent later on, this may be carried on by means of barter and trade, yet there must in all cases come a time when all such systems must be found too burdensome and slow and some form of money be used to effect exchanges with. The Pioneers brought but little cash with them, practically none at all. There were two reasons for this—they were coming to a place where there

was nothing to be bought, so it could not do them much good, and having to leave their property without compensation as a general thing, their earthly possessions did not include large quantities of anything in particular, especially money. They were going into the business of empire-building a "long ways from anywhere," with no other means of transportation than their wagons, teams and ability to walk, and with no other capital than what would remain when the journey was completed, their endless perseverance, their splendid energy, their dauntless faith, and the soil upon which they settled. The small quantities of coin, even if put into general circulation, could not have accomplished much, but we may readily understand that not a great deal of the aggregate amount was allowed to escape; being surrounded by such circumstances as made other things of more consequence, it was just as well to let the shining pieces remain where they were until the time came when it would be advantageous to bring them forth. This time, compared with the conditions which they had previously known, must have seemed very long, but it came of course.

Improved circumstances necessarily meant an increased demand for the coinage of the realm or something in lieu thereof, so that values might be transferred without having to receive corresponding values, but merely the tokens representing such values, in return. Understanding full well that in the love of money lies the chief source of evil, the people also comprehended that a sufficiency of the article to go around and simplify things was many degrees removed from evil.

It is not known to many, but is a fact notwithstanding, that the first coinage of the precious metals on the Pacific coast was not accomplished at either Sacramento or Carson, but at Salt Lake City. Returning members of the Mormon Battalion had brought small bags of "dust" (nuggets) with them from California, which, together with some few desultory finds in the neighborhood, had made the ruddy metal

tolerably plentiful for a time. But passing particles of gold from hand to hand as a means of effecting exchanges was a rather clumsy performance and necessitated the carrying or of having conveniently at hand a pair of scales with which to fix the quantity. So it was determined to establish a mint for local purposes exclusively, in which nothing in the similitude of Uncle Sam's coinage should be brought forth, but

merely pieces bearing devices and the value of which they



without alloy ferent de-stamped with the metal contained.

The first dies FIRST COINAGE OF THE WEST. were made by John Kay, and consisted of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 denominations, but the work was so inartistically performed that it was deemed best to have something better, whereupon a set of dies was constructed by J. M. Barlow, whose product was pronounced excellent, and which was kept up until ordered discontinued by Governor Cummings. An accurate picture of these coins appears herewith.

The constantly increasing pilgrimage of Argonauts in real life to California had an excellent effect in the direction of circulating the money of the country among the people. It should be understood that at first the difficulties of the overland trip, added to its great duration, caused the Pacific coast business to be divided with the ship lines via the Isthmus of Panama, which was longer both in point of time and distance traversed but was less irksome and freer from dangers such as loomed up or existed insidiously along the trans-continental trails. Naturally, for a time, the great bulk of the trade was by the water route; but with the increasing and spreading knowledge of the splendidly equipped "half-way house" which the Mormons had established, with its ramifications constantly extending in every direction, and the certainty of being able to cut the overland journey in two by making Salt Lake the objective point to begin with, where

rest, recruiting and a new equipment could be had, there came a change. The ship routes began to fall off as the wagon roads gained, and the increased traffic in the midst of the people hereabout was a matter of course. For a community composed of a lot of exiles who began business without capital in the midst of the American desert to be a competitor of the great ship transportation companies operating in the full flush of all manner of civilization, and a successful competitor at that, is one of the funniest things, when it is fully considered, I ever heard of. Mark Twain tells about being mired in the Platte on an overland stage, and extrication for some time seemed very doubtful; he then wondered if, after having made two trips in safety across the Atlantic ocean and countless numbers of them on the Mississippi, he was destined at last to drown in the heart of a great desert! The humor of the thing proceeds from the same source in either case—the contrasts which varying nature surrounds her children with.

Well, there was for a time an abundance of cash, but the volume declined as the overland traffic fell off, corresponding with the gradual shortening of the gold supply in California and the increasing influx of people there. But the hardest part of the situation was past, and with the assistance derived the people could manage to get along very well.

ORIGINAL ABORIGINAL INCIDENTS.

For a long time the Indians were peaceable, even friendly, and it may be readily comprehended that this state of things was encouraged to the utmost. Undoubtedly the knowledge on the part of the savages that the invaders had improved fire-arms which they knew how to use and always kept their powder dry had its effect; but it was not altogether owing to this by any means. President Young's policy and that of

nearly all the Pioneers from the start was to be prepared always for any possible outbreak, but never to be the aggressors, never to deceive or defraud the Indians, and always to treat them with as much kindness and liberality as circumstances would permit. What the red men lack in the matter of scholastic attainments they make up for in native instinct, this in some cases amounting to a discernment and comprehension of things which are actually wonderful; so they were not long in discovering that all white people were not alike, that their new neighbors did not come among them to kill, or harass, or steal, or introduce bad habits, and above all that the strangers did not rely exclusively upon their firearms nor superior death-dealing capacity for protection. No; the Pioneers only wanted as much of the possessors' estate as could be used properly and profitably, and as the latter had no earthly use for it—it being destitute of the better kinds of game and altogether unproductive without labor—there was for a time not even a remonstrance against the new situation. Thus things went along for some time. While emigrant trains other than those of the Mormons were compelled to run the gauntlet almost every mile after leaving the Missouri river, while they were watched continually, whether aware of it or not, their stock stolen at every opportunity, and one or more and some times all of a company murdered and mutilated, the Mormons almost invariably got through without serious trouble of any kind, losing but little property and no lives at all from the cause named for a long time.

While it is true that the Indians were and have ever remained on terms of amity with the Mormons as a rule, there have been some exceptions, but not many; when the indiscriminate barbarity of the savages, as shown in the massacre in 1854 of the Gunnison party—who had uniformly treated them kindly—is considered, this condition of things becomes little less than wonderful. It is also true that the Indians fought each other—the different tribes, of course—with a continuity and zest worthy a better cause. The placid demeanor

which the white people maintained when listening to a recital of a battle between the hostiles, in which several had fallen to rise no more, is suggestive of an incident which occurred many years later, when the Union Pacific Railway was in process of construction. At Green River one of the working parties precipitated a riot which became general: firearms were used, some few were killed and many injured more or less severely. In a terror-stricken condition the telegraph operator—who seems to have been about the only non-combatant on the ground—rushed to his key and sent a message to the superintendent of construction at Omaha, saying: “A riot going on here. The road workmen are shooting and killing each other. What shall I do?” In a few minutes this answer and no other was returned: “Encourage the killing all you can.”

During the cricket plague previously spoken of, the pests were gathered by the bagful, dried and ground into meal by the Indians, out of which a bread (said to be) quite nutritious and palatable was made. Anyway, the red brethren enjoyed it, and if they didn't get fat on it, it was doubtless for the reason that it is a difficult matter to fatten an Indian. In company with his fellow vandal the grasshopper, the cricket still plies his unholy vocation, but not on as grand a scale as formerly. There is no immediate prospect of their extinction, either; for, since the Indians have found out that white peoples' bread is preferable and can be had as a general thing with no greater exertion than asking for it (which none of them has the slightest hesitancy regarding), they have almost entirely abandoned cricket cakes and grasshopper stews, and as a natural result about the only diminution that befalls the destroyers is such as is wrought by those who raise the other kind of breadstuffs.

The first recorded troubles with the natives occurred during the fall of 1849. Provo had but recently been established, the ground and stream on which it was situated being (claimed as) the property of a tribe or band known as the

Timpanogas, and these as a body had never consented to the occupation. Their chiefs (Sowiette and Walker), however, had not only tolerated the proceeding but extended an invitation to the whites to come. It is easy to understand how such a situation created friction and this increased from time to time. Walker's enmity and treachery were constantly in evidence, and he had now an aider and abettor in the person of a chief called Elk. The Indians stole whatever they could get hold of, becoming bolder as time advanced, and not infrequently firing upon those who were at times compelled to be in exposed places. At last an engagement took place at a point just east of where the town of Pleasant Grove now is, the stream on which it occurred acquiring the name of Battle Creek, which was straining the proprieties a little, as the encounter was hardly a "battle;" it was, however, considerable of a fight, especially for those days, and resulted in the defeat and rout of the natives, who were commanded—rather indifferently, one would think—by Chief Roman Nose. This name was of necessity a gift of the white interloper, as the red men knew of none of our distinctions regarding the nasal organ and had of course never heard of Rome, Romans or Roman characteristics in all their lives. Five of his men were slain and several wounded; the whites, under Colonel John Scott, suffered no injuries whatever.

In accordance with the confessional of some of the Christian sects, the Indians have done many things they should not have done and left undone some things they should have done, and the white transgressor is not responsible for all of it. For example, the untutored savage can give the white despoiler cards, spades and an ace or two and then beat him at lying anywhere and stealing when on or near his own heather. He has a natural appetite for liquor which he assuages whenever the opportunity is presented, whereby both the Government and the State have found it necessary to enact stringent measures involving severe penalties against letting Indians have intoxicants of any kind; and he smoked

before he ever beheld a white transgressor. He is also no slouch at card gambling where experience has been had, but his perennial impecuniosity—except where kept in surveillance and at work, as on Government reservations or in little communities adjacent to and overseen by the whites—has more than anything else perhaps been the means of cutting him out of a record in that always flourishing industry.

The Indian is cunning and his proneness to deception helps him in this respect, but when candid he is apt to be brutally so, as witness: A romantic young woman who might have been brought up within the precincts of classic Boston and whose conception of the noble red man had been obtained from Fennimore Cooper's works, Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and similar publications met her first Indian face to face while visiting friends in the far and (to her) uncivilized West. The specimen was a healthy-looking, good-sized buck, well appearing as Indians go and not so dirty as most of them, and on his face there appeared from the midst of the paint and clay an expression of care and pain. The maiden turned loose on him in this gushing style—"Alas, noble scion of the forest, have you wandered from your home to visit again the haunts once all your own but now usurped by the ruthless vandals who have despoiled you? Does it not afford you gloomy satisfaction to once more look upon the landscape now defiled and breathe anew the air now made noisome by the oppressors of your race? Is that why you look so soulfully sad?"

The "noble scion" seemed to understand that she was asking after his health but had not correctly diagnosed the case, so with a grunt he replied in all his native dignity:

"Ugh, ugh! Too much drink whisky, too much eat sour beans. Heap dam sick!"

I never learned what became of the girl, but hope nothing serious befell her.

Shortly after the people had become domiciled here, a begging squaw (some people—heaven help them!—claim

they have seen beautiful squaws), wandered to the doorway of Bishop Edward Hunter, a portly Pioneer and one of the best men that ever wore clothes. Having nothing else handy he gave her a small piece of bacon, no doubt the first she had ever had. The next morning his front yard was filled with female Indians of all ages, sizes and, I was going to say, conditions in life, but will not; the natives who have not yet been contaminated by the invaders and brought into some degree of usefulness have but one condition—that of unceasing want.



NATIVE BEAUTIES, BIG AND LITTLE.

The cry from the assembled host at once went up—"Bishop, gimme little piece bacon!" Seeing what a big job he was up against, the Bishop waved his hand deprecatingly and called out with all the voice he could muster—"Go 'way, squaw, go 'way!" which the squaws "to a man" refused to do until a compromise was effected, this being on bread and flour. The

practice holds to this day, the few prowlers that are left expecting rations at whatever domicile they happen to honor with a call and seldom being disappointed, which is all right, too.

Some thirty-five years ago the Navajoes occupying the southern borders of Utah, concluding no doubt that the weak and piping times of peace had been in vogue so long that they were getting enervated, concluded to take the war-path, which they inaugurated in the time-honored way by stealing all the white people's stock they could find on the ranges. Some resistance was made in places and the whites got the worst of it. In one of the raids Dr. Whittemore of St. George was killed and his body left where it fell upon the snow. Other snowfalls completely concealed it and it was found only after a wearisome search by a posse which went out for the purpose. The men succeeded in regathering some of the stock and with it a couple of young braves in charge. These were separated for cross-examination. Getting an account of the doctor's body from one, the rescuers then paid their respects to the other. They began by saying—"This other Indian has told us all about this matter; now if you don't tell us the same thing he did we will hang both of you." With the utmost complacency the savage replied—"All right, what did he say?" Notwithstanding the seriousness of the situation, all hands had to laugh. The body was recovered and a good deal of stock recaptured, but there was "heaps of fighting" before it was all over, in which James Andrus, now Bishop of St. George, showed himself to be one of the most intrepid and sagacious Indian fighters in the business. There were others; in fact, nearly all the colonizers of that country showed that they could as readily employ means to crush as to conciliate when the latter failed, as it often did because of the natives construing it as a sign of weakness or timidity. They learned better in time in the costly school of experience. Of course they learned slowly and not so well that no watchfulness and care have not since been needed. Before subsiding, however, a gang of

them wantonly slew Franklin B. Woolley, at a point near the Utah line and the Colorado river, in Arizona; he was returning from Southern California with a load of goods, and was a prominent, respected citizen. The tragedy occurred in 1869. Others took place about the same time, before and after, among them the more than savage slaughter in Sanpete of J. W. Vance and Heber Houtz; O. P. Miles and Nathan Tanner, Jr., who were attacked at the same time, escaped. To enumerate all such cases would be quite impossible.

For many years before the railroad reached Sanpete an enterprising cattle thief and cut-throat named Black Hawk, at the head of a band of native Boxers who differed from him in rascality only in degree, made life for the whites a period of unceasing watchfulness and anxiety, especially to travelers. The people came nearer reproducing the practices of the Plymouth Rock forefathers by taking muskets to church with them than has been the case, perhaps, with any other part of the West. When the dusky scoundrel previously spoken of took a notion for a fresh supply of beef, mutton or what not, if he could find enough outside the towns to satisfy him and could add to his trophies a light-haired scalp or so, well and good; otherwise he showed no false delicacy or overstrained breeding in the matter, but just simply entered the nearest town and levied tribute for what was required. It was generally forthcoming. The depredations of this prime agent of old Satan and his band, if enumerated and detailed, would fill a volume as large as this; and the suppression of the gang was only effected after the peace policy had been abandoned and fighting men were put upon his trail, which soon brought him to terms, a suitor for peace. His greatness then became a story of former days, but he made things lively, or deadly, rather, for the people while it lasted. He numbered his scalps by the hundred and his stolen cattle by the thousand. The command which did so much toward extinguishing his career still maintains an organized existence as the Black Hawk Veterans, although this was not their only service, and

a right splendid body of men they are. Uncle Sam owes them and others, along with the commonwealth, over a million dollars on account of services rendered and damages through the depredations of his wards. He receives the bill every now and then with his blandest smile and shows on each occasion that he is entirely willing to—keep on owing it.

The Indians are known to Mormon history as Lamanites, but even in his primeval estate (as set forth by the Book of Mormon) he was blood-thirsty, cruel, crafty and, on the whole, a thoroughly bad citizen. And yet he is to become “white and delightsome,” as we learn from authority not to be disputed. It will be observed, however, that the word “white” occurs before the other, and is beyond doubt a condition precedent thereto. In the language of the song, “It ain’t going to happen this year.”

ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH.

THE STATE OF DESERET AND ITS EARLY OFFICERS—TERRITORY OF UTAH.

A PROVISIONAL State government with the previously unheard-of name of Deseret was organized as soon as there was enough cohesiveness at hand to do it with, and there we mark the foundation stones of the commonwealth. Naturally enough President Young became Governor Young; Heber C. Kimball was Lieutenant Governor and Daniel H. Wells Chief Justice. Quite a family party, this! However, all hands participated in it, all were satisfied, and as the officials in their secular capacity did not have much to do, it was not a difficult matter to carry the incidental honors and still less to handle the salaries received, these amounting to (I believe) the said honors, great expectations and the confidence of the people. Few officials of that, this or any intervening time were so well compensated, especially as relates to the latter item. The State government was destined to have an ephemeral career, for in the fall of 1850 an act organizing the Territory of Utah got through Congress, and received President Fillmore's signature, this being the response of the Administration to the request for admission as a State formerly presented by special delegate A. W. Babbitt. The President was, on the whole, a good man, whose sense of justice was not allowed to become obscured or weakened because of his determination to rigidly enforce the laws; so he continued Governor Young in office (with a salary at that!)

but "cleaned the platter" with tolerable thoroughness otherwise, some of his judicial appointments being especially objectionable.

To be altogether fair (which is what we all ought to aim at continually and reach at least once in a while) the judiciary in the early days here had pretty "hard sledding." It should be remembered that districts were then magnificent only in their distances. It sometimes required a long, laborious ride through a rough, almost desolate region to reach the seat of justice, and reaching it the accommodations were a long way from being ample. The whole situation was saturated with rawness and discomfort; added to which was the beggarly salary paid—\$1800 per annum—not so much as any first-class lawyer could make even in those days at any place where there was a nucleus of civilization, and this circumstance, placing them as it did under a cloud, added somewhat to the displeasure. Even as late as 1861, about which time the writer had the honor of dawning upon the scene, there were many things in life which must have been much more desirable than eking out a subsistence upon an income which had already been cut into severely in the process of getting here, carrying a certain percentage of dignity, being subjected to the drawbacks previously spoken of, and being looked upon as a third or fourth-rate lawyer; to deserve the latter, as may have been the case now and then, was not the most encouraging feature of the case by any means.

L. G. Brandeberg was the first Chief Justice by appointment of the President. He carried himself for a while somewhat becomingly and made as good a record as could be made where the materials were so meagre. It should be remembered that in the very early days there was but little litigation and still less crime; while the former being largely left to arbitration or to Bishops acting as magistrates, made judicial proceedings, what few times they did occur, the nearest possible thing to a barren idealty. Those who wanted to go to court had the privilege and the opportunity; Uncle Sam

generously kept the temples of justice open and in running order for that purpose, paying all expenses himself. There were, however, so few who availed themselves of this open-handed generosity that the judges had as a rule more occasion to illustrate Chesterfield than to expound Blackstone, and from the force of inaction (or "non-user," to resort to legal parlance) doubtless in some cases returned to the East poorer lawyers than when they left it—if such a thing were possible. Brandeburg and Associate Justice Brocchus finally deserted their posts, along with Territorial Secretary Harris, and the trio wended their way to Washington, where they reported in manner and form that the Mormons were a pretty hard lot and extremely reticent in the matter of intercourse with strangers. The Secretary was a man with a thrifty turn of mind, so much so that when he bade Zion's populace adieu and set his face toward the land of his fathers, some \$24,000 that had been appropriated by Congress to pay the expenses of the first Legislature accompanied him; also the great seal of the Territory and such records as he had found time to compile. "Eccentricities" of this kind were not so common then as they have since become, and there was wonderment thereat, followed by a mild form of indignation, this resulting in an explanation to headquarters and a protest. Of course the Government made it right, as it has in (I believe) every case in which public service was rendered at its request, actual or implied.

The severe experiences through which some of the judges had to pass at times in reaching their respective headquarters and the difficulties encountered in making proceedings conform to settled practice cannot be better illustrated than by an incident which occurred at Beaver some years after the circumstances previously narrated. In order that his papers might be kept securely, a certain associate justice kept them in his hat! This was of the "nail-keg" pattern, and the space for keeping documents was therefore ample. But one day, while proceeding to court and a high wind was

blowing, an unusually severe blast swept the tile from the judicial head and sent it scurrying along the street, scattering the papers in various directions. A bench warrant which his honor intended to have served within the hour was found next day reposing snugly in an alcove of a hay stack; a memorandum of costs in a civil action was impaled upon the sharp point of a quaking asp pole in a wood pile; and a *subpœna duces tecum* commanding the one addressed to appear in court at a certain time and have with him then and there certain books and documents, was sent hurtling along the State road in the direction of Beaver river and was seen no more.

SNAIL-PACED COMMUNICATION—A CONTRAST.

GOVERNOR YOUNG was not the only Mormon to hold office under the new deal by any means. At the same time that his appointment was made, the late Zerubbabel Snow was given the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Seth M. Blair became United States Attorney and Joseph L. Heywood United States Marshal. All the other officials were importations. Judge Snow narrowly escaped being one, having a short time previous to his entrance upon official life and settling down in Utah been a "Buckeye," as Ohio people are sometimes called, greatly to their dislike. This was a very fair allotment of the official loaves and fishes; in the light of the system that obtained soon after and was kept up till President Harrison's administration, it was amazingly fair. It got to be a case of "no Mormon need apply," and not only this, but no resident either. The rule was departed from occasionally, but not often enough to excite wonder or much comment.

It is a well understood fact that conditions and circumstances often prevail in our midst without our knowing or even suspecting anything of the kind. We observe the es-

caping steam of an engine's whistle at some distance quite a while before hearing the whistle, because the waves of air transport appearances more rapidly than they do sound. It was the case that the people of Utah were invested with a Territorial form of government some time before they were aware of it. A more vivid contrast with present or recent conditions than such an incident could scarcely be imagined. The information first came by a party of Mormons, who had just returned from Southern California. This was in January, 1851, the organic act having been approved on the 9th of September previously—only four months! Even then there was no official communication on the subject; it was read by one of the party in a New York paper which had reached California via the Isthmus of Panama; so that the news in reaching Utah from Washington had traveled—first, to New York; thence down the Atlantic coast a thousand miles or more, gradually swinging outward upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic, passing the West Indies to the East and then into and across the Caribbean sea, which brought it to the eastern side of the Isthmus; then overland across the narrow strip to the Pacific; thence along the Pacific coast to San Francisco, then southward to Los Angeles, where the paper with the glad tidings was obtained and then brought to Salt Lake. No wonder it took four months! Let the reader figure out the distance traveled for himself; I am too busy just now. After completing the job he can then reflect upon the pace by and the extent to which advancement has been made.

With a realization of the fitness of things and a disposition to be fully abreast of every occasion which have already been shown to be characteristic of the man, Governor Young lost no time in the matter of placing himself and his people in accord with the new order of things. Without waiting for the official notification of his appointment or for the knowledge of who were to be his official associates to reach him, he at once went before Chief Justice Wells and took the oath of

office, thus being for a time the only officer in the new Territory. This put an end to the State of Deseret forever. The name is still used in a fanciful, and sometimes in a poetic sense, but its political phase has left it completely, and in our Constitutional Convention, which adopted the name of our State among its other duties, the word was scarcely, if at all, mentioned. Various institutions which once carried the name, notably the University, have dropped it entirely; the *News* publication, however, retains it. It is supposed by many to be too suggestive of Church rule to be appropriate or desirable in this day and generation. Some people are very sensitive regarding such questions; their sensitiveness, however, it should be observed, has not led them as a rule to a realization of the manifest fact that had there been no Deseret there would be no Utah—had there been no State founded by Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff, Heber C. Kimball and others as a result of religious devotion, there would today be no commonwealth reared on a non-religious foundation and gauged to secular lines.

POPULATION—FIRST ELECTION—PAST OFFICERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great difficulty of getting to Zion in the early days, the population increased rapidly. By births and other accessions the numbers of the people were being steadily augmented, emigration of course, as has been the case all along, being entitled to the credit of the greater part of it. The first census, completed April 1st, 1851, showed the population to be as follows: Salt Lake County—with the cumbersome "Great" prefixed—6155; Utah County, 2005; Weber County, 1143; Davis County, 1128; Sanpete County, 365; Iron County, 360; Tooele County, 152; the unorganized district in the eastern part of the Territory known as Green River precinct, 46; total: 11,354, of which 6026 were males and 5,328 females.

The first general election in Utah occurred, pursuant to

this enumeration, on the first Monday in August following. A Delegate to Congress and a Legislative Assembly were chosen. The representation allotted by Congress was thirteen Councilors and twenty-six Representatives, which, considering the population, was very liberal indeed. It was in a decidedly inverse ratio to what was allowed a quarter of a century or thereabout later, when the numbers of the people had increased fully fifteen fold, and the allotment was reduced to twelve Councilors and twenty-four Representatives. Dr. John M. Bernhisel was elected to Congress without opposition. He did not run as a Democrat, a Republican or a Whig—which latter he claimed to be his political faith—but simply as one of the people who chose him. The Legislature was chosen on the same plan. Politics, like mining, the people had no present use for, but that they have drifted into both about as far as human beings ever get, is as well known to the reader as to the writer. As to which estate they were the better off in, each can form a judgment for himself.

The next decided stride in the direction of an improved civilization was the establishment of post offices, which was fully accomplished in 1852. Of course Salt Lake City—with the “Great” as before—had one prior to this time, it being the first, but after that they were provided one by one until all the settlements of any consequence were in possession of this indispensable adjunct of modern advancement. Willard Richards was the first postmaster here, and he held his place without being subjected to the annoyance that has befallen so many of his successors in office—the fear of a change of administration being the means of some one else getting the place.

MERCHANDISING AND MUNICIPALITIES.

THINGS went steadily along, the days growing into months, these into years, and each with its allotment of trials, troubles

and strifes, as well as its achievements, its triumphs, its progress and its pleasures. The general store for merchandising purposes could not long be kept out of a growing community like that of Great Salt Lake City (as it was first called), notwithstanding the almost exasperating slowness of transportation and the all but fabulous sums which it cost to bring goods so far. The people had been here but a little more than two years, when a couple of men not of their faith reached the city with all the details of a first-class country store. They were received without the slightest opposition, and at once established themselves in what proved to be a very profitable business. The firm name was Livingston & Kinkead, but it afterwards became Livingston, Bell & Co. A year later another firm (Halladay & Warner) also non-Mormons, set up in business here. The late William H. Hooper came next, and from this time on business concerns of various kinds increased rapidly. The stocks in every case were comparatively limited, and when any particular article was exhausted it might be and often was a long time before any more could be got. Staple articles were sold in limited quantities so as to make them go around, and the prices were something which the younger generation of Utah, who have enjoyed the benefits of railway communication, can form no just opinion of. As I once heard President George A. Smith say—"They charged till they were out of breath and then wrote the rest." In order that a glimpse of the contrasted conditions may be obtained, I will here mention one item: Calico which can now be bought for five or six cents a yard, in 1850 sold for eight to ten times as much, and no family was allowed to purchase more than a certain amount, corresponding with the stock on hand, no matter what price might be offered. A girl with a new calico dress in those days must have been an object of admiration if not of envy, which shows how much we have changed in another respect.

This city was incorporated by the Legislature of the "State of Deseret" in January, 1851; it was followed in rapid

succession by similar action in behalf of Ogden, Manti, Provo and Parowan "cities," some of which contained then as many as a dozen families and probably one hundred people. They have all grown considerably with the exception of Parowan, which is but little larger now than it was a few years after being settled, having less than one thousand inhabitants. The incorporation scheme seemed to work very well, however.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

THE subject of communication with the outside world is ever an important one with colonists, and to none of these was it ever more so than to those who first peopled Utah. Having established themselves in their new and permanent homes, and beheld the nucleus planted here expanding and ramifying day by day, the feeling of isolation while bringing with it a sense of security from mobs and immunity from organized lawlessness, was by no means completely comfortable. It has previously been suggested that the Pioneers had effected a physical separation, but many soulful ties and ineradicable memories remained. The desire to know what former friends were doing, how they were getting along, and that thirst which comes of a learning of the ways and means of mankind through education and association were all inextinguishable, and every proposition looking to the advancement of means by which private and public intelligence could be transmitted, received all the encouragement which a people not yet re clothed with such ability to do as they were compelled to leave behind could give. At such a time the words "Overland Mail" had a sound which for a long time the substance failed to justify. It has already been stated how uncertain, slow-going, few and far between were the trips which the Government established between Salt Lake City and

the Eastern frontier, but the mention was so brief that the mind of the reader could not have been brought to anything like a realization of the situation, while surrounded by such splendid postal service as prevails now-a-days. It is not to be inferred from all this that the blame was altogether, if even partly upon the Government, which did all along what was doubtless represented to it as the best that could be done under the circumstances. Staging in the earlier days was a laborious, tedious and dangerous undertaking, the unseen escorts in the persons of white men aided by red ones becoming steadily more and more numerous, and only awaiting favorable opportunities when there was anything likely to be profitable to swoop down on the coaches bearing death and destruction along with them. These uncertainties, delays and dangers coupled with the desire for something better, set the inventive faculties to work, the result being the establishment of what soon became a popular and world-renowned mode of communication, the Pony Express. As much as has been said of this once great and useful enterprise, there still remains a vast fund of presently uncovered facts regarding it that come out piecemeal, and all are much more interesting than at any time since the express was discontinued. Among the Pioneers, the early settlers and Western people generally the "pony" will always occupy a place of profound regard from which nothing can dislodge him.

The Pony Express was first put in operation early in 1860, the immediate projectors being William H. Russell, Ben F. Ficklan and James E. Bromley. The route was adopted, the time cards were made up, the road was stocked, the employees were at their posts, and all things in readiness for the first rider of the first pony to mount and plunge into the wilds of the West on April 3rd, 1860. One start was made from St. Joe, Missouri, the horse and rider being ferried across, and the ride beginning immediately upon touching the Western shore. At the same time, or rather on the same date, since there is some chronological difference between the points,

the four-footed messenger accompanied by his rider took the boat at San Francisco, sped along to Sacramento and reached there late the same afternoon. Amid intense enthusiasm the pony was headed for the Sierra Nevadas, and leaped away on his majestic errand followed by the loud shouts of a great crowd which had assembled in honor of the occasion. The Western pony naturally got here first, entering Salt Lake City on the 7th of April, being ridden from Camp Floyd by Howard Egan; the Eastern arrival occurred two days later, on April 9th. This seems like slow time, but it was rapidity itself compared with what the people had been having. It was a grand enterprise and cost a lot of money, not all of which was ever recovered from the business.*

One night on the Eastern plains, after a weary day's travel, a band of emigrants (bringing the writer among other freight) camped in a spot which seemed to have been designed by nature for that purpose. It was bowl-shaped, heavy with verdure and fringed around with heavy and dry timber, while through its middle ran a brook of clear, sparkling water containing myriads of fish. It was the hour of midnight, and all save the sentries were wrapped in slumber, such repose as comes only to those who are weary in well doing, have consciences void of offense, and whose minds are free from any harassing cares of engrossing speculation. So quiet and serene and reposeful was the scene that the rippling of the brook and the occasional musical tinkling of a bell among the near-by cattle, were the only sounds that broke upon the delightful calm. There was no fear of a hostile visitation of the savages, because they had received and were likely to receive only fair treatment at the hands of the people who slumbered, and such were generally exempt from midnight or other treacherous surprises. It was, all in all, the complete realization of that dreamy, soulful quietude which sometimes finds expres-

* This on the authority of Dr. H. J. Faust, a prominent citizen of Utah for many years, who took an active and conspicuous part in the establishment of the service in this region.

sion through the medium of the brush or pen in master hands, or exists as a figment of the fancy when it roves unreined and unrestrained. Suddenly the attention of the outer sentinel to the west was attracted by what he conceived to be an accumulating noise, like the first harbinger of a coming storm or the marching of many men. Sounds travel rapidly when the vibratory process of the air by which they are conveyed



THE PONY EXPRESS.

has no other burden, and the man stood still and listened intently. Yes, there was a sound; he was not mistaken, and it gathered volume with additional time. It was vague and muffled, but was steadily becoming more and more distinct. The word was quickly passed along the line of the outer guards and from them to the inner ones, who in turn awoke

the sleepers. Here was a picture of discipline, also an object lesson in the workings of that wonderful instinct of self-preservation which sometimes anticipates the one endangered and awakens even before he is aroused! One minute before all silence and serenity, with the senses of the silent ones locked in slumber, now all activity, bustle, haste, preparation! Nearer came the sounds; all could hear them now, and out of the confluent murmur fragments of separate sound could be distinguished. Women and children were hustled into wagons and padded around as thoroughly as could be done in a hurry, with bedding. Every man and every good-sized boy had a firearm in his hand ready to send messengers of death into the outward darkness at the word of command.

The sounds were now quite recognizable; they were 'horses' feet, but how many could not be determined. The suspense which was crowded into the few moments just then was so intense that it makes one nervous to think of it. It seemed a long time, yet was afterwards demonstrated to have been exactly seven and a quarter minutes from the time the people left their beds till they returned to them. There was but one horse, and he was coming at a furious gait. Perhaps emigrants further along had been attacked and assistance was needed—we would soon know. From the end of the camp now arose above all other sounds the imperative demand of the sentry, "Who goes there?" And as the rider and his steed sped like a flash through the open space of our camp, the reply spread itself along the traversed distance: "The Pony Express!"

It had been so recently established that we were not looking for it, and only a few, even when told, realized what it was.

THE PERIOD OF FRICTION.

THE DARK DAYS OF UTAH'S MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

UTAH has had its period of acute social travail, a long-drawn-out, drastic, dangerous epoch in the history of the commonwealth, one that is marked with political, legal and illegal procedure of unusual and far-reaching proportions. It is all over now, the few sporadic cases occurring to mar the general harmony being quite infrequent and of no great consequence. Raids and raiders, systematic prosecutions and persecutions of a class, hounding, spying and vilification on one hand; with demands for proper interpretations of law, requests for such indulgence as accused people elsewhere have all along been given, and a dogged, perhaps at times unwise determination to stand by what they believed to be their constitutional rights in upholding certain assailed tenets of their faith, on the other—these things are but a memory, and it is fading fast. As previously suggested, there may be sporadic cases, since a complete transformation where practices have long been engaged in cannot be accomplished between two days, or two years, for that matter; but we are proceeding finely at last, and without much interruption.

So important an era cannot be overlooked or lightly passed upon. Nor is it necessary to extend the mention thereof beyond the proportions of one chapter, within which is given the rise, progress, developments and finality of the

period, with its reason for being and the materials upon which it fed. History as it was and comment which it is hoped will be received as impartial—since it was written in that spirit—are relied upon solely in this production.

Peculiarity pervaded the entire situation hereabout for a good while after the first settlement. The settlement itself was peculiar and the culmination of a series of conditions so utterly distinct in the line of American achievements as to entitle them to the classification of uniqueness. Having sought seclusion for the purpose of being secluded, and so conditioned that the waking hours would be free from dismay and the sleeping ones from nightmare, it is not to be wondered at that the settlers who so soon found themselves confronted by the representatives of those who had “spewed them out of their mouth” were not altogether pleased with the outlook. The newcomers were not numerous for some time, but they kept coming, and in the course of a decade had become quite a nucleus for others to gather to and strengthen. As a rule the earlier of the non-Mormon accessions had no desire to engage in contentions but were satisfied with attending to their own affairs and letting the original settlers attend to theirs, by means of which there was no irritation. Now and then, however, an over-zealous American citizen, imbued with the institutions of his country, and chafing, no doubt, at the *imperium in imperio* which seemed to become more unbearable the more he thought of it, would give expression to his displeasure in something more forcible than “frowns, closed lips and pithy sentences,” and happening to attract attention would now and then find himself up against something unpleasant. And yet such experiences were rather uncommon. Those who sold goods, or bought stock, or looked after overland transportation, or did any other legitimate thing without slopping over, hunting trouble or yearning for martyrdom, even though they may by some have been regarded as unbidden guests, were invariably accorded as full a measure of tolerance as was extended; but as for the

rest, the Saints for some time considered themselves at last as masters of the situation and were not disposed to encourage by temporizing with the condition of things which so often had sent them adrift to make new abiding places. And who that gives a thought to the tendencies of humanity could blame them, whether holding that they were right or wrong? Occasionally there was a rumpus, in which the "interloper" oftener than otherwise got the worst of it; also, oftener than otherwise he deserved it, but sometimes it wasn't that way altogether. This brings to mind an incident of the late 50's which had its culmination some thirty years after, and is used at this juncture because its beginning and ending embrace nearly the entire period of friction.

A soldier in one of Colonel Johnston's companies, which was temporarily on duty in Rush Valley, near the site of the present town of Stockton, by ordering a young man named Howard O. Spencer off the grounds got into an altercation with him and let his angry passions rise so high that he struck the Mormon youth over the head with the butt of his gun, the evidence showing that the boy was not the aggressor. The latter's skull was crushed and he was stunned for some time, but finally recovered partially, so far as his physical system was concerned, but his brains were badly shaken up and his mind wandered occasionally for years. Some few months afterwards, meeting the soldier in Salt Lake City and happening to be armed, Spencer without ado shot him fatally. The boy sought safety in flight, and as sympathy was largely with him he was not hunted for with excessive zeal, although his rash act was generally deplored. After some time he "showed up" again. It remained for the grand jury of a court presided over by Judge John W. Judd, in the year 1889, to find an indictment for that almost forgotten homicide, and Spencer, now become somewhat advanced in years and with the means of defense being more inadequate because of the lapse of time and the unexpected summons, was placed on trial for murder. Enough evidence was brought together to

show the provocation (there was no denial of the killing), also the mental condition of the defendant at the time of committing the offense, and the jury—composed of nine Gentiles and three Mormons—soon returned a verdict of “not guilty.” In dismissing the panel the judge took occasion to affront it in detail and as a whole, saying (substantially) in a very insulting tone: “Gentlemen, I have been practicing law and been in courts as lawyer and judge for forty years, and if this is not a case of murder in the first degree I never saw one. The defendant is discharged, so are you.”

This incident, although the culmination occurred at a later day than most of those to which this chapter has special reference, is brought in here as a fitting prelude to what follows, the object being to show that a blending of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, or the last two especially, of the government—that is, the taking of an active part in the formation and straightening out of public opinion as a partisan while sitting in judgment—is not healthful to the community in which it is practiced. Instead of overcoming or even modifying the social friction which exists, it is more likely to increase it; and as the purpose here is not only to show how but why such friction existed, how irritants served but to irritate, and how at last the conflicting elements buried the hatchet through the influence of moderation and liberality, the instances cited and those which come between are seemingly indispensable.

It has been charged that the settlers of Utah were not friendly toward the soldiers of Uncle Sam, and that they made undue and unnecessary preparations to resist the approach of Johnston's army, as well as Connor's later one. Whatever may have been the individual feeling it is not my province to state. Each can answer for himself or not answer as he feels disposed. But let us look at history a moment.

Andrew Jackson, who earned his title of “Old Hickory” by deeds afield as well as in the councils of the nation, presumably placed citizenship and the right of the citizen to pro-

tection above all other political considerations. It was believed, and not without cause, that if only one, but certainly a number of his subjects were treated illegally and outrageously in any part of this or any other country, the lines of demarcation which arose between his jurisdiction and the persons so treated would in a very short time have resembled telegraph wires after a cyclone had practiced on them. His famous "By the Eternal" would have sounded as a trumpet call and the oppressors would have desisted in short order or been dispersed and punished; so it was believed. And yet somehow or other, the case of the Mormons didn't appeal to him strongly enough to make him even brandish his cane, as he did when the Senate passed a resolution of censure for his veto of the banking act. It was just the same with Martin Van Buren—Andrew's successor—who could do nothing for the people whose cause he admitted was just. He was a Strict Constructionist, who regarded State boundaries as something more than imaginary lines having no visible tangibility except upon the maps. In fact he was disposed, by reason of his political inclining, to regard each State as being fenced in with a "buncombe" fence, meaning one that is horse high, bull strong and pig tight—and so, no matter that citizens of the country were being subjected to countless outrages by those who even boasted of acting outside the law, the general Government was powerless to climb over, break down or crawl through the barriers of sovereignty which buttressed the commonwealths in which the outrages occurred. So Martin was right—he could do nothing for the sufferers, even though by his own admission they had a good case. Of course the people gradually ceased looking for protection and eventually it became manifest to them that the odds were too great to enable them to protect themselves, so the remedy was to get out of the way. After having done this, however, and done it effectually in not only leaving the scenes of the depredations but going entirely out of the country, it doubtless occurred to them that a little greater lapse of time might

have been permitted to take place before the powers that were got after them again, and thus thinking the incursionists may not have been looked upon as exactly liberators and benefactors; but the record shows no harshness except where it was called for. After all, the Mormons are but human; and, while claiming the title of Saints, I never yet saw one who was in any particular hurry about becoming an angel.

The advent of Colonel Steptoe in 1854, with a command, produced no more commotion or irritation than would the incoming of an emigrant train for California. Such trains had by that time become numerous, nearly all of them being hospitably received and sent on their way rejoicing. When it was otherwise it was for reasons elsewhere set out, and such cases were rare indeed. Colonel Steptoe left when he got ready, taking with him the best wishes of everybody. He was tendered the Governorship while here, but declined in favor of Gov. Young. No friction in his case.

The meanest thing that crawls, after being pursued until it no longer has a retreat and finding itself still followed, even though the pursuer may have no actual intention of destroying it, is at such times, from the very force of an instinct which pervades the animal kingdom, sure to turn, and if unable to make resistance will inflict as much injury upon the pursuer as it can. If the lowest of the kingdom will do it, so will the highest, and have besides the advantages of a wider scope of judgment, greater intelligence and more effective means of resistance. And in turning upon an assailant or pursuer, it does not matter as a principle of law that those who consider themselves jeopardized are mistaken, that no harm is intended, that the hostile demonstrations amount only to "pausing" (See McGuffey's Third Reader). It is justifiable for them to put themselves in an attitude of defense because of the approach of those who have no other apparent motive than hostility, whose calling betokens it and who, if they have any other design, have failed to make it known, especially when the oncoming force is a direct representative

of powers and agencies to which the people moved against have time and again appealed in vain for protection from outlawry in various forms. So perhaps there was not in existence here that altruistic feeling regarding the boys in blue which under improved circumstances might have been the case, and yet things were not always as bad as they have been made to appear.

It is to be noted in this connection that when Johnston's forces entered this valley they did so by stipulation amounting to a treaty, the effect of which was that they were to "keep their hands off," which they did, and no trouble ensued. Beking themselves to a lonely, out-of-the-way place in Rush Valley, some fifty miles from Salt Lake City on the old road to California, the command built up quite a post known as Camp Floyd, in honor of the redoubtable Secretary of War in President Buchanan's cabinet, who subsequently, like Johnston himself, became a conspicuous figure in the Southern Confederacy. The officers of the post were always on the best of terms with the leaders of the people and were in the main—as is the rule with army officers of the United States—high class men throughout, who always enjoyed a visit to the city and an interview with President Young. This was especially the case with Colonel Johnston, who was a fine type of the Southern gentleman and whose qualities as a general were so great and comprehensive that he came very near cutting history out of its President Grant, the latter having been completely defeated by the former at Shiloh and only saved from extinction by Johnston's death and the arrival of heavy reinforcements subsequently. The command left just before the breaking out of hostilities in the East, having, all things considered, done the people here some good and very little harm.

When Colonel Connor's force arrived they came via the deserted fort, and (claimed to have) heard there that the Mormons would resist their entrance into Salt Lake valley. So guns were ready for unlimbering, shot and shell made

handy and cartridges galore right at hand as the men approached the western bank of the Jordan. The colonel had declared that he would cross if the abyss of hell yawned in the neighborhood; but as it didn't, and the only perturbation observable was in the stream itself, the passage was effected without other opposition than was occasioned by the banks on the eastern side. The grand entrance into Salt Lake City was quietly effected; in fact, it was a little too quiet to suit all hands, for a letter, apparently from one of the force, to a San Francisco paper, anent the arrival, held up the lack of demonstration as an evidence of disloyalty, in that the boys were not welcome! It looked somewhat like a case of "be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." The command were welcomed in a speech by Governor Harding and at once proceeded to the east bench, where Fort



GEN. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

Douglas was inaugurated, the name in honor of the "little giant" of Illinois, who defeated Lincoln for the Senatorship, and was afterward defeated by him for the Presidency.

The command at the post with the exception of occasional and far-apart breaks of a personal character, has got along very well with the civilians.

Nearly all localities which have military establishments

UTAH AS IT IS.

within their boundaries have trouble of more or less consequence to deal with occasionally, caused by the clashing which takes place because of the commingling of elements held in restraint by widely different means, the civilians by constant practice and the soldiers by discipline. When the discipline is relaxed by leave of absence from the post, self-restraint is frequently thrown aside at the same time and a rumpus is quite a natural result. This is not always the case, and it does not account for all the collisions and bad feeling engendered in and felt for the U. S. troopers in Utah. But it is safe to say that, on the whole, there was not much if any more trouble from such source than generally prevails from similar causes elsewhere, but it came very nearly being a serious situation here on a few earlier occasions, one of which only, being the most serious, will be related.

Some time in 1863 rumors reached the city and became rife that it was the purpose of the soldiers to seize President Young by force and take him to the fort to be held for subsequent disposition. A warm reception was improvised. A preconcerted signal—raising a white flag over the *Deseret News* building—caused an immediate cessation of work on the Temple block and other nearby places, and all flocked within the stone wall which then completely surrounded Presidents Young's and Heber C. Kimball's houses, the Tithing office and the *News* office, and quicker than it can be mentioned in detail preparations for the matinee were completed. Scaffolding had been erected inside the south wall from the printing office to President Young's, a distance of probably 150 yards. This was soon filled with armed men and a boy, the one who is telling this story being the latter. He had obtained in some remote corner of the *News* establishment (where he was an apprentice) an old yager of the vintage of 1812, with a bore like the Mammoth Cave and a mechanism like the braking apparatus of a prairie schooner. It was impossible to find a bullet big enough to fit it, so after turning into the cavernous depths a handful of powder,

another handful of leaden bullets a little larger than buck-shot was turned in and secured with wadding, a G. D. cap which amounted in size and general appearance to a Lili-putian plug hat was placed upon the nipple, and gun and apprentice were ready for business. They were prepared to fight it out on that platform if it took all summer. The soldiers soon appeared in full force, also equipped for business. They marched briskly to the brow of the hill, which was then some little distance beyond the outer fringe of houses, but is now well within the limits, manœvered for



READY FOR BUSINESS.

some time, unlimbered, advanced, fell back, deployed, skirmished, "and so forth and so on," for fully an hour, during which time the boy,

Distilled almost to jelly with the act of fear,

as Shakespeare writes it, held that ancient and moribund piece of military furniture, dreading the coming of the onslaught and wondering if there would be much left of him when he turned the weapon loose. But he

never did. As orderly and rapidly as they came the troops returned, and the performance was not encored, never has been, in fact.

There were occasional outbreaks with squads of the military, one that was quite unprovoked occurring at Provo soon after Judge McKean's "policy" had become fully developed. Not much damage was done; the citizens, being unprepared for such a thing, got the worst of it to begin with, but the soldiers lost ultimately. Another, a little later, was when a squad of troops broke down the doors of the Salt Lake jail and rescued some comrades who had been locked up for

riotous behavior; but of late collisions are almost unknown, the few that do occur being far apart and caused usually by the promptings of one John Barleycorn.

The relations with the soldiers, it is to be observed, were on the whole the essence of placidity compared with the state of things which prevailed during the regime of Judge James B. McKean and his immediate confreres, these being the greater number of the Federal officials and a few in private life who became conspicuous by reason of their frenzied opposition to everything Mormon. While extra-judicial performances had been previously indulged in in a more or less desultory way, there was not much of an attempt at systematizing and engrafting such things upon the body politic until that subsequently celebrated gentleman dawned upon the scene and spread his canvas—then the fur began to fly. He came here as Chief Justice in August, 1870.

Regarding Judge McKean, the writer cheerfully bears witness that personally he was many removes from a bad man. A thorough gentleman in his instincts and demeanor, moral and upright in his habits, and as fair-minded as any ordinary man who ever sat in judgment when presiding over cases in which his "policy" regarding the Mormons, plainly outlined from the beginning, was not involved in any manner. He was not a great lawyer, but might be called a fairly good one. He had a disposition to magnify his calling, and did so in his first big case (Engelbrecht's) by entitling the chief tribunal over which he presided the "Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah," a creation which the other Supreme Court of the United States sat down on and thus broke down all subsequent proceedings so based. He declared that the proceeding against President Young for lascivious cohabitation was properly entitled "Federal Authority vs. Polygamic Theocracy"—in which his honor not only butted up against the laws of Congress and the Territory, but took a little fall out of Noah Webster at the same time. In sentencing the first victim of the great moral raid (1871) he said—"I am sorry

for you, Thomas Hawkins," which he doubtless was, and then went on to upset the pail of milk by unloading on the defendant a diatribe on transgression which was doubtless well meant and not in the least abusive, but would have been less oppressive if it had been. To tell the truth, it savored somewhat of those ancient folk who were sorry others were not as good as they, and showed a plain disposition to belabor others over Hawkins' shoulders. Hawkins is reported to have said afterward that he would rather be sentenced a dozen times in plain terms than have to listen to that lecture again. But undoubtedly he was not educated up to the platform standard, and might have felt somewhat prejudiced besides.

Finally the judge's undoing came to pass. The raid, of which he was the head and front, growing by what it fed on, could not subsist much longer in an American atmosphere. Indictments seemed to grow on trees and President Young was fairly shingled over with them, the charges embracing adultery, lascivious cohabitation, polygamy and murder, there being about half a dozen for the latter offense, one of them found on information obtained from Bill Hickman, of sainted memory, one of the least mild-mannered men that ever cut a throat or robbed a train. During the late fall of 1871, while the President was in St. George on his semi-regular vacation, one of the murder cases was peremptorily set for trial and but a few days allowed him in which to appear. The prosecuting officers tried to have his bail forfeited, believing and hoping, no doubt, that he could not reach Salt Lake within the time set; and while the contention was at its height, lo! the defendant appeared in the doorway, quite unattended, and placed himself within the jurisdiction of the court! The incident was very sensational and dramatic, without the slightest design of its being so; but it dampened the ardor of the judicial bunco-steerers very much. It was only for a moment, and they immediately proceeded from the point at which they had left off; but the indictments were never tried.

In July, 1873, President Young, who had apparently been somewhat overlooked by the raiders for some time, received another reminder of the fact that they were not dead nor sleeping, but had only been waiting, Ann Eliza Webb Dee Young, etc., somewhat widely known as "Wife No. 19," by her next friend, George R. Maxwell, brought a suit for divorce and alimony, and the papers were duly served. George, by the bye, was one of the "boys" decidedly, and apparently wanted to make everybody believe that Mormons were his favorite diet three times a day. At heart, he was not half as bad as he tried to make it appear. He was disposed to conviviality on a rather large scale, and generally kept a long way from the methods of deportment which are supposed to characterize the typical Sunday school teacher; but much was overlooked in him because of his having fought bravely as a Union soldier through the civil war and been literally shot to pieces. He died in Salt Lake City, in 1889.

Well, this suit by him on behalf of the said A. E. W. D. Y. promised to be the richest pay streak the legal prospectors had yet struck; but with the exception of \$3000 "suit money," or some such thing, which was paid on the order of the court, the defendant flatly refused to produce. Then the judge got mad, and in his wrath he ordered Brigham to pay a fine of \$25 and be imprisoned for one day in the penitentiary for contempt of court; the terms could not be called excessive as to amount and extent, but the defendant was then seventy-one years of age, far from well, and unaccustomed to the kind of company he was compelled to mingle with in the prison. Besides, in punishing the President for contempt of his court, it looked like the judge was disposed to add another hardship to his victim's inflictions by denying him a privilege which nine-tenths of the people of the Territory indulged in without restriction.

Five days after this proceeding, President Grant sent to the Senate the name of David Lowe, of Kansas, to be Chief

Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice McKean, removed. The blow had fallen. Heavy-hearted, the jurist whose uncurbed animosity in pursuit of the bubble reputation had brought about his own undoing, returned to the practice of his profession, at which he did not prosper. The coterie which formerly surrounded and upheld him as a demigod, and in whom the spirits of Draco, Jeffreys and Marlborough seemed for a time to have found reincarnation, drifted away from him, and eventually from each other, so far as the tie that formerly bound was concerned, and after a more or less precarious career, he died in Salt Lake City in January, 1877, of typhoid fever, so the doctors said, and undoubtedly they were correct as to the immediate cause of dissolution, but their diagnosis does not reach to a broken heart, and this undoubtedly had much to do with it.

The first prosecution for polygamy under the laws of the United States of 1861, was that of George Reynolds, and that he was run up against a "brace game" has been demonstrated sufficiently. The fact that Brigham Young and Thomas Hawkins had been indicted and the latter prosecuted for adultery or something equivalent thereto, under the Territorial statute, thereby perverting it and seeking to reach the ends aimed at by devious means, had caused so much animadversion as to make the campaign somewhat of a scandal, and before entering upon the new line of campaign, it was announced to be the proper thing to select a vicarious offender and put him through the mill for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of the law under which the action was brought. So Elder George Reynolds was presented and accepted. In making these assertions I do not rely upon the record, but partly upon the testimony of one of the grand jury by which the indictment was found—the late James Horrocks, a prominent citizen of Ogden, whose statement to this effect was published by me in the *Junction* of that city along about 1878. He said without equivocation that the jurors were instructed, or at least

advised, that there was no disposition to inflict punishment but merely a design on the part of the Government's representatives to make sure of their ground before going further.

Mr. Reynolds was tried pursuant to the indictment, and found guilty, on March 31, 1875. The case was appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court, where it was reversed, and was retried in September of the same year, another verdict of guilty being found. It was heard by the United States Supreme Court late in 1878, and affirmed early the following



GEORGE REYNOLDS.

year, when the defendant found out that he had been prosecuted for all there was in it as well as some things that were not. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and sent to the Lincoln, Nebraska, penitentiary, where he remained less than a month, being then returned to Utah. His "test" amounted to serving the full term, less one hundred and forty-four days deducted for good behavior. Mr. Reynolds in durance vile was very much like Mr. Reynolds at large—easy-going, unassuming, attentive to the things to which

attention should be given, respectful to those in authority, and always buoyed above present misfortunes by a "big hope ahead." He regards himself, and others regard him, as anything but a criminal then, previously or since; and it is the same with the others who subsequently went over the same road.

A few months before the arrival of Judge McKean, Governor J. Wilson Shaffer put in an appearance, and during

the brief time of their joint control of the ranch, if they failed to see eye to eye as to any point of local policy, the circumstance never leaked out. His excellency was somewhat peppery in his form of speech, and never left any one in doubt as to what he meant. It is said of him, when he received his commission he exclaimed, "After me, by God, Brigham Young will never more be Governor of Utah.* And this proved to be correct. Brigham was not Governor again, nor was Shaffer very long; he died October 31, 1870. Before passing out he managed to accomplish two very unusual things—he abolished the Fourth of July by proclamation, and knocked out the constitutional right of the citizen to bear arms, also by proclamation. During his ephemeral career he was hailed by the ultra non-Mormons as "the only real Governor Utah ever had." Most of them having been here as much as two years, and having had such unusual opportunities for determining the situation as come from association with but one side of it, the judgment will have to stand—as to them. Shaffer, like McKean, served honorably in the Union army and was personally upright.

Speaking of the Fourth of July reminds me that there have been no celebrations of the Nation's natal day equal to those the Mormons got up every year until stopped at the patriotic business. The parades were always on a stupendous scale, the proceedings afterwards invariably interesting, and a whole-souled feeling of enjoyment pervaded the communities. On the Fourth of 1880, feeling to give an outward expression of sorrow for their imprisoned brethren who had so numerously been "arraigned without charge, tried without evidence and condemned without crime," they used the national emblem for that purpose. This made considerable of a row. It was held by the "common enemy" that the flag was insulted and was treated that way by the Mormons

* Perhaps he meant to paraphrase Mme. de Pompadour, "After me the deluge."

to show their contempt for it. If this had been true, it "were a grievous fault," and grievously should it have been answered. But it was not true. The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze almost the first thing after the Pioneers arrived, and was always an object of veneration, being invariably treated with as much reverence and respect on all occasions as anywhere else in the Republic. Because of its being a sacred emblem it was used as the means of giving expression, by half-masting, to the people's sadness—that was all.

If Salt Lake had more of this sort of thing than other places in Utah, it was because of her greater population and conveniences. There were others; in fact, every part of the Territory contributed more or less grist towards keeping the "mills of the gods" grinding, and they did not grind so very slowly either when they get right down to it, which they did shortly after Chief Justice Charles S. Zane arrived and got things in running order.

THE "HEATED TERM" ELSEWHERE.

BEFORE engaging in a statement of things under his administration, let us pay a little visit to Beaver, which for a time was really a greater storm centre than any other place. Up to Statehood this was the seat of the District Court for all the southern counties, and a term usually meant that there was something doing, what with the dragnet operating in seven widespread counties between times and all the catch being landed there for trial.

It is not necessary to go over too much ground, so the most celebrated case of all will be referred to, it showing to some extent the manner in which justice was dispensed (and dispensed with occasionally). I refer to the trial of John D. Lee, for complicity in the Mountain Meadows massacre, and in doing so will be very brief, partly because a few sentences will do and partly because this book or any part thereof is

not designed as a literary chamber of horrors.* Lee was tried twice, with Judge Jacob S. Boreman on the bench. The first time the trial began July 22, 1875. The prosecuting attorney, in opening the case, said—"We don't know how far this investigation will lead us, but we hope to trace the crime to its source." This "source" was shown to be, in the contemplation of the prosecution, President Young's office in Salt Lake City. The animus was thus fully disclosed, but was more completely borne out during the proceedings. Like the McKean raid, ulterior purposes by sinister methods were aimed at. Once during the examination of a witness, Judge J. G. Sutherland, for the defense, objected, saying among other things—"I see through your scheme. John D. Lee is a scapegoat. Brigham Young is the man aimed at," a sally which brought this semi-admission from the prosecution—"Now the gentleman's real client is touched." There was much more in the same line, but this will suffice. The jury failed to agree. It was composed of nine Mormons and three Gentiles, and the vote on every ballot stood two for conviction and ten for acquittal.

On the second trial, which began Sept. 14, 1876, a new District Attorney, in the person of Sumner Howard, had arrived. He tried Lee alone and without dragging in outsiders, and, though the jury was entirely Mormon, secured a conviction. In sentencing the defendant the court went out of his way to engage in a tirade against the Mormon Church (to which Lee belonged) and said to him—"A former jury failed to convict you, and yet the evidences of your guilt were most plain." Waiving all other things, how does that sound in connection with a sentence of death—a time when

* It is well to say here that many incidents of great moment illustrative of the immediate subject are not used in this publication for the above and other reasons. To give them all would make this twice as large a volume as is designed, and besides the object is not so much to give history in detail as to show general conditions, how they came about and on what they were sustained.

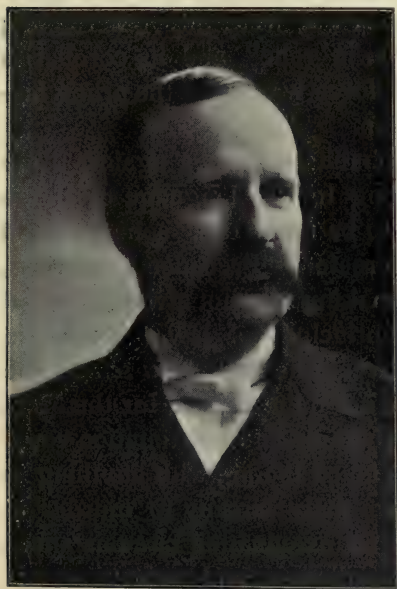
courts are supposed to and usually do show some Christian feeling and perform their painful duty as humanely as possible? And yet Judge Boreman is and was by no means a hard-hearted or an unchristianlike man; on the contrary he is (or was) a member of the Methodist church in good standing, and I have personally and otherwise known of many kind and neighborly deeds he has performed. The spirit of hateful opposition with cause where it existed and on general principles where there was no special cause, was rife and the Judge was merely "in the swim." He with the others were following seriously the humorous advice of "Bob" Burdette, to "lose no chance to take a whack at the Mormons." Thus things went along, getting "no better fast," for several years.

THE COMBAT THICKENS, THEN SUBSIDES.

IT WOULD be taking up too much time and space to refer at any length to the impetuous and showy but utterly ineffective administration of Governor Murray. "Beauty is as beauty does," but in his actions he was not always what he was every time and always in appearance—undeniably a very handsome man. He added no little fuel to the flames, and made a lot of territorial and county appointments that were ignored, litigated and finally knocked out; also he vetoed pretty much everything done by the Legislature, and finally stooped to actual meanness by having the pay of the law-makers and their officers diverted to the courts, but this was afterwards straightened out by the Government. During his sojourn the social lines between the two classes of society here were, if anything, made a little tighter and plainer than ever; it got so that if a visiting Gentile made a friendly call at the house of a Mormon friend and took a meal, for instance, the visitor was immediately branded as a "jack-Mor-

mon" and tabooed accordingly; but, of course, this sort of thing was not introduced during the Governor's regime by any means, it being a time-worn but not exactly time-honored custom which began years back. And at this point let us give the Governors a rest.

Judge Zane arrived in Salt Lake City on August 23, 1884, and a few weeks later took his seat on the bench of the Third District Court. (He was also Chief Justice of the



RUDGER CLAWSON.

Supreme Court.) He proved to be an abler lawyer than most of his predecessors and for some time the court machinery ran along without hitching. His first tilt with the "problem" was in the case of the United States vs. Rudger Clawson for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. The jury list being exhausted before the panel was complete, an open venire was ordered; this not being in accordance with the provisions of the Territorial or Federal law, was excepted to by the defense and made the principal feature of the grounds for a subsequent ap-

peal. The local Supreme Court upheld the trial court in all material respects, so did the United States Supreme Court later on, holding that the summoning and impaneling of a jury by such means was one of the inherent powers of the court. He was sentenced to three and a half years and \$500 fine for polygamy and six months and \$300 fine for unlawful cohabitation. After imprisonment of three years one month and ten days he was pardoned by President Cleveland.

From this point on, the campaign against "polygamic" offenses waxed warm and active, the Judge lending all the aid his position was capable of to it. In point of effectiveness and results, Judge Zane made Judge McKean's record look like a thing of shreds and patches. "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," was not written over the entrance to the court room, and would not have been appropriate anyway, because if the defendant happened to be accused of anything else than unlawful cohabitation or polygamy he stood as good a chance to get away as though it were any other court; otherwise, otherwise. The "twin relic" and its corollaries were to go and the element of force was to be the prime factor in reaching the consummation.

In prosecuting unlawful cohabitation cases against those of the Mormons who, according to the language of Judge Judd, had "had the misfortune to be found out," some unusual and peculiar conditions were created. Precedents wanting, they had to be made, and the making was not always gauged by understood and recognized principles of law. To begin with, the line of separation between the *malum in se* and the *malum prohibitum* was nearly if not quite effaced for the Mormons' special benefit, and all polygamy and cohabitation cases were practically placed upon an equal footing with anything in the whole gamut of crime, from petty larceny to murder in the first degree. There were no extenuating circumstances and few personal considerations allowed, and almost no acquittals. To be tried was to be convicted, and to be convicted was to go to the penitentiary along with felons of high and low degree as well as various colors, sexes, ages and previous conditions. Only one part of the punishment could be evaded—the inevitable \$300 fine accompanying the imprisonment, and this only on a plain showing that the "criminal" didn't have the property; that is, if he couldn't pay he didn't have to, but this exemption was enjoyed by all other kinds of convicted people upon whom fines were imposed, so the Mormons could not plume themselves upon its being a

special feature in their behalf. The right of appeal was not denied, of course, and if the convicted person had \$1000 or so handy he could have his case taken up on review, but as there was no suspension of judgment, his term of imprisonment would likely run out before its correctness was passed upon.

Other legal fungi were engendered, among which was the professional and mechanical juror. Men stood in waiting to be drawn for petit jurors, and sometimes, but necessarily not so often, for grand jurors. These men's duties, on the surface, were the same as those of men similarly engaged elsewhere. They were possessed of the statutory qualifications, swore they had no bias or prejudice one way or another and would find in accordance with the facts, which probably in most cases they did. But here is a question: Are men who, by means of a regular routine, are made to know what kind of findings are expected from them and that failure to so find means immediate dismissal, in possession of the receptive frame of mind which Alfred the Great contemplated when he invented the jury system?

And again: Is the railroading process in dealing with defendants whose offenses are not specifically against the common law but only against creations of statutes, and these in some cases after the fact, the correct thing in modern jurisprudence and practice anyway?

The "professionals" spoken of have been seen, like a lot of supernumeraries at the wings of a theatre stage, waiting for their cue to march on and take their machine-like parts in the play, and sometimes one set, or several of any particular panel, would "try" a number of cases without once leaving the vicinity of the court room. I once heard one of these worthies complaining because he had been called away by sickness or something, and in the meantime several "cohab." trials had been reeled off and thereby he had lost his regular fees as a juror in those cases! His name was Coalter, or

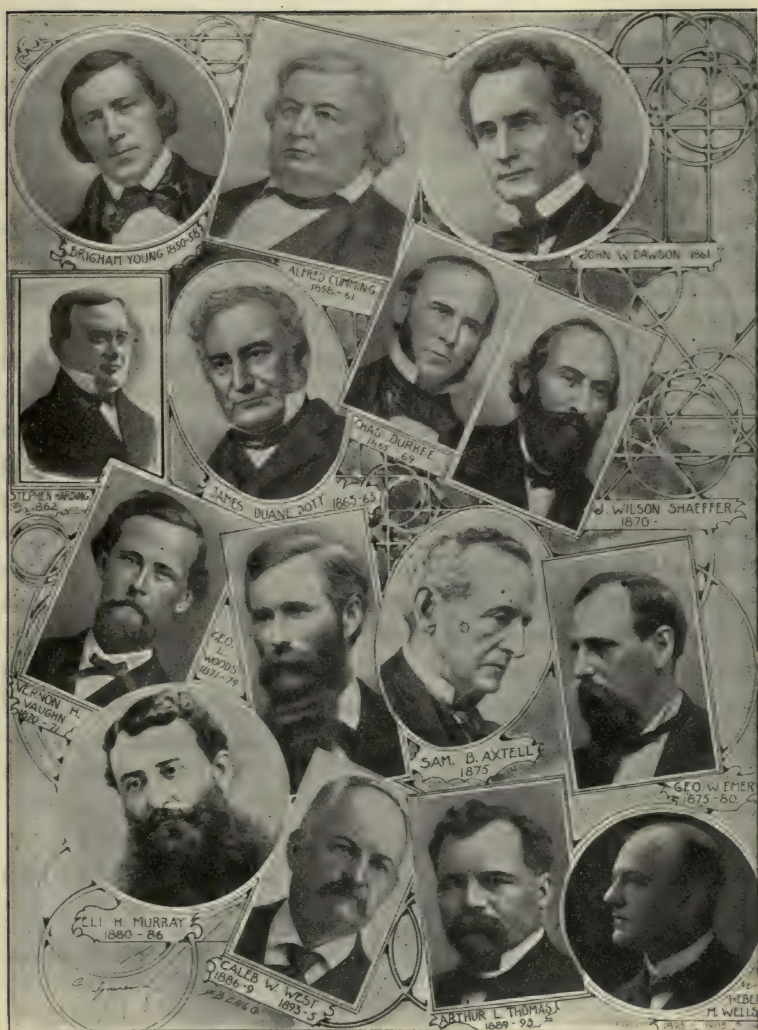
something like that; I seem to have forgotten it, partly, and am willing to forget it altogether.

On August 26, 1888, Judge Zane was superseded by Elliot B. Sandford, of the New York bar, and a personal friend of President Cleveland. At the same time there was a suspension of hostilities, and an armistice followed, by the terms of which light penalties were imposed on those who pleaded guilty, which a great many did. A much better feeling resulted, but it did not last long, for on June 3, 1889, Judge Sandford, having refused to resign by request of headquarters, was peremptorily removed by President Harrison and Judge Zane reappointed. There wasn't so much doing as before, probably for want of material to work on, but still the machine was not idle by any means. Altogether the number who were trooped off to the penitentiary for the offenses spoken of nearly corresponded to that of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava—600. If anything, it was a little in excess of that figure. Incidentally, half a dozen women "living in the repute of marriage" with men who were otherwise uxoriously provided for were imprisoned for refusing to do what women are presumed to be quite willing to do as a rule—tell what they know about things. The most conspicuous of these cases was that of Belle Harris, who with an infant child was held in captivity for some three months; she and the others endured the infliction patiently and decorously and became heroines by common consent. Many of the men were well-to-do, nearly all were property owners to some extent, and all were educated fully up to the average with a number greatly beyond that, and almost without exception they were, leaving aside the offense of which they were convicted, reputable, law-abiding citizens.* Peculiar criminals, these!

* Many of the leading men of the Church, realizing the hopelessness of the situation, betook themselves to voluntary exile, and in this state of seclusion President John Taylor, whose age and infirmities made him unequal to the strain, gave up his life.

On September 24, 1890, President Wilford Woodruff promulgated a manifesto, by means of which he denied that there had been any polygamous marriages for a good while, but such marriages and their concomitant relations were abrogated, and then the beginning of the end of the long-lived, perilous, trying situation was at once ushered in. The beams of the rising sun of Statehood were now plainly apparent and becoming brighter with each succeeding day. The demon of discord spread his ugly pinions once more, took flight and relieved us of his hateful presence. Now and then there is some little clashing, as there is everywhere and caused, as previously observed, almost entirely by political differences. These are sometimes quite active if not acrimonious, and now and then bring up a suggestion of by-gone days, the most conspicuous instance being that of the election of B. H. Roberts to Congress and its outgrowths. (This case is presented further along.) But there are no longer prosecutions of a class and none of individuals which are inspired by the Moloch ambition or the demon hate. Mormons and non-Mormons blend in the marts of trade, in the highways of travel, in society, in gatherings of all kinds, and only those who are acquainted could tell one from the other.* Progress and prosperity are the common inspiration of the time. White-throated peace perches upon the ramparts of the State.

Judge Zane became the first Chief Justice of the new sovereignty, and a wise, just and capable judge he was, by his vast and varied experience aiding materially the work of guiding and handling the newly-launched craft through the inevitably snaggy and reefy waters of incipient Statehood.



UTAH'S GOVERNORS, WITH DATES OF SERVICE.

STATEHOOD.

THE 45TH STAR IN THE NATIONAL FIRMA- MENT APPEARS.

LIKE the launching of a great ship, which shows no sign of moving until it is on the ways and then reaches its element so swiftly that the eye can scarcely follow it—proceeding from inertia and dead silence to a terrific splash and general commotion—Utah was ushered into the Union of States as a full member thereof. The admission proclamation was promulgated by President Cleveland on the third day of January, 1896. It was proposed for some time that the day be made a legal holiday, but as Utah has more of such than enough, the suggestion failed to carry, and yet it is a more consequential date than are some of the red-letter days. The occasion itself was most propitious. Although at a time when the weather is usually forbidding, the air was still and the temperature quite moderate. There was not a cloud in the sky and the sun shone with a brilliancy that made it appear as if he too were all smiles and rejoicing because the period of travail for Utah, which he had marked from the beginning, was no more. What a splendid omen! What a delightful introduction! What a glorious harbinger! And what a gratifying, promising state of things prevailed! The once discordant elements got along without jarring or jostling; there were seldom references to past conflicts and animosities; the elements blended in social and polit-

ical affairs without a suggestion of former differences, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

In Salt Lake City the proceedings were very hilarious. The manager of the Western Union Telegraph office had obtained permission from the mayor to fire off a gun in the street when the news came, and about 10 a.m. he rushed from his office, through the front door with a double-barreled shotgun in his hand, and reaching the edge of the sidewalk he turned loose both barrels. This was the signal that the President's proclamation announcing the new membership in the great household had been signed and Statehood—the great boon so long wanted, so frequently asked for and so persistently denied—was an accomplished fact. At once whistles everywhere were screeching, firearms were discharged with utter disregard of the ordinances or anything else, all kinds of noises, mechanical and vocal, rent the air, and made the town a regular bedlam for a while. Bands played, flags were displayed in every direction, everybody on the crowded streets was hilarious, and the time was made memorable by unrestrained joyousness. It was a great time.

Doubtless many people there were who, while feeling exuberant enough, succeeded in keeping within the boundaries of reasonable restraint, but the majority were otherwise. A prominent churchman and personal friend of the writer's met him immediately after the signal was fired and threw his arms around the scribe's neck with as much impetuosity, exuberance and affection as though the latter were a winsome woman (nearly enough related to justify such a performance, of course), instead of being a plain-looking masculine whose chief attraction was a new suit of clothes bought the day before. The churchman felt like a great many others, and could hardly find words to give his feelings expression, which may in some manner account for his acts in that connection.

"I can hardly realize it," he said; "I have waited for

this day a long time, and now it is here I can't grasp the full import of it [which is probably the reason he grasped me so fervently]. Don't you think it a great, grand day?"

"Yes, indeed," I replied; "we have got our white elephant at last."

He looked half shocked and half incredulously at this. That anyone could be so lost to the sublimity of the occasion as to give even a thought to its responsibilities must have seemed well-nigh sacrilegious. But all hands and the cook have thought of them since, and those who now look upon the really proud and altogether desirable boon of Statehood as a condition of things not wholly beatific or even free from rasping circumstances are, it is painfully apparent, neither few in number nor far apart. That is, the glamour has disappeared and the stern realities being something that were not seriously considered beforehand seem a little harder than they really are in consequence. It is putting it a little too severely to say that the situation is another case of Sinbad the sailor and the lonely man of the ocean—that having taken Statehood upon our shoulders we cannot get rid of it and will have to wear it to the end whether or no, but a good many who were most exuberant seem to feel that way. (This doesn't include the churchman spoken of, by any means). With these getting accustomed—or seasoned—to the situation and learning to appreciate conditions because of their real instead of their fancied worth, the number of malcontents has rapidly dwindled and will finally disappear altogether.

It is not so very long ago, not much more than a decade, that U. S. Marshal Frank Dyer (since deceased), Judge J. W. Judd and several others engaged in a movement looking to the granting to Utah by the Government of a form of home rule which would amount to modified Statehood, this being considered a palliative for some of the evils inseparable from Territorial rule. This was as near to a demand for independence for Utah as any Gentile dared to go at that time, and even it brought down the wrath of the leaders and the

unsparing scorn and ridicule of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the Gentile or Liberal organ. The movement came to naught, but following closely upon its heels was the establishment of national party lines (elsewhere spoken of at length), and upon the disappearance of the Liberal party the movement for Statehood became spontaneous. The last vestige of Federal authority was at last gone, we received what we had demanded and craved so long, and because it has not proved to be all "skittles and beer" is no reason why it is not all that it ever promised to be. The more judicious and less penurious are thankful beyond expression that Utah controls herself in her own way, and hopeful that wherein the way may be imperfect or even bad, the agencies of improvement are at work and will not cease until our commonwealth is inferior to none in all that goes to make States proud and enduring and their people prosperous and upright.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

As THE clothing for the infant is generally in readiness before the advent occurs, a constitution must be prepared, passed upon and in full-fledged existence before the ship of State is put into commission, to do which requires a Constitutional Convention called for the purpose. The act of Congress conveying the necessary authority for such proceeding was passed and approved July 16, 1894, and the Convention met in Salt Lake City on March 4, 1895, with the following membership:

Louis Bernhardt Adams,
Rufus Albern Allen,
Andrew Smith Anderson,
John Richard Barnes,
John Rutledge Bowdle,
John Sell Boyer,
Theodore Brandley,
Herbert Guion Button,
William Buys,
Chester Call,

George Mousley Cannon,
John Foy Chidester,
Parley Christiansen,
Thomas H. Clark, Jr.,
Louis Laville Coray,
Elmer Ellsworth Corfman,
Charles Crane,
William Creer,
George Cunningham,
Arthur John Cushing,

William Driver,
 Dennis Clay Eichnor,
 Alma Eldredge,
 George Rhodes Emery,
 Andreas Engberg,
 David Evans,
 Abel John Evans,
 Lorin Farr,
 Samuel Francis,
 William Henry Gibbs,
 Charles Carroll Goodwin,
 James Frederic Green,
 Francis Asbury Hammond,
 Charles Henry Hart,
 Harry Haynes,
 John Daniel Holladay,
 Robert W. Heybourne,
 Samuel Hood Hill,
 William Howard,
 Henry Hughes,
 Joseph Alonzo Hyde,
 Anthony Woodward Ivins,
 William F. James,
 Lycurgus Johnson,
 Joseph Loftis Jolley,
 Frederick John Kiesel,
 David Keith,
 Thomas Kearns,
 William Jasper Kerr,
 Andrew Kimball,
 James Nathaniel Kimball,
 Richard G. Lambert,
 Lauritz Larsen,
 Christen Peter Larsen,
 Hyrum Lemmon,
 Theodore Belden Lewis,
 William Lowe,
 Peter Lowe,
 James Paton Low,
 Anthony Canute Lund,
 Karl G. Maeser,
 Richard Mackintosh,
 Thomas Maloney,
 William H. Maughan,

Robert McFarland,
 George P. Miller,
 Elias Morris,
 Jacob Moritz,
 John Riggs Murdock,
 Joseph Royal Murdock,
 James David Murdock,
 Aquila Nebeker,
 Jeremiah Day Page,
 Edward Partridge,
 J. D. Peters,
 Mons Peterson,
 James Christian Peterson,
 Franklin Pierce,
 William B. Preston,
 Alonzo Hazelton Raleigh,
 Franklin Snyder Richards,
 Joel Ricks,
 Brigham Henry Roberts,
 Jasper Robertsen,
 Joseph Eldredge Robinson,
 Willis Eugene Robison,
 George Ryan,
 John Henry Smith,
 George B. Squires,
 William Gilson Sharp,
 Harrison Tuttle Shurtliff,
 Edward Hunter Snow,
 Hyrum Hupp Spencer,
 David Brainerd Stover,
 Charles Nettleton Strevell,
 Charles William Symons,
 Daniel Thompson,
 Moses Thatcher,
 Ingwald Conrad Thoresen,
 Joseph Ephraim Thorne,
 Samuel R. Thurman,
 William Grant Van Horne,
 Charles Stetson Varian,
 Heber M. Wells,
 Noble Warrum, Jr.,
 Orson Ferguson Whitney,
 Joseph John Williams.

The officers were as follows:

President: John Henry Smith, Salt Lake City.

Secretaries: Parley P. Christensen, Grantsville, Tooele County; C. S. Rapp,
 Assistant, Ogden, Weber County.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk: Joseph A. Smith, Providence, Cache County.

Sergeant-at-arms. R. Clawson, Ephraim, Sanpete County.

Messenger: Thomas S. Watson, Heber, Wasatch County.

Watchman: Bruce Johnson, Salt Lake City.

Janitor: J. N. Scott, Salt Lake City.

Pages: John H. Thorn, Salt Lake City; L. C. Camp, Salt Lake City.

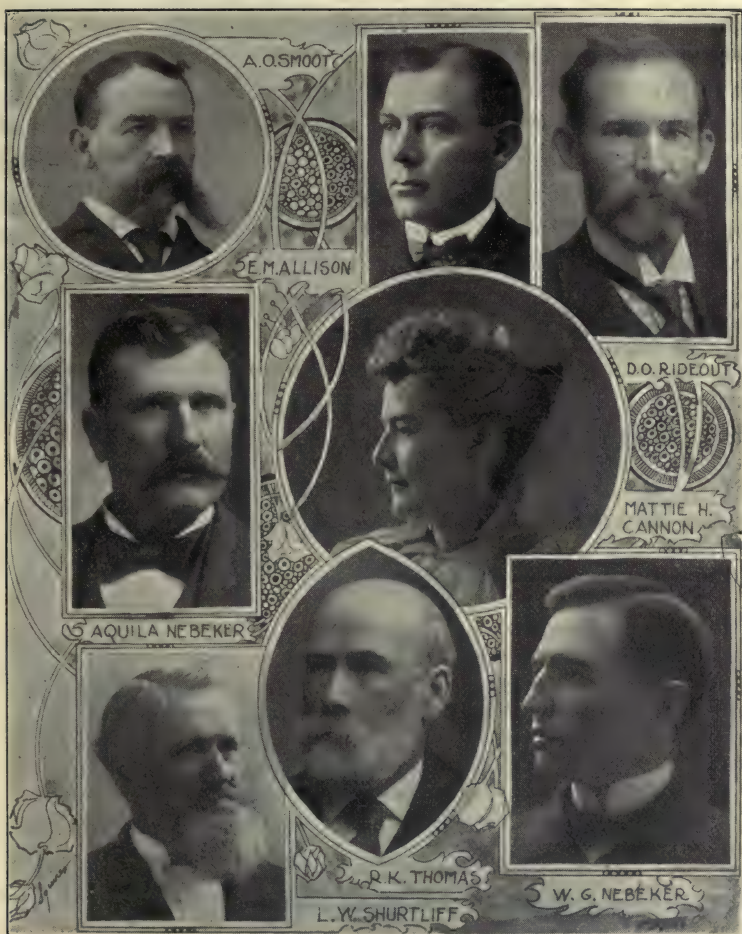
Committee Clerks: Miss B. T. Macmasters, Salt Lake City; Miss Henrietta Clark, Salt Lake City.

The proceedings continued until May 8, and were very voluminous. The Constitution that was formulated was ratified by the voters of the State by an immense majority, the election—at which State officers and a Legislature were also chosen—being on November 5.

FIRST STATE OFFICERS.

THE election above spoken of developed the presence of three parties in Utah—Republican, Democratic and Populist, the first named winning by an average plurality of about 2000. The tickets were as follows:

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	POPULIST.
Congressman:		
C. E. Allen.	B. H. Roberts.	James Hogan.
Governor:		
Heber M. Wells.	John T. Caine.	Henry W. Lawrence.
Supreme Court Judges:		
Charles S. Zane,	Thomas Maloney,	
George W. Bartch,	Samuel R. Thurman,	No nominations.
James A. Miner.	Richard W. Young.	
Secretary of State:		
James T. Hammond.	Fisher S. Harris.	Thomas C. Bailey.
Attorney General:		
A. C. Bishop.	A. J. Weber.	J. S. Weaver.
Treasurer:		
James Chipman.	Alma Greenwood.	Thos. L. Jones.
Auditor:		
Morgan Richards.	Guy C. Wilson.	Hans O. Young.
School Superintendent:		
John R. Park.	Karl G. Maeser.	I. T. Alvord.



MEMBERS OF FORMER LEGISLATURES—SENATORS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE FIRST Legislature assembled in the rooms arranged for it in the Joint City and County building in Salt Lake City at high noon on the second Monday in January, 1896. The session was limited by the Constitution to ninety days, all of which were occupied, and more too, for, like every previous and subsequent session, the last legislative "day" consisted of several days. George M. Cannon of Salt Lake was chosen President of the Council and Presley Denny of Beaver Speaker of the House. No delay was experienced in getting down to business, albeit the first sitting was temporary, occupying practically all of the first day.

In order to give a better understanding of the membership in each case, the locality of the members by Legislative districts is given. The districts are as follows, each having one member except where otherwise stated:

SENATE—18 MEMBERS.

- First—Box Elder and Tooele Counties.
- Second—Cache County.
- Third—Rich, Morgan and Davis Counties.
- Fourth—Weber County (2).
- Fifth—Summit and Wasatch Counties.
- Sixth—Salt Lake County (5).
- Seventh—Utah County (2).
- Eighth—Juab and Millard Counties.
- Ninth—Sanpete County.
- Tenth—Sevier, Wayne, Piute and Garfield Counties.
- Eleventh—Beaver, Iron, Washington and Kane Counties.
- Twelfth—Emery, Carbon, Uintah, Grand and San Juan Counties.

HOUSE—45 MEMBERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| First—Box Elder County. | Tenth—Wasatch County. |
| Second—Cache County (3). | Eleventh—Utah County (4). |
| Third—Rich County. | Twelfth—Uintah County. |
| Fourth—Weber County (4). | Thirteenth—Juab County. |
| Fifth—Morgan County. | Fourteenth—Sanpete County (2). |
| Sixth—Davis County. | Fifteenth—Carbon County. |
| Seventh—Tooele County. | Sixteenth—Emery County. |
| Eighth—Salt Lake County (10). | Seventeenth—Grand County. |
| Ninth—Summit County. | Eighteenth—Sevier County. |

Nineteenth—Millard County.
Twentieth—Beaver County.
Twenty-first—Piute County.
Twenty-second—Wayne County.
Twenty-third—Garfield County.

Twenty-fourth—Iron County.
Twenty-fifth—Washington County.
Twenty-sixth—Kane County.
Twenty-seventh—San Juan County.

SENATORS.

First District.....	Abraham Zundel
Second District.....	Noble Warrum, Jr
Third District.....	John R. Barnes
Fourth District.....	David McKay, E. M. Allison
Fifth District.....	Robert C. Chambers
Sixth District.....	George M. Cannon, Hiram E. Booth, Glen Miller, George Sutherland, Elmer B. Jones.
Seventh District.....	Abel J. Evans, Malin M. Warner
Eighth District.....	James P. Driscoll
Ninth District.....	William Candland
Tenth District.....	John F. Chidester
Eleventh District.....	Edward H. Snow
Twelfth District.....	R. G. Miller

President, George M. Cannon.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.....	William H. Gibbs
Second District.....	Joseph Monson, John M. Bernheisel, Peter M. Maughan
Third District.....	Aquila Nebeker
Fourth District.....	Thomas J. Stevens, Amasa S. Condon, Nathan J. Harris, Lee A. Curtis.
Fifth District.....	Daniel Heiner
Sixth District.....	R. E. Egan
Seventh District.....	Emil J. Raddatz
Eighth District.....	Edward B. Critchlow, Harwood M. Cushing, Thomas D. Lewis, Seth W. Morrison, George L. Nye, William P. Nebeker, J. F. Snedaker, Alvin V. Taylor, William W. Wilson, Thomas Fergusson.
Ninth District.....	George Beard
Tenth District.....	Joseph R. Murdock
Eleventh District.....	A. O. Smoot, Marinus Larsen, James T. Thorne, Hyrum Lemmon.
Twelfth District.....	William Gibson
Thirteenth District.....	Adelbert Cazier
Fourteenth District.....	John Lowry, Sr., Peter Thompson
Fifteenth District.....	James X. Ferguson
Sixteenth District.....	William Howard
Seventeenth District.....	John H. Shafer
Eighteenth District	James M. Bolitho
Nineteenth District.....	Orvil Thompson

Twentieth District.....	Presley Denny
Twenty-first District.....	Charles Morrill
Twenty-second District.....	M. W. Mansfield
Twenty-third District.....	Thomas Sevy
Twenty-fourth District.....	Edgar L. Clark
Twenty-fifth District.....	James Andrus
Twenty-sixth District.....	Joseph E. Robinson
Twenty-seventh District.....	Andrew P. Sorenson

Speaker, Presley Denny.

SECOND LEGISLATURE, 1897.

SENATORS.

First District.....	William G. Nebeker
Second District.....	Joseph Monson
Third District.....	Aquila Nebeker
Fourth District.....	Lewis W. Shurtliff, Daniel Hamer
Fifth District.....	Robert C. Chambers
Sixth District.....	John T. Caine, Martha H. Cannon, Benjamin A. Harbour, David O. Rideout, Jr., George A. Whitaker.
Seventh District.....	Abraham O. Smoot, Abel J. Evans
Eighth District.....	Joseph V. Robison
Ninth District.....	John F. Allred
Tenth District.....	Isaac K. Wright
Eleventh District.....	Edward H. Snow
Twelfth District.....	M. E. Johnson

President, Aquila Nebeker.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.....	Samuel N. Cook
Second District.....	Joseph Kimball, Ingwald C. Thoresen, Moroni Price
Third District.....	David S. Cook
Fourth District.....	Angus McKay, Sarah derson, John N. Perkins William H. O'Brien.
Fifth District.....	John Hopkin
Sixth District.....	Hyrum Stewart
Seventh District.....	Norman B. Dresser
Eighth District.....	Heber Bennion, Scipio A. Kenner, Eurithe K. LaBarthe, Daniel Mangan, George Romney, Jr., Richard B. Shep- ard, Robert W. Sloan, Joseph E. Taylor, James Thomp- son, Everett W. Wilson.
Ninth District.....	Charles A. Callis
Tenth District.....	Joseph R. Murdock
Eleventh District.....	Louis P. Lund, W. O. Creer, Hyrum Lemmon, William M. Roylance.
Twelfth District.....	William Gibson
Thirteenth District.....	Claude V. Wheeler

Fourteenth District.....	Aaron Hardy, Neils C. Sorenson
Fifteenth District.....	Oliver G. Kimball
Sixteenth District.....	L. P. Oveson
Seventeenth District.....	Andrew P. Sorenson
Eighteenth District.....	Barnard H. Greenwood
Nineteenth District.....	William A. Ray
Twentieth District.....	William L. H. Dotson
Twenty-first District.....	James E. Forshee
Twenty-second District.....	Hiett E. Maxfield
Twenty-third District.....	Andrew J. Hansen
Twenty-fourth District.....	John Parry
Twenty-fifth District.....	James G. Duffin
Twenty-sixth District.....	Joseph Robinson
Twenty-seventh District.....	V. P. Martin

Speaker, John N Perkins.

THIRD LEGISLATURE, 1899.

SENATORS.

First District.....	William G. Nebeker
Second District.....	Joseph Howell
Third District.....	Aqui a Nebeker
Fourth District.....	Lewis W. Shurtliff, Fred J. Kiesel
Fifth District.....	Robert C. Chambers
Sixth District.....	Martha H. Cannon, David H. Peery, Jr., David O. Ride- out, Jr., Richard K. Thomas, Orson F. Whitney.
Seventh District.....	Abraham O. Smoot, Abel J. Evans
Eighth District.....	Joseph V. Robison
Ninth District.....	Ferdinand Alder
Tenth District.....	Isaac K. Wright
Eleventh District.....	Rollin R. Tanner
Twelfth District.....	Harden Bennion

Aquila Nebeker, President.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.....	John P. Holmgren
Second District.....	Aaron F. Farr, Jr., Albert A. Law, Charles Z. Harris
Third District.....	David S. Cook
Fourth District.....	Tillman D. Johnson, George W. Bramwell, Nathan J. Harris, Sherman S. Smith.
Fifth District.....	Charles A. Welch
Sixth District.....	John Fisher
Seventh District.....	George F. Richards
Eighth District.....	Samuel W. Stewart, Benjamin T. Lloyd, Horace Cum- mings, Heber Bennion, Alice M. Horne, John E. Han- sen, Joseph G. Bywater, Albert W. Forman, Charles M. Jackson, Richard B. Shepard.



MEMBERS OF FORMER LEGISLATURES—REPRESENTATIVES.

Ninth District	James Ivers
Tenth District.....	James W. Clyde
Eleventh District.....	Marinus Larsen, Joseph Lapish, John E. Betts, William M. Roylance.
Twelfth District.....	William O'Neil
Thirteenth District.....	Claude V. Wheeler
Fourteenth District.....	Parley Christiansen, C. W. Sorenson
Fifteenth District.....	Reuben G. Miller
Sixteenth District.....	Jasper Robertson
Seventeenth District.....	Lester Taylor
Eighteenth District.....	Barnard H. Greenwood
Nineteenth District	Thomas C. Callister
Twentieth District.....	John R. Murdock
Twenty-first District	John H. Fullmer
Twenty second District.....	M. W. Mansfield
Twenty-third District.....	Jesse W. Crosby, Jr
Twenty-fourth District	John Parry
Twenty-fifth District.....	John G. McQuarrie
Twenty-sixth District.....	Joseph E. Robinson
Twenty-seventh District.....	L. H. Redd, Jr
Speaker, William M. Roylance.	

FOURTH LEGISLATURE, 1901.

SENATORS.

First District	H. S. Larsen
Second District.	Joseph Howell
Third District.....	J. G. M. Barnes
Fourth District.....	Fred J. Kiesel, Edward M. Allison, Jr
Fifth District.....	J. R. Murdock
Sixth District.....	George N. Lawrence, Hoyt Sherman, O. F. Whitney, R. K. Thomas, S. H. Love.
Seventh District	A. O. Smoot, Abel J. Evans
Eighth District..	George C. Whitmore
Ninth District	Ferdinand Alder
Tenth District	Willis Johnson
Eleventh District.....	R. R. Tanner
Twelfth District.....	Harden Bennion

President, Abel J. Evans.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.....	John P. Holmgren
Second District.....	Seth A. Langton, Joseph Pond, P. M. Maughan
Third District.....	Edward R. South
Fourth District.....	Edward H. Anderson, William Glasmann, Thomas H. Davis, Archibald McFarland.
Fifth District.....	Richard R. Fry

Sixth District.....	O. P. Hatch
Seventh District.....	Francis E. Hall
Eighth District.....	Rulon S. Wells, William McMillan, Nephi L. Morris, William N. Williams, W. G. Van Horne, A. L. Hamlin, John T. Axton, Benner X. Smith, Orson H. Hewlett, Archibald Stuart.
Ninth District.....	Dan Lambert
Tenth District.....	William Van Wagenen
Eleventh District.....	Mosiah Evans, Henry Gardner, Ephraim Homer, D. C. Johnson
Twelfth District.....	George P. Billings
Thirteenth District.....	Frank Holzheimer
Fourteenth District.....	N. C. Christensen, John L. Bench
Fifteenth District.....	J. R. Sharp
Sixteenth District.....	Levi N. Harmon
Seventeenth District.....	A. P. Mohr
Eighteenth District.....	John W. Phillips
Nineteenth District.....	Engene W. Kelley
Twentieth District.....	William H. Barratt
Twenty-first District.....	Samuel L. Page
Twenty-second District.....	Albert Stevens
Twenty-third District.....	George W. Johnson
Twenty-fourth District.....	Joseph F. McGregor
Twenty-fifth District.....	David H. Morris
Twenty-sixth District.....	H. S. Cutler
Twenty-seventh District.....	Lemuel H. Redd
Speaker, William Glasmann.	

FIFTH LEGISLATURE, 1903.

SENATORS.

First District.....	H. S. Larsen
Second District.....	Alonzo G. Barber
Third District.....	J. G. M. Barnes
Fourth District.....	David McKay, Edward M. Allison
Fifth District.....	J. R. Murdock
Sixth District.....	Hoyt Sherman, S. H. Love, George N. Lawrence, William N. Williams, Simon Bamberger.
Seventh District.....	Henry Gardner, C. E. Loose
Eighth District.....	George C. Whitmore
Ninth District.....	C. P. Larsen
Tenth District.....	Willis Johnson
Eleventh District.....	A. B. Lewis
Twelfth District.....	Harden Bennion
President, Edward M. Allison.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.....	F. W. Fishburn
---------------------	----------------

Second District.....	Thomas H. Merrill, David R. Roberts, William W. Hall
Third District	Robert McKinnon
Fourth District.....	Mary G. Coulter, Amasa S. Condon, Archibald McFarland, John C. Child.
Fifth District.....	James A. Anderson
Sixth District	David Stoker
Seventh District	William Spry
Eighth District.....	Heber A. Smith, James W. Cahoon, Thomas Hull, John J. Stewart, Daniel McRae, Albert L. Hamlin, Willard Done, Albert H. Nash, James N. Haslam, Charles Brink
Ninth District.....	Edward P. Evans
Tenth District.....	James B. Wilson
Eleventh District.....	John Q. Stone, George Austin, Stephen L. Chipman Charles A. Tietjen.
Twelfth District	R. Colton
Thirteenth District	George H. Adams
Fourteenth District.....	William Metcalf, Lorenzo Peterson
Fifteenth District.....	Edwin C. Lee
Sixteenth District.....	Joseph E. Johnson
Seventeenth District.....	Alma Molyneux
Eighteenth District.....	Asa R. Hawley
Nineteenth District.....	Charles W. Watts
Twentieth District.....	William H. Barrett
Twenty-first District.....	William E. White
Twenty-second District.....	Willis E. Robison
Twenty-third District	Alfred Luther
Twenty-fourth District.....	Morgan Richards, Jr
Twenty-fifth District.....	David H. Morris
Twenty-sixth District.....	Joel H. Johnson
Twenty-seventh District	Wayne H. Redd
	Speaker, Thomas Hull.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

There was not much friction in the matter of choosing the first two Senators for the State; in this respect the Republicans set their Democratic successors an example which was wholly ignored. The former got together in caucus the night before the day designated by law for the first ballot to take place—the second Tuesday of the session—and made the election proper merely a matter of form by choosing Frank J. Cannon by acclamation, he thus becoming Utah's

first Senator, and Arthur Brown on the first ballot by only two votes over C. W. Bennett. The two houses, following the Federal statute, first voted separately, and as the lower house voted a little ahead of the other it happened that the first Representative on the roll—James Andrus, of Washington county—had the honor of casting the first vote for United States Senator ever given in this State. He, like his fellow Democrats, voted for Joseph L. Rawlins and Moses Thatcher, the vote standing:

Senate—Cannon 12, Brown 12, Thatcher and Rawlins 5 each, one absent.

House—Cannon 31, Brown 29, Thatcher and Rawlins 14 each, Bennett 1, C. C. Goodwin 1.

SECOND SENATORIAL ELECTION.

This contest was memorable. It developed a degree of interest in and out of the Legislature equal to almost any in the history of the country. There were several candidates. There were fifty-six Democrats, three Republicans and four Populists in the body, the votes of the latter being of course merely complimentary, given first to one favorite, then another. But the Democrats, with all their ponderous majority, scattered just as badly until the finish, which was on the 53d ballot in the fourth week of the session, when Joseph L. Rawlins was elected, receiving thirty-two votes to twenty-nine for Moses Thatcher and one for Henry P. Henderson, the latter for several ballots having received a larger vote than Mr. Rawlins; on the final ballot his following in a body (with one exception—Senator Daniel Hamer, of Weber) left him and went over to Rawlins, these with one Republican, Representative A. J. Hansen, of Garfield, making the necessary votes for election. Mr. Thatcher was undoubtedly the most popular candidate of all, every mention of his name eliciting some token of approval from the always crowded auditorium. He had fallen under the displeasure of his file leaders in the Mormon Church, of which he was an Apostle, in not obtain-

ing approval before entering the Senatorial race, and as his supporters, or many of them, let it go out that an election would "vindicate" him, the more orthodox among the Church members in the Legislature, regarding a vote for him as a blow at their religion, held aloof, while nearly if not all were personally friendly and regarded him as an eminently fit man for the place. As one of the legislators expressed it, "the Church is not allowed to mix up with politics, and I propose to see that politics does not mix up with the Church." Although Mr. Rawlins proved an able Senator, it is well assured that Mr. Thatcher would have been quite as strong and influential.

Two days later, at a joint session appointed for the purpose, speeches were made by Senator-elect Rawlins, Messrs. Thatcher, Henderson, O. W. Powers, Governor Wells and Fisher S. Harris, for all of whom votes had been given.

THIRD SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats had fully two-thirds of the membership in each house, they failed to elect a Senator in this contest. A. W. McCune was the leading candidate and he was within two or three votes of an election on several ballots, but the opposition to him in the ranks of his own party was able to prevent his choice and ran the session out on that footing. There were several candidates—the one named, W. H. King and O. W. Powers, Democrats, Frank J. Cannon, Silver Republican, and George Sutherland, Republican, with more or less scattering continually. Late in the session and at a time when it looked as if Mr. McCune would win on the next ballot, a great sensation was sprung by Representative Law, of Cache county, who arose from his seat and stated that the evening before he had been bribed by McCune, who offered \$1,500 for the legislator's vote, \$80 of which was paid and turned over to the Salt Lake chief of police. Because of this two or three members who had been opposing and were supposed to have



STATE OFFICERS, 1903.

been won over, along with a few who had been supporting him, failed to fall in line and an investigation, which proved to be trying and tedious, was ordered. Two reports were made, one exonerating, the other mildly denunciatory; meantime his normal strength had returned but he never got any further. Conspiracy was freely charged but never proved, and the whole subject was left where it fell.

As a result of this failure, the Utah Legislature, in 1905, will have had an experience so unique as to be unrivaled in the whole country's history, I believe—that is, a Senatorial election at each of six consecutive sessions. Truly, this community is a record maker in more ways than one!

FOURTH SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Before the solons had fairly settled down to the business which brought them together as law-makers, in January, 1901, the Republican members—who were largely in the majority—got together in caucus, and after a long and interesting contest, nominated Thomas Kearns for Senator. In this race were some strong candidates—W. S. McCornick, banker; O. J. Salisbury, capitalist; A. L. Thomas, postmaster of Salt Lake City; Thomas Fitch, lawyer and orator of national repute, and ex-Senator Arthur Brown. Mr. Kearns' choice was subsequently ratified by the assembly, all the Republicans voting for him. The complimentary vote of the Democrats went to A. W. McCune.

FIFTH SENATORIAL ELECTION.

By far the most expeditious piece of work the Utah Legislature ever accomplished, in the matter of electing a Senator, was that of the Fifth State assembly in electing Reed Smoot to the position. But one ballot was taken in caucus and one in each house, the vote standing as follows:

Senate—Smoot 10, Governor Wells 2, Rawlins 6.

House—Smoot 37, Governor Wells 3, Rawlins 5.

Mr. Smoot is a zealous Republican (he is mentioned at

length elsewhere), so is Governor Wells, while Mr. Rawlins is a Democrat, the incumbent of the Senatorship who was displaced by Mr. Smoot.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

As previously stated, the first general election was just previous and preparatory to Statehood, and its results are elsewhere given.

THE SECOND

one occurred the following year and it overturned things political completely, the State changing from a Republican to an overwhelmingly Democratic one. William J. Bryan for President received a majority over William McKinley of over 51,000; the candidate of the Democrats for Congress—William H. King—had some 20,000 less, but still enough; the falling off in his case being caused by the Silver Republicans supporting the nominee of the “straight” element of the party—Lafayette Holbrook—while supporting the Bryan electors. Every county but three went Democratic, Salt Lake county by about 5,000.

THE THIRD ELECTION

occurred in November, 1898, when a Representative to Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court and Legislature were chosen. The tickets were—

Democratic: Congressman, Brigham H. Roberts; Judge, R. N. Baskin.

Republican: Congressman, Alma Eldredge; Judge, Charles S. Zane.

Populist: Congressman, Warren Foster; Judge, J. N. Bowman.

The Democratic ticket was successful throughout.

FOURTH ELECTION.

This was another Presidential year—1900—and an

other "flop" was marked up to Utah's credit, or otherwise, as the reader prefers. The leviathan Democratic majority of four years previously and the small one of two years before were sent sailing dismally into the gulf of Smithereens and a Republican preponderance about equaling that of the first election took place. The McKinley and Roosevelt electors—J. R. Murdock, C. E. Loose and W. K. Walton—were chosen, George Sutherland was elected Congressman over W. H. King and G. W. Bartch Judge over J. W. N. Whitecotton. The Legislature was also Republican. The successful candidates—all Republicans—otherwise were:

Governor, Heber M. Wells, over James H. Moyle; Secretary of State, James T. Hammond, over Fisher S. Harris; Attorney General, M. A. Breeden, over A. J. Weber; Auditor, C. S. Tingey, over Henry N. Hayes; Treasurer, John De Grey Dixon, over R. C. Lund; School Superintendent, A. C. Nelson, over Nathan T. Porter.

The Socialists and Prohibitionists were also in the field but their vote was not important.

FIFTH ELECTION.

For Congressman, Joseph Howell, an ex-State Senator of Cache county, defeated W. H. King by a decisive plurality, and W. M. McCarty did the like for Richard W. Young in the matter of the Supreme Court Judgeship. The Legislature was strongly Republican, its personnel and status appearing in the proper place.

The Socialists ran Matthew Wilson for Congress and Warren Foster for Judge, their vote showing a marked increase, but not enough to amount to anything practical.

UTAH STATE OFFICERS, 1903.

CONGRESSIONAL.

U. S. Senators.....	{ Thomas Kearns Reed Smoot
Representative.....	
	Joseph Howell

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE.

Heber M. Wells.....	Governor
James T. Hammond.....	Secretary of State
C. S. Tingey.....	State Auditor
John D. Dixon	State Treasurer
M. A. Breeden.....	Attorney General
A. C. Nelson.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction

APPOINTIVE.

A. F. Doremus.....	State Engineer
Gomer Thomas.....	Coal Mine Inspector
Walter J. Beatie.....	Bank Examiner
John Sharp.....	Fish and Game Commissioner
Moroni Heiner.....	Food and Dairy Commissioner
Charles DeMoisey.....	Commissioner Bureau of Statistics

GOVERNOR'S STAFF OFFICERS.

Charles S. Burton	Adjutant General
Nephi W. Clayton.....	Quartermaster General
William J. Shealey.....	Commissary General
S. H. Pinkerton.....	Surgeon General
Benner X. Smith.....	Judge Advocate General
Morris L. Ritchie.....	Inspector General
George A. Seaman.....	General Inspector of Target Practice
Edward S. Ferry.....	Aide de Camp
John D. Spencer.....	Aide de Camp
John Q. Cannon.....	Brigadier General N. G. U.

JUDICIARY.

Robert N. Baskin.....	Chief Justice Supreme Court
George W. Bartch.....	Justice
William M. McCarty..	Justice
Charles A. Hart.....	Judge First District
Frank K. Nebeker	Attorney First District
Henry H. Rolapp.....	Judge Second District
A. B. Hayes.....	Attorney Second District
C. W. Morse.....	} Judges Third District.
S. W. Stewart	
C. W. Hall	
D. C. Eichnor.....	Attorney Third District
John E. Booth.....	Judge Fourth District
A. C. Hatch	Attorney Fourth District
Thomas Marioneux.....	Judge Fifth District
Joshua Greenwood.....	Attorney Fifth District
John F. Chidester.....	Judge Sixth District

Joseph H. Erickson.....	Attorney Sixth District
Jacob Johnson.....	Judge Seventh District
William D. Livingston.....	Attorney Seventh District
George L. Nye.....	Reporter Supreme Court
L. P. Palmer.....	State Librarian

STATE BOARDS.

Board of Pardons—Governor, Attorney General, three Supreme Judges.

Board of Examiners—Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General.

Board of Loan Commissioners—Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General.

State Board of Insane Asylum Commissioners—Heber M. Wells, Governor; C. S. Tingey, Auditor; John DeGrey Dixon, Treasurer.

State Board of Corrections—Heber M. Wells, Charles Read, Fisher Harris, Elias A. Smith.

State Board of Land Commissioners—Heber M. Wells, Byron Groo, T. D. Reese, Herschel Bullen, James A. Melville.

State Board of Education—Joseph T. Kingsbury, A. C. Nelson, William J. Kerr (ex-officio members), William S. Marks, William Allison.

State Board of Equalization—Robert C. Lund, John J. Thomas, Thomas D. Dee, Swen O. Nielsen.

Regents of the University—Joseph T. Kingsbury (ex-officio member), Emma J. McVicker, Frank Pierce, William W. Riter, Waldemar Van Cott, A. H. Lund, James Sharp, Moses Thatcher, Rebecca E. Little.

Trustees Agricultural College—W. S. McCornick, Geo. C. Whitmore, Mrs. Emily S. Richards, Lorenzo Hanson, Mrs. J. E. Bagley, Evan R. Owens, John A. McAllister.

Trustees State Industrial School—Angus T. Wright, N. C. Flygare, Richard T. Hume.

Trustees School for Deaf and Dumb—Maud May Babcock, John Watson, Mrs. A. B. Coay, Fred W. Chambers, M. L. Ritchie.

State Board of Horticulture—Joseph Hyrum Parry, Thomas Judd, B. H. Bower.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics—F. S. Bascom, T. B. Beatty, Martha A. Cannon, A. F. Doremus, S. H. Allen, Frank B. Steele, Willard Y. Croxall.

Board of Pharmacy—C. H. McCoy, James L. Franken, W. W. Cook, T. H. Carr, B. F. Riter.

State Board of Medical Examiners—D. C. Budge, A. S. Condon, Briant Stringham, A. C. Ewing, Elias S. Wright, J. C. Hanchett, R. W. Fisher.

State Board of Dental Examiners—W. G. Dalrymple, B. H. Bucher, Harry W. Davis, George E. Ellerbeck, A. S. Chapman.

State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration—J. S. Daveler, E. A. Wall, John Nicholson.

D. A. and M. Society, Directors of—Nelson A. Empey, Septimus W. Sears, Mrs. Simon Bamberger, John S. Bransford, Wiley Cragun, Maurice K. Parsons, George Adams, John C. Cutler, Thomas H. Smith, Ruth M. Fox, John H. Seely, James G. McDonald.

Utah Silk Commission—Mrs. Margaret A. Caine, Mrs. Ann C. Woodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Packard, Mrs. Rachel Siegel, Miss Maria E. Zundel.

Utah Art Institute—George M. Ottinger, H. L. A. Culmer, Mrs. Edna W. Sloan, Miss Mary Teasdel, Mrs. Alice M. Horne, S. T. Whittaker, Alan L. Lovey.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS FOR UTAH, 1903.

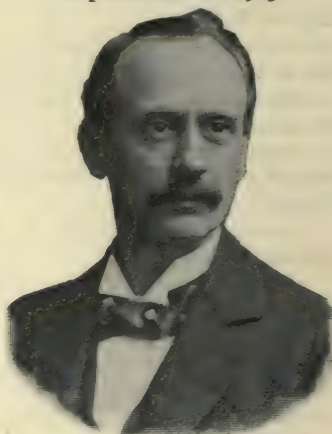
District Judge.....	John A. Marshall
District Attorney.....	Joseph Lippman
Marshal.....	Ben B. Heywood
Revenue Collector.....	Edw. H. Callister
Register of the Land Office.....	Frank D. Hobbs
Receiver of the Land Office.....	George A. Smith
Surveyor General.....	Edward H. Anderson
Special Agent Interior Department.....	Percy S. Sowers
Inspector Railway Mail Service.....	M. M. Steele



GEORGE M. CANNON,

President of the first State Senate,
1896.

THOMAS HULL,
Speaker of the last House of
Representatives, 1903.



GROWTH OF POLITICS.

NO PARTIES FOR SOME TIME, THEN PLENTY OF THEM.

IT was regarded as a fixed fact, until demonstrated otherwise, that when the Mormons swung loose from their home-brewed party and took up with the political vintage in vogue elsewhere, they would be found Democratic to a man. Undoubtedly there were more Democrats than anything or all things else for some time, but their ranks not only failed to contain the entire adult roll of the Church but did not show such names as Joseph F. Smith, John Henry Smith, Francis M. Lyman, Mathias F. Cowley and several others who were strongly suspected of membership in rather good standing in that religious organization. A reference to the immediately previous chapter of this book, as well as this one, shows at a glance that Utah has so far been a most decided "wobbler," with a strong tendency at the present writing to Republicanism. The attitude of the Democratic party on the expansion question, which came into existence three or four years ago, together with its predilection for low tariffs, sent its members by the thousand over to the other side; whether they will stay there or not is a case of *quien sabe*, depending largely upon the wisdom and justice with which one party uses power, and the honesty and energy with which the other one bids for it. Besides, there are the Socialists, a growing host, to be reckoned with.

It might as well be understood, where it is not already, that the generality of mankind are not prone to steadfastly following sentimental theories or practical abstractions for the accomplishment of political or other ends; and one purpose of this book is to show that the Saints of the latter days, while peculiar

in some respects, are not so in all. That (like people elsewhere) some things will be conceded for the sake of organization and concerted action in the upholding of certain lines of political policy, is of course; but that the term "belonging" to a party implies physical and mental ownership of the individual so belonging is not of course as relates to a very great proportion of the voters, enough at least to hold the balance of power. Let a person's bread be buttered with sentiment and nothing else for a while, and he is mighty apt to seek a change of stomach through a change of heart. It is doubtless safe to say, in view of the foregoing, that the great body of the Mormons take politics as they do medicine—not because of hankering after it particularly, but for the good it is supposed to do; they prefer a brisk organization to a slow one, with an up-to-date programme rather than one that is behind the times, all the while realizing that too much swiftness in reaching ends aimed at is apt to be like the same thing in reaching railway stations—the greater the speed the greater the risk, and in case of accident the damage to a flyer is correspondingly greater than to a slow-goer. In conclusion, it is proper to say that as between friends and foes, the Mormons have a tolerably unvarying preference for the former.

In the beginning and for many years Utah had no politics or political parties. The people being practically of one mind and having in view the accomplishment of common objects were not specially in need of anything of the kind, the introduction of which, as they could plainly see, must inevitably entail division, strife and, it might be in the end, disruption. The house was not for a long while to come prepared to divide against itself, although as individuals there was some little party spirit felt and displayed at times. In their isolated condition the people would have been foolish to encourage such breeches in their ranks as come of partisan strife, yet they could not entirely dissipate the results of early training and later associations, and the interest felt in the recurring Presidential and even Congressional contests was far from being

apathetic. As in all the other cases spoken of, however, contact with increasing numbers of opponents from the outside world could have but one result—political division. This began, according to some people's views, quite early enough and in a way that brought but little satisfaction with it. Instead of establishing the organizations that existed elsewhere and making contests on those lines, the ones who brought on the division in society created a new line of demarcation by coming out squarely for opposition to the Mormon Church as the cardinal and basic principle of their political faith, but of this later. Such action had a tendency the reverse of what was expected, since when the people found they had real opposition because of their beliefs and practices to contend with again, such a state of things aroused them from the partially dormant condition which lack of friction always produces, and instead of only a portion voting it became well nigh a unanimous thing! A common peril united them as before, and not only this, but rekindled something of the old fervor.

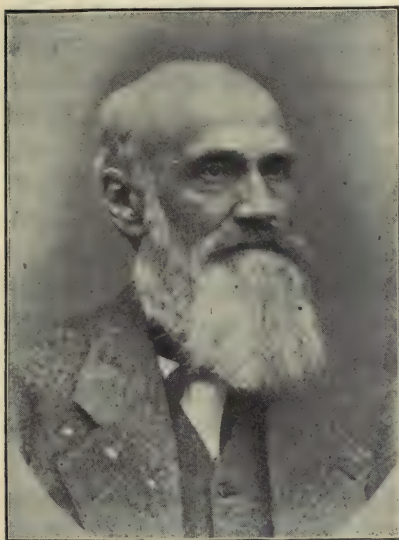
THE LIBERAL PARTY.

THE first indication of the coming political tempest was early in 1867, when a handful of anti-Mormons got together in Salt Lake City and proceeded with all the solemnity possible under the circumstances to organize a party in consonance with their peculiar views. This they did and eventually gave to the new birth the name "Liberal." (The formal organization took place February 9, 1870.) It was contended by many who were opposed to the new deal, of course, and for a long time that this was a misnomer; that when the principles, aims and expectations of the "new movement" were taken into consideration, the element of liberality in its broadest sense was wholly wanting. However, we have it on the authority of Shakespeare that names are not necessarily descriptive of the

things named, and moreover the leaders claimed that they were not using the word in its orthodox but its heterodox sense, and with that understanding it achieved recognition and no little prestige. The name, however, was not selected without some little animadversion, during which other nomenclature was suggested, such as Independent, American, and so on, the last named probably being thought too reminiscent of the defunct Knownothing organization, and the first not sufficiently comprehensive. So Liberal was finally decided upon.

Whatever may have been the general purpose of the organizers of the Liberal party, its chief pillar was, as stated, opposition to the rule of the Mormon Church, growing into undisguised opposition to the Church itself, thus bringing into its folds at once almost the entire element called, for convenience sake, "outsiders," and meaning apostates from the Church as well as Gentile accessions from elsewhere. The membership roll of the new party, then and afterwards, contained the names of some men who were undoubtedly well meaning, high-minded and conservative in their disposition, men who, while desirous that the national laws as they were be observed by all classes, were non-bigoted and willing to concede a great deal for opinion's sake so long as physical and mental progress were not impeded. Many, however, the majority no doubt, were for a war under the black flag, accepting of no compromises and enlisting no recruits who were not against the "enemy" tooth and nail. These had their way until near the finish and as a result the organization deprived itself of strength at times which it might as well have had and kept. As an illustration of this, we need only turn to the revolt of 1869, for some time popularly known as the "Godbeite" movement, which threatened but failed to become a schism within the Mormon Church. A weekly publication issued by W. S. Godbe and E. L. T. Harrison and called the *Utah Magazine*, in one of its issues of the period referred to advocated the opening and working of the mineral resources of

the Territory, which even then were known to be immense. This was regarded as premature (for reasons which appear in the sketch of Brigham Young and incidentally elsewhere herein) and the offending brethren—they were brethren then—and several of their associates were promptly disciplined. The recalcitrants being stubborn, their expulsion from the Church followed. They were in almost every instance men of education, integrity and high social standing, among them being Henry W. Lawrence, Eli B. Kelsey, and the two named.



WM. H. HOOPER.

They naturally drifted to the Liberal organization, which received them with open arms, but they soon found that non-Mormonism was not enough; that it must be anti-Mormonism straight from the shoulder or nothing. Some few made the plunge, but the most of them did not and at once became men without a party.

Speaking of the first contest on the new lines—the contestants in which were the late Hon. W. H. Hooper as the People's candidate, and one W. M.

McGrorty, to fortune and to fame both previously unknown, representing the Liberals—a little book entitled "The Practical Politician," by the writer of these chapters, contains the following information:

"Measured as an antagonistic element, the showing made would have been, but for what it portended later on, simply absurd; it was the very point of littleness finely sharpened. Hooper's vote as compared with McGrorty's was as hundreds

to one; but the latter was the nucleus around which all elements opposed to the great majority were destined to cluster and increase; lines of opposition had been formed at last and no more forever, while mortality prevails, were the returns for a general election to show a unanimity for any cause or shade of belief. The situation became at once the People's party (the name adopted by the majority) in possession, with the Liberal party as claimant and contestant.

"Things went on in this way for a good while, the gain in the Liberal vote being much greater proportionately than in that of the People. The former organization spread, its ramifications extending to all the mining camps and the larger towns of the Territory. It carried nothing, however, till in 1874, when it claimed and took possession of the offices in Tooele County, against the earnest protest of the other side who claimed that the Liberal vote in Ophir, East Canyon and Stockton (its strongholds then) had been 'padded' to suit the occasion. Be that as it may, possession was taken, after legal proceedings had been invoked, and held for two years. The county was immediately dubbed 'the Republic' by the jubilant Liberals and its occupancy by their forces hailed in very much the same spirit as was the capitulation of Vicksburg by the people of the North during the war. It was a short-lived incumbency, however, for when the two years had expired the victors became the vanquished and withdrew from the field, not having returned since. The advent of the Pacific Railway had previously brought the town of Corinne into existence, and while it is now but a fragment of its original and long-time self, it was quite populous for several years and was nearly unanimously Liberal, but even this could not outweigh the heavy People's vote in the county outside of Corinne, so the practical advantages gained were *nil*."

Captain Hooper, as he was familiarly called, was the People's efficient representative in Congress for several terms, two or three of them occurring after this episode. His next opponent was George R. Maxwell, in 1869, who made a con-

test for the seat and was effectually turned down. He (Captain Hooper) was succeeded in 1873 by George Q. Cannon, who held the position until April 19, 1882, when he was rejected because of implied immorality! In all the range of political history it would be difficult to find anything at all approaching this for Pharisaical absurdity and gross injustice, but it is useless to dwell upon it now.

More substantial results followed. In 1889 the Liberals succeeded in capturing the city of Ogden. The following year, after one of the most exciting and systematic political contests ever carried on anywhere, they obtained control of Salt Lake City and kept on carrying it until in 1894, when it went down to defeat by a coalition of opposing elements and its disbandment followed soon after. The formal dissolution occurred in November of that year.

As previously suggested herein, the organization of the party had no fixed date, but became a crystallization of the sentiment in existence which was opposed to Church rule and in favor of temporal progress along the lines of established precedents. In other words, like "Topsy," it "jess growed," and when it had grown to a certain stage of development it took shape and started up in business. As is shown, it grew with tolerable rapidity, but its growth was not, as has been asserted, a gauge of the extent to which the non-Mormon influx was going on, for its numbers were almost as numerously added to by accessions of seceders from the Mormon faith as otherwise—this, of course, after the differences between the two elements previously spoken of had been adjusted. However, until the gigantic contest of 1890, it was, notwithstanding its increasing strength, a more or less undisciplined, awkward squad, aiming at abstractions and impracticable things and never equal to its full self for want of organization and leadership. At this time Judge O. W. Powers (elsewhere spoken of) came upon the scene and things all at once began to change. It did not take the leaders of the People's party long to discover that they were up

against something, and that walk-overs were at last matters of memory only. All recognized, before the campaign closed, that one of the most compact, systematic and best disciplined forces was arrayed against the hitherto unbeaten hosts in possession of the citadel that ever went afield. Regularity per-

vaded everything.

Squads were formed, named and numbered in every nook and corner of the city, these being integral parts of larger squads and all merging into a grand central zone of which Judge Powers was the head and front. Everything focused at his headquarters, and he was in touch with the remotest as thoroughly as with the nearest of the ramifications. Its parades were pageants, its meetings up-



O. W. POWERS.

risings. One of its advertised processions was called off because of the violent weather—it was February—and the People's managers as well as the rank and file had a good time over this, chaffing the "enemy" because of his apparent lack of stamina and inability to stand hardships; but this came home to roost. The next great demonstration of the People's party was attended by a condition of things in which Jupiter Pluvius took a leading part. The rain came down in bucketfuls and the streets became miniature rivers floating slush a foot deep. A proposition to adjourn was indignantly voted down and the caravan was ordered to proceed. "The extra-

ordinary march was begun"—as one of the school readers says of Napoleon's advance upon the Alps—and continued under circumstances far from inspiring; it was "pulled off" all right, but oh, how glad we were when it was all over! ("We" is used in its proper sense; the writer carried a torch and wore a plug hat, which the elements played hookey with.) And thus it went along, yet strange to say there was not much bitterness shown on either side. Franklin S. Richards, the People's chairman, a fine and capable leader, would not stoop to that line of policy, and Judge Powers was like unto him. Election day was almost as quiet as Sunday. Many of us who had taken active parts in the campaign and "bluffed" a good deal—like the boy whistling as he goes through a graveyard—went up and voted with a feeling within somewhat at variance with the outward expression—that for the first time we had voted on the losing side. The Liberals won by an average majority of about 700.

The following year the Liberals carried Salt Lake county, and again was the leadership of Judge Powers manifested. He remained in charge until the wind-up, then went into the ranks of the organization from which he had never withdrawn except in a purely local sense, the Democratic party. His qualities of leadership, however, were not to be thus obscured and he was again placed at the fore with the baton of command; he has led that organization through many trying periods and to many victories.

Charges and counter-charges were numerous. It was held by many that all the Liberal victories, but especially that of 1890, were won by colonization and other schemes peculiar to the urban political system of this age; but they "got there just the same" and enjoyed the spoils without molestation.

A GENTILE ELECTED IN 1860—LAST OF THE DELEGATES.

BEFORE proceeding further, a due regard for chronolog-

ical order demands that the name of the Delegate to Congress for the term beginning March 4th, 1861, and ending on the same date in 1863 be given a mention; it was John F. Kinney. He was previously Chief Justice of the Territory. Judge Kinney was a Gentile and the Congressional honor which he coveted was given him over the heads of a good many of the other people, and this too at a time when, had he run on the kind of platform that McGrorty went to pieces on, he would probably have received similar treatment.



JOHN T. CAINE.

A special election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of Delegate Cannon; this resulted in the choice of John T. Caine. He subsequently served in the same capacity five full terms, during the whole time of which the anti-Mormon feeling increased rather than abated, and the gentleman had a rather trying time of it. Carrying through favorable legislation of a political character was a rank impossibility and so he devoted his attention to averting as many of the blows aimed at the great majority of his constituents as possible, and

to getting out as much of the malice and invidiousness as might be from those measures which he could not avert. He was as successful in this laudable industry as any one could have been at such a time. One notable instance in point was that famous piece of special legislation known to history, literature and the people of Utah as the Edmunds-Tucker bill. The writer hereof was disfranchised by it for

three years, not because of having too much matrimony in his social career, but solely because, rather than take an oath never to "aid, abet, assist or encourage" those who were in that position, which was a condition of retaining the franchise, the latter might go and stay gone. There were doubtless many more in the same class, but I am unable to speak with certainty, or at least definiteness, as to them.

Caine's Congressional career closed March 4th, 1893. The division on national lines of politics previously occurring, and of which more will be said hereafter, had made it proper that representatives of the two great national organizations be selected to make the contest, which occurred in November, 1892. The Democrats nominated Joseph L. Rawlins, the Republicans Frank J. Cannon, and after a spirited campaign the former won by a substantial majority, but was defeated by Mr. Cannon two years later. Both were faithful envoys of the Territory and both have been rewarded by election to the United States Senate.

We are now fairly well upon the field of the newer political situation, and it might as well be gone over thoroughly while we are at it. While not strictly the work of the Pioneers or those succeeding them in the imperishable honors of laying the foundation of and supervising the commonwealth structure as the building went along, politics, parties and all that sort of thing had to come and met with no opposition when they came for the reason that the time was ripe.

GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL PARTIES.

OF COURSE there were many desultory attempts to get things political here into shape as they were elsewhere before the consummation actually arrived. The first real start in this direction occurred in the spring of 1872, during what is remembered as the Greeley Presidential campaign with its tragic outcome. The white-hatted sage of Chappaqua was a

prime favorite with a great many people of Utah, embracing every shade of opinion otherwise, and if Statehood had been in possession then it is a reasonable guess that he would have carried our electoral vote by a comfortable majority; on the other hand, had he been chosen, it is a fair presumption that he would not have stood in the way of admission. He was a man of broad and conservative views, not at all prejudiced and without a trace of bigotry in his composition, a staunch friend to the West and Western interests, and to refuse would have had to be confronted with more potent arguments than that the people who settled the country and made it a part of the Federal domain were in the majority. But it was not so recorded in the book of fate; not only this, but the broad-minded old man himself, broken-hearted by defeat and the death of his loved and loving wife, went down prematurely to the grave.

At the time referred to, the leaven of Democracy and Republicanism which had never weakened very much with those who brought it here, began to show signs of fomentation. In an indirect way we could even then participate to a small extent in the Presidential contest, the Territory being entitled to representation in the national conventions of those parties, and to select these Territorial conventions must be held. The Republicans led out. Pursuant to call duly made they assembled at the City Hall in this city on the 5th of April. The meeting was called to order by Abram Hatch, who nominated Franklin D. Richards for chairman, John Nicholson being made secretary. The report of the credentials committee showed all parts of the Territory represented, something remarkable for a time so far back and a beginning at that. Thomas Fitch and Frank Fuller were elected delegates to the national convention with George A. Smith and William Jennings alternates. A Territorial committee was appointed and the convention adjourned.

The Democrats got together at the same place two days later. Dr H. J. Faust called to order, and named Hadley D.

Johnson as chairman, W. C. Campbell being the secretary. Thomas P. Akers and E. M. Barnum were chosen delegates. A Territorial committee was also selected.

Then came a long lull until November, 1884, during which interval the People's party and the Liberals had the political field all to themselves, always to the disadvantage of the latter. On that date a number of young men of Democratic proclivities assembled in the law office of Sheeks & Rawlins in this city and proceeded to form an organization in accordance with their inclinations. It was called the Democratic club of Utah, and during the latter part of its existence, some two years, reveled in an organ, which filled the bill in name if not in any other respect—the Salt Lake *Democrat*.

THE SAGEBRUSH DEMOCRACY.

THE real beginning of the new system of things political in Utah was when, in October, 1888, a hundred or more Democrats, old and young, got together in the old City Hall, Salt Lake City, and brought themselves into existence, so to speak. They were from all parts of the Territory, those from a distance being either in attendance on the Mormon Church conference which was then in session, or having taken advantage of the reduced railway rates always given on such occasions to visit the city. It had and has been claimed that there were other previous Democratic gatherings of Territorial magnitude, and this is true, in a sense, as shown, but these were so early in the political season that all the participants failed to grasp the consequence of what they were engaged in, and at least a few, being subsequently if not then Republicans in national feeling, and still more whose political understanding was not full-orbed, must have had a somewhat confused idea of what it was they were at. The party convention business was a comparatively new thing in Utah at that time, and anything that was labeled "convention" was sure, like the net cast into the sea, to bring in all kinds of fish. Un-

doubtedly there were some pretty strong, prominent, intelligent men in attendance, or the gatherings might have "gang agley" badly. It is also not forgotten that another convention of the Democracy was held in 1886, when Col. Ferry, of Park City, was nominated for Delegate to Congress, but this was a Liberal as well as a Democratic affair, no Mormons being admitted, and the probabilities are that it was about as incongruous as the other; also there have been conventions to elect delegates to the national conventions. To the Sagebrushers, then, must be accorded the honor of having set the ball of the new dispensation rolling.

Those who took the most active and prominent part in the convention were George C. Whitmore (now State Senator), of Nephi; W. H. King, ex-Judge and ex-Congressman, then of Fillmore; ex-Judge W. N. Dusenberry, S. R. Thurman, A. O. Smoot, Jr. and Dr. W. R. Pike, of Provo; F. R. Kenner and W. K. Reid, of Manti; A. W. Ivins, of St. George; Dr. J. M. Benedict, H. J. Faust, S. W. Darke, H. D. Johnson and S. A. Kenner, of Salt Lake. The meeting was largely impromptu, having been brought together by call through the papers and personal notification, so nothing of the cut-and-dried kind was in evidence. Judge Dusenberry was elected chairman and S. W. Darke secretary. All hands felt a sort of Faneuil Hall responsibility resting upon them and the feeling that each was a patriotic pioneer whose work would be a broad, bright mark in the history of the commonwealth was distinctly existent and plainly manifest. It being a mass convention the usual preliminaries could not be had; there could be no committee on credentials, because there were but few if any with credentials, but finally a motion carried to have a similar committee whose duty it would be to report a list of those entitled to participate, and with such a crude beginning the work went forward.

The papers treated the gathering variously; ridicule, sarcasm, reproach and even contempt were visited upon the

conventioners, the most prominent in its antagonistic sarcasm being the *Tribune*, which gave them the name by which they became known, they holding that, while designed as a measure of ridicule, the term was quite appropriate, "as no one ever knew sagebrush to grow on unfruitful soil." They got no support from any paper in the Territory until they chartered a little affair at Nephi and sent the "war-horse" of Democracy, Hadley D. Johnson, down to conduct it.

It was a question for some time (the convention was in session some twelve hours) as to whether or not the members would have the individual temerity to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and whether the one so named would care to make the race with an inflading fire from two hostile forces pouring in on him from start to finish. The first recess had been taken and two or three hours had been spent in speech-making over resolutions and anything that came up; the hall was packed with eager spectators among whom was a constant buzzing and occasionally an audible "wonder if they will?" The wonder didn't last long. Without previous warning a member arose to his feet and amid breathless silence obtained the eye of the chair, all seeming instinctively to realize what was coming. "I move you, sir," he said, "that we now proceed to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress." Then the spell was broken and the erstwhile silence was punctuated with discordant sounds. The motion carried, being opposed only by A. W. Ivins and one or two others.

S. R. Thurman was nominated on the second ballot, the only others that were voted for being Dr. Pike, who was a close second, and S. A. Kenner, whose support was not consequential. The nomination was made unanimous, and after the cheering and general tumult was over another crucial question was before the assembly. Nearly all those people were members in good standing of the dominant Church, otherwise the "People's party," and would the Democratic nominee have the hardihood to accept and make a fight?

Would the rest of us have the nerve to support him actively, knowing that to do so meant at least a temporary withdrawal from the beaten path in which we had walked so pleasurably and so long?

The discussion that followed the nomination was long and animated, being broken in upon by another recess, after

which it was resumed, and finally matters were brought to a focus by War-horse Johnson moving that the nominee take the stand and let us know what he intended to do. It was thought by many that the proper thing for him would be to decline on the ground that it had not been intended at the outset to put up a candidate, but merely to organize, and that therefore the thing was sprung upon him. He took the stand with conflicting emotions contending for the mastery plainly manifest upon his countenance. "Gentlemen," said he, "this ac-



S. R. THURMAN.

tion on your part was wholly unexpected by me. While seeking and asking for nothing, I still appreciate in the fullest manner the great honor you have done me. While I had rather it had fallen elsewhere, I will not treat it slightly. I accept the nomination and will make the race, and—"

But he got no further for awhile. The shouts and cheers not only stopped him but well-nigh cracked the plastering and broke the window panes. "Sam" was all at once the lion of the hour. Judge King was the happiest man in Utah and "Brother" Johnson looked twenty years younger. (He was

a man who did not take his Democracy in a diluted condition, and he lived long enough to enjoy the fruition of his hopes in the complete establishment of national party lines.) A campaign was inaugurated and carried along vigorously, many who would not at that time permit themselves to be disclosed as sympathizers subscribing liberally to the expense fund. The Salt Lake *Herald*, which had given the movement encouragement all along, suddenly found itself unable to stand the pressure and went to the support of the "People's" candidate, John T. Caine, he being then an owner in that paper; its reasons for such action were so peculiarly put forth that the *Tribune* got in a good blow on it, saying, "If there is anything more mysterious than the *Herald's* flop, it is the *Herald's* explanation of its flop." The Sagebrushers felt quite elated over the vote polled for their ticket—511, this being—the short notice and other things considered—quite a showing for a commencement. Although the organization exists only as a memory now, it is by many a most cherished one. When the writer was doing time in the second State Legislature he kept a bunch of sagebrush upon his desk, the chief merit of which performance was that it didn't hurt anybody.

THE BEGINNING BEGINS AT LAST.

IT WAS not until June, 1890, that a movement looking to the actual breaking up of existing things in a political way and a realignment on national lines took place. At this time a meeting was held at the office of United States Marshal Frank H. Dyer (subsequently deceased), at which a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of abandoning local organizations and beginning in earnest the order of things at present prevailing. Other meetings were held, and finally a club was formed and a declaration of principles adopted; of this, all who favored the Democratic cause (Mor-

mons included) were invited to become members. A great many did so. Soon after, Chairman Franklin S. Richards, of the People's party, realizing and appreciating the logic of circumstances, called the Salt Lake County Committee together for the purpose of considering the question of disbanding the party, which was done. Then came the more weighty question of dissolving the Territorial organization. On June 10, 1891, the committee of the latter met in this city, whereat the following official pronunciamiento was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, a radical change has taken place in the political situation of this Territory; the progressive people of various parties have determined to abandon old strifes, to dissolve merely local combinations and to make national questions paramount;

"Whereas, both Democrats and Republicans who formerly united with the so-called Liberal party for the purpose of overcoming the People's party, have severed that connection and have organized under their respective party lines and principles;

"Whereas, each of these organizations has repudiated the 'Liberal' policy, designed to destroy the political liberties of the majority of our people, and have declared against disfranchisement except for crime determined by due process of law;

"Whereas, they have invited the citizens of Utah, regardless of difference in religious views, to join with them in working for the political redemption of this Territory;

"Whereas, the chief necessity for the existence of the People's party has been the compact union and destructive desires of the 'Liberal' faction, which is now in process of reluctant dissolution;

"Whereas, the People's party has always cherished the great principles of popular sovereignty, local self-government and national supremacy in national affairs, which both the great national parties recognize, while differing as to minor matters;

"Whereas, several of the county organizations of the People's party have determined that the time has come when they can safely dissolve their local party associations and can labor more efficiently both for the welfare of Utah and the growth and glory of the United States by uniting with one or the other of the national parties; and,

"Whereas, it is desirable that the dissensions and struggles which have heretofore hindered the development and progress of this Territory should be left behind and obliterated in the march of its people toward their high destiny. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Territorial Central Committee of the People's party of Utah, that the party throughout the Territory should dissolve and leave its members free to unite with the great national parties according to their individual preference."

This action was promptly accepted by the Democrats, who at a subsequent meeting took the necessary formal steps in the shape of preambles and a resolution, the latter being as follows:

"Resolved, first, that it is the sense of this committee that the Democratic party of Utah accepts the act of the dissolution of the People's party as done in all sincerity and good faith, and will give to its former members who may unite with it a cordial welcome. Second, it rejoices in the belief that we are now entering upon a period of good will, wherein the animosities engendered by past local contentions will be healed and that the people of the Territory, while contending for the supremacy of the national party of their choice, will unitedly work in peace and without bitterness and strife for the prosperity and happiness of the Territory. Third, that a committee composed of the chairman and three other members of the committee prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of this Territory, calling upon them to unite as one man in an effort to build up the party in Utah."

Then it was in order for the Republicans to "show

their colors," which they were nowise slow or unwilling to do. A called meeting was held in the Theatre in this city on the 20th of May following. The gathering was a monster, the house being crowded to the doors. On the stage were C. W. Bennett as chairman and H. G. McMillan as secretary, with a number of prominent local Republicans. The prevailing sentiment as to division or no division on national lines was about equally divided, with perhaps a slight majority in favor of the former. A stormy session was held, the speakers being cheered at times and hooted at others in accordance with the predilections of those who made the demonstrations. Finally the pending motion was put, to forsake local issues for national Republicanism, which the chair declared carried amid a good deal of confusion. Those who voted "aye" subsequently acted in accordance with such vote, those who opposed remaining with the Liberals until that organization disbanded on November 18, 1894.

THE "SAGEBRUSH" INSPIRATION.

EARLY in May, 1888, a Democratic Territorial convention was held in Ogden for the purpose of electing two delegates to the national convention at St. Louis and choosing a Territorial committee. It was a "corker," and as illustrative of the state of feeling existing at the time and showing what difficulties had to be overcome in establishing national lines here, it is given a place in this chapter.

It was an open secret that Mormon delegates would not be admitted, and but few were elected anyway. Among these were the following: W. H. King, Millard county; S. R. Thurman, Utah county; C. C. Richards, Weber county; S. A. Kenner, Salt Lake and Sanpete counties. Judge R. K. Williams, of Ogden, who was not a Mormon, but so well connected with them by reason of business associations and friendly feelings

as to be rated one (a "jack Mormon" was what he was called), shared the same fate as his associates. Five of the Gentile delegates championed the cause of the Mormons and insisted upon their being seated, their election and credentials being regular; they were—Joseph L. Rawlins, Ben Sheeks, J. G. Sutherland, H. S. Laney and one other, whose name cannot at present be recalled. Needless to say, their labors in favor of a square deal were wholly unavailing; indeed, it looked at times as though they were placing their own seats in jeopardy by their zeal and persistence.

The ball opened by Chairman W. C. Hall, of the State committee, calling to order, and before he could proceed any further Mr. Rawlins was on his feet to name a temporary chairman. Cries of "Sit down," "Go on," etc., became somewhat terrific, but finally Mr. Hall succeeded in announcing that Judge Powers had been selected by the committee as temporary chairman, and amid considerable confusion the judge advanced to the stage and took the chair. The circus was on, but the greater attractions came later.



W. H. KING.

The usual proceedings took place, chief of which was the appointment of committees on credentials and platform, and then occurred the customary recess. When the re-as-

sembling occurred and the committees' reports were read the expected happened. The credentials committee had excluded the Mormons, along with Judge Williams, and the resolutions

contained a provision that membership in the party be not recognized in those who were also members of the People's party. More turmoil ensued, but everything went as scheduled. Then it was that the outcasts decided to remain anyway and participate as far as possible, feeling that they had as much right there as those who had voted them out. The scenes following were at times so boisterous, rapid and even dangerous that, being related from memory, they cannot all be told. Once a deputy U. S. marshal approached Delegate W. H. King and was about to place his hand upon that gentleman's shoulder, when the latter exclaimed,

"Keep your damned hands off me, or you'll wish you had!"

"Well, preserve order, then," said the official.

"I am a delegate to this convention, and don't take orders from you!" responded the indignant delegate, and with a little more sparring the incident closed, but there were plenty more of the same kind.

When the reading of the resolutions had reached the point where they declared that "we can have no affiliation with those professed Democrats who hold membership in the 'People's party'" had been read, the delegate from Salt Lake and Sanpete called out, "I move to amend by inserting after the word 'People's' the words 'or Liberal.'" Another jangle ensued, but finally Judge E. D. Hoge managed to be heard, and moved that "those persons who are here by the sufferance of this convention be compelled to behave or else be expelled from the house." The dual delegate immediately responded, "We are not here by sufferance; this is as much our convention as yours." This brought the deputy marshal back to the storm center, and a scene similar to that which occurred in the case of Delegate King took place. And thus it went. All the Mormons (and Judge Williams) finally withdrew, one of them saying, as the exodus occurred, "Let's go and hold a decent convention." They assembled elsewhere, but didn't do much but protest just then.

S. A. Merritt (whose initials spell the name which a good many of his acquaintances have called him by) was permanent chairman of the convention. In his opening speech he said, among other things, "A man's first allegiance is to his country, his next allegiance is to his party." Whereupon one of the subsequently expelled irreconcilables called out, "Where does God come in?" "Nowhere," the chairman condescended to reply. "He has nothing to do with political conventions."

Did the chairman build wiser than he knew?

JUDGES AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

FOLLOWING are the Chief Justices of Utah from the first:

Heber C. Kimball,.....	1848-1850	Alexander White,.....	1875-1876
Joseph Buffington,.....	1850-1851	Michael Schaeffer,.....	1876-1879
L. G. Brandebury,.....	1851-1852	John A. Hunter,.....	1879-1884
Lazarus H. Reed,.....	1852-1853	Charles S. Zane,.....	1884-1887
John F. Kinney,.....	1853-1858	Elliott R. Sandford,.....	1887-1889
Delano R. Eccles,.....	1858-1860	Charles S. Zane,.....	1889-1893
John F. Kinney,.....	1860-1863	Samuel A. Merritt,.....	1893-1896
John Titus,.....	1863-1867	Charles S. Zane,.....	1896-1899
Charles C. Wilson,.....	1867-1870	George W. Barch,.....	1899-1901
James B. McKean,.....	1870-1874	James A. Miner,.....	1901-1903
David P. Lowe,.....	1874-1875	Robert N. Baskin,.....	1903

The names of the Associate Justices from the beginning, in the order of their appointment or election, are as follows:

John Taylor, H. K. Whitney, Perry C. Brocchus, Zerubbabel Snow, Leonidas Shaver, George P. Stiles, W. W. Drummond, E. D. Potter, Charles E. Sinclair, John Cradlebaugh, Charles B. Waite, Thomas J. Drake, Enos D. Hoge, Solomon P. McCurdy, Cyrus M. Hawley, O. F. Strickland, Jacob S. Boreman, Charles S. Emerson, Stephen P. Twiss, Henry P. Henderson, Orlando W. Powers, Thomas J. Anderson, John W. Blackburn, John W. Judd, George W. Barch, William H. King, H. W. Smith, Henry H. Rolapp, James A. Miner, Robert N. Baskin, William M. McCarty.

(The present Supreme Court members having been presented in the foregoing lists and in company with the other

State officers, the District or *nisi prius* Judges and District Attorneys are here given a place by themselves.)

The judicial districts and officers are as follows:

First district—Cache, Box Elder and Rich Counties. Charles H. Hart, Judge; Frank K. Nebeker, Attorney.

Second district—Weber, Morgan and Davis Counties. Henry H. Rollapp, Judge; A. B. Hayes, Attorney.

Third district—Summit, Salt Lake and Tooele Counties. William C. Hall, Charles W. Morse and Samuel W. Stewart, Judges; Dennis C. Eichnor, Attorney.

Fourth district—Utah, Wasatch and Uintah Counties. John E. Booth, Judge; A. C. Hatch, Attorney.

Fifth district—Juab, Millard, Iron, Beaver and Washington Counties. Thomas Marioneux, Judge; Joshua Greenwood, Attorney.

Sixth district—Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield and Kane Counties. John F. Chidester, Judge; Jos. H. Ericksen, Attorney.

Seventh district—Sanpete, Carbon, Grand, Emery and San Juan Counties. Jacob Johnson, Judge; W. D. Livingston, Attorney.

The elections for these occur at the same time as the Presidential elections, the term being four years. All vacancies occurring during a term are filled by appointment of the Governor, the appointee holding office till the next general election and his successor qualifies. Each District Court has a stenographer appointed by the Judge thereof. At least four terms of court per annum must be held at the county seat of each county. District Judges must be at least twenty-five years old and "learned in the law." The number of Judges and the boundaries of districts may be changed by law, but no district can have more than three Judges. Salary, \$4,000 a year. (The Supreme Judges receive \$5,000 a year.)

Former Judges were—Ervin A. Wilson, Fourth district, who held the office but a short time and resigned on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Warren N. Dusenberry, who remained in office until April, 1898, when he resigned and was succeeded by Judge Booth. E. V. Higgins served in the Fifth district from the beginning up to January, 1, 1901, when he was succeeded by Judge Marioneux. W. M.

McCarty served in the Sixth district from the beginning up to January 1, 1903, when he took the seat on the Supreme bench to which he had been chosen in the preceding general election. He was succeeded by J. F. Chidester, formerly Attorney of that district.

The law creating the District Attorneyships was passed in 1899, and four appointments were made, pursuant to the statute, to fill the places till the general election the following year. These were—Fourth district, A. C. Hatch; Fifth district, Thomas Marioneux; Sixth district, John F. Chidester; Seventh district, F. E. Wood.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

IN THE general election of 1898, as shown in a previous chapter, Brigham Henry Roberts was the Democratic nominee for Representative to Congress; Alma Eldredge represented the Republicans and Warren Foster the Populists. An animated campaign resulted, made somewhat more so by the charges of polygamous relations openly and persistently made against Mr. Roberts. He opened his canvass in Provo about the middle of October, the meeting being held in the Opera House, which was thronged, the expectation that he would either affirm or deny the correctness of the charges being of itself a drawing card. The audience was disappointed in this; although his address, which was quite lengthy, was a most able and eloquent one, showing great research and careful consideration of the subjects dealt with, his family affairs were not even hinted at. The principal, practically the only feature of the speech was the silver question, the speaker planting himself squarely upon the bi-metallic side of the controversy and presaging a campaign upon that issue. But the ignoring of the polygamy charges by him was by no means getting rid of them, but exactly the reverse, his opponents, notably the *Tribune*, pelting him with all manner of

verbal missiles, even going into uncalled-for personalities to make his alleged transgressions as conspicuous and odious as possible. Nevertheless he was chosen by a large majority and of course a much larger plurality. The Republican candidate yielded gracefully, but not so the Populist; having received as many as 2,000 and odd votes against over 35,000 for Mr. Roberts and nearly 30,000 for Mr. Eldredge, he decided to make a contest! It came to nothing, however, unless it was to keep the situation a little more prominently before



B. H. ROBERTS.

the Nation than might otherwise have been the case. The fight that was made upon Mr. Roberts was more discordant than systematic. It was not made by Republicans alone but the Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart of every shade of opinion (apart from his own) joined in. "The purity of the home," "the sanctity of the fireside," and other stock catch-phrases which had done duty

in many anti-Mormon campaigns, were brought out anew and worked to a frazzle. A long and tedious investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives took place, the upshot of which was the vacating of the seat. Mr. Roberts then returned to Utah and resumed his customary duties without displaying his bruises—if he had any—or in any manner airing his grievances, if he had any to air. He is concededly a most able man and would undoubtedly have made an exceptional Representative.

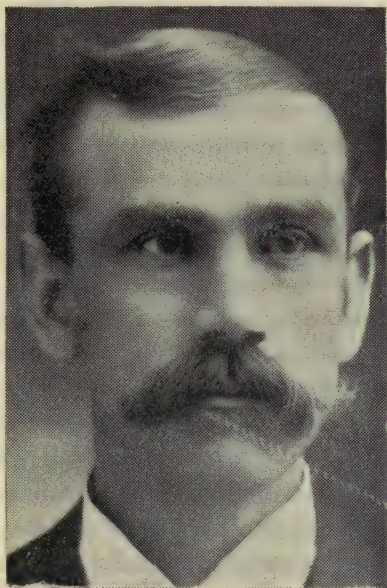
A special election to fill the vacancy in Congress was

held in the April following. James T. Hammond, the Republican candidate, was defeated by William H. King by a substantial majority.

THE LATEST SENATOR.

THE Senatorial contest previously spoken of, which was the fifth and resulted in the election of Reed Smoot, created

wide-spread interest and threatened for a while to produce a turmoil equal to that occasioned by the Roberts case, but at this writing but little has come of it, although the new Senator was charged with polygamy and various other things. At the extra session of the Senate, on the fifth of March, 1903, he was sworn in without opposition and proceeded



REED SMOOT.

with the performance of his duties as though nothing unusual had happened. A fine portrait is here given and a personal sketch of the new Senator appears elsewhere.

THE PRESS.

THE FIRST PAPER IN 1850—THE GREAT ARRAY NOW.

WHEN the reader is confronted with the statement that Utah leads the world in the matter of newspapers, he may be disposed to incredulity for a while; but if he will take the pains to follow this chapter to its finish, then compare the number of publications with the population, the statement will be found well within the facts. If any town with not less than 1,000 inhabitants is without its local paper, there can be found as an offset another town with not exceeding 2,000 people that has two papers. And the support given them is, on the average, fully up to that of the generality of publications of the same class anywhere.

The pioneer paper of Utah is the *Deseret News*, the first number of which was published in June, 1850. Among other effects brought across the plains by the exiles of '47 were a Ramage hand press a little larger than a clothes wringer and a complement of type and printer's fixtures which would now be looked upon as very primitive indeed. Still, they answered the purpose very well and certainly amounted to more than could have been expected at such a time and under such circumstances. The paper was naturally a miniature affair, eight pages of three columns each, equal to about a five column folio of the present day. The editor was Willard Richards, one of the Church Presidency, and while his collation of journalistic matter was by no means ponderous or profound it was doubtless satisfactory for the time and no doubt has been the means of dispelling some of the gloom which hard times, scanty subsistence and remoteness from the world produced. Mr. Richards must have been in possession

of a degree of temerity which could hardly be found among the fraternity today, for in that first number he not only signified a willingness to publish homespun poetry, but actually invited his readers to send it along! He died in 1854 and was succeeded in the editorial chair by Albert Carrington; then came Elias Smith in 1859, who held down the job in a very acceptable manner till 1863, when Albert Carrington returned to the bat for a long inning. Afterwards George Q. Cannon, David O. Calder, Charles W. Penrose, John Q. Cannon and Mr. Penrose again had a hand at the bellows. During the greater part of Mr. Penrose's first term he had as associate editor John Nicholson, who, by reason of the former's absence (for causes which kept a good many good men away from home at that time), was practically editor in chief and won no little distinction for his stalwart and uncompromising attitude on matters affecting his Church and his people.

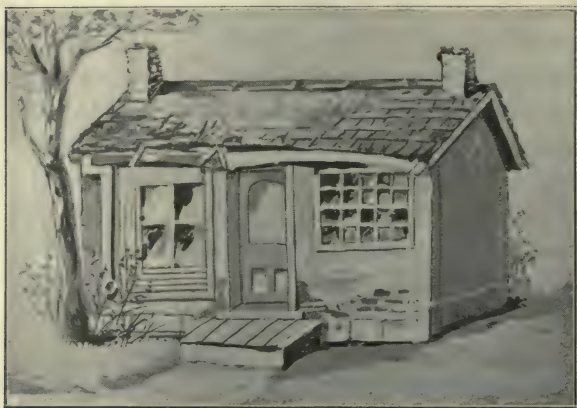
In January, 1854, the *News* changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly.

The present force is: Charles W. Penrose, editor in chief; J. M. Sjodahl, associate editor; Horace G. Whitney, business manager and dramatic editor; John A. Evans, cashier; John E. Hansen, city editor; Alfales Young, telegraph editor; Alex. Buchanan, assistant city editor; George E. Carpenter, railroad reporter; Edwin C. Penrose, sporting editor; Joseph Hyrum Parry, agricultural editor; Josephine Spencer, literary and society editor; R. J. Jessup, commercial reporter; Harry S. Harper, court reporter; L. H. Beason, mining reporter; Prof. W. S. Webster, educational reporter; Prof. John Z. Brown, educational reporter; Eugene B. Lewis, general reporter; R. K. Casper, general reporter; Alex. McMaster, proof reader.

During those early days the *News* occupied a position somewhat similar to that of a well-to-do country paper of today in one of the outside towns. The editor, having a dictionary and some other books containing information,

getting papers from all around, and in addition being presumed, like the Supreme Court, to "know something," was a kind of factotum for the community. Publishing but once a week, and the whole sheet containing about as much matter as the modern paper puts into two or three columns, he was appealed to continually between times for enlightenment upon every conceivable subject. Such incidents as this were by no means uncommon:

Visitor (clad in homespun, coatless and unshaven) enters



DESERET NEWS OFFICE, 1850.

and says—"Say, Judge, I got into a dispute with Hy Jenkins, and want you to settle it."

Editor—"All right. Spit it out."

Visitor—"Who was it that shrieked when Kosciusko fell?"

Editor—"Why, 'freedom,' of course."

Visitor—"Confound it, I've lost again! I bet it was Marco Bozarris!"

The *News* used to receive in payment everything from setting hens to brindle steers, and from non-negotiable promises to the coin of the realm—the latter being less frequent

than any other item in the entire category. If an employe wanted to buy a lot or build a house, he could generally find a landowner or some workmen who either owed the office or were willing to take chances on it, and it did not matter whether the employe's account showed a credit or a debit



DESERET NEWS BUILDING, 1903.

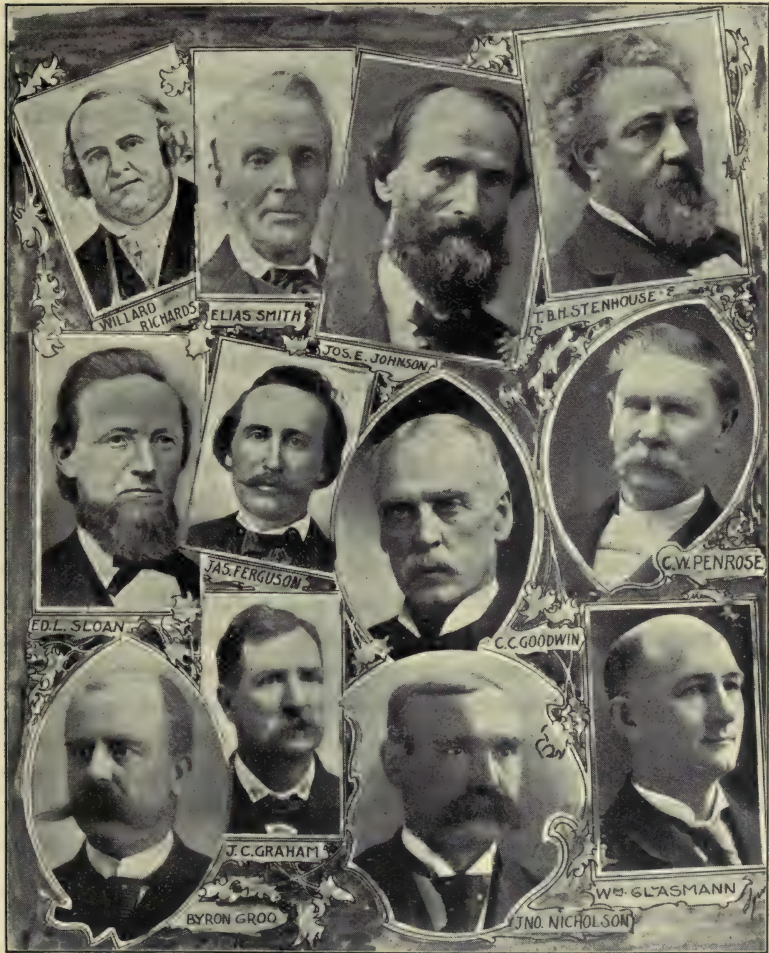
condition; if he could get things he wanted or have things done "on the office," it went at that. A brotherly feeling prevailed, somewhat resembling a practical application of Socialism, and being behind in the world's affairs was not considered a sufficient reason why a family should be homeless or unfed; and when a big consignment of butter, eggs,

flour or what not arrived from the country—quite a common occurrence—they were divided around in proportion to the size of one's family, the one with "something coming to him" (very few of these) faring no better than the one in debt up to his eyes; the editor, printer and devil were, for the purposes of distribution, on a dead level. The number of hands was not regulated by the amount of work to be done; all applicants, if capable, were received, and each took his chance. Every year the printers gave a ball in the Social Hall, attended generally by numerous people in high standing outside the craft; the dancing would begin not later than 7 p.m. and continue without intermission, except half an hour at midnight for refreshments, until from 2 to 4 a.m. Talk about enjoyment! It was absolutely unconfined on those occasions. And of all that happy, fraternal aggregation of some eighteen persons, all but about five have passed over the divide and joined the immense caravan in the land of shades. Joseph Bull, once foreman of the office; W. M. Cowley, compositor; D. J. Mackintosh, O. F. Lyons and the writer of these lines, apprentices, still await the call to "move along and make room."

The evolution of the printing office in Utah is well illustrated in the accompanying picture of the *Deseret News* establishment and showing what it grew out of. At first a little shack, which still stands and was almost as easy to get on top of as into; now a great six story of brown stone and iron, with all the modern appliances; beside this, there is an immense annex, which was commenced as the building proper was nearing completion, to which is attached the distinction of being the first eight story building in this part of the country. It is all very wonderful, but, like other wonders, has already become so familiar that it is looked upon as the merest matter of course.

The next journalistic venture to be "flung to the breeze" was the *Valley Tan*, a rabid anti-Mormon weekly. Its first issue was on November 5, 1858, and being unable to exude

its virus as fast as the same was generated, it passed away through congestion of the spleen in less than two years, "unhonored, unwept and unsung." Its editor was Kirk Anderson, and he had the reputation of being the homeliest



EDITORS OF UTAH, PAST AND PRESENT.

(The first six of the group have passed away; the others are very much alive.)

man in the Territory. (The writer was not here then, and was only a "kid" anyway). Where Kirk got the name of his paper from is not disclosed. Some time before he opened his batteries on the suffering Saints a distillery in the neighborhood had got into the secret of producing a new variety of the waters of Lethe to which the name of "Valley Tan" was



"ATTENTION, THE WHOLE
WORLD!"

attached; but whether the christening occurred before or after the paper's advent, is another sealed-up secret, so which was named for the other is a conjecture. They were, however, properly endowed for a name in common, both being long-range paralyzers. After a draught of Valley Tan (the fluid, not the paper), a complete metamorphosis resulted; the victim immediately became somebody else, usually a man of some distinction in military or political circles; and after two or three "snorts," he would as likely as not place himself at the head

of an imaginary procession for hours at a time, his breath being a cloud of smoke by day and his nose a pillar of fire by night. I once saw a fellow under the "influence;" he was standing on a pile of lumber at a street corner energetically flourishing a cane, and among other vehement ejaculations was the following: "Attention, the whole world! By nations, on your right wheel, march!" Another man was reported on; he had taken but one or two small doses, but became so disconcerted that he went home and actually made love to his own wife! This, however, may be exaggeration; such things always grow with usage. (The reader will be good enough to pardon this little digression).

The *Mountaineer*, a good-sized, well-appearing folio,

ably conducted by James Ferguson and Seth M. Blair, commenced publication here on August 27, 1859, but succumbed to the inevitable two or three years later.

The *Vidette* was started on November 20, 1863, by members of General Connor's command, it being the first daily in this part of the world. It moved down to the city in January following, and soon thereafter found its way to the journalistic cemetery that Salt Lake has proved itself to be.

On July 5, 1864, the first number of the *Daily Telegraph* made its appearance in Salt Lake City, and was at once received with marked favor, the war news having become of such absorbing interest that something more than a weekly was demanded. T. B. H. Stenhouse was editor, and he showed himself to be an enterprising, sagacious, wide-awake hand at the business, although his previous experience in journalism had been chiefly if not entirely as a correspondent. He had as assistants John Jaques and James McKnight, two men who in that day were considered quite capable. T. G. Webber, subsequently superintendent of the great Z. C. M. I. establishment for several years, was Mr. Stenhouse's business manager, and a most thorough one he was. The *Telegraph* had a good, long run under prosperous circumstances for a while, but the receding of the boom which had been precipitated by the Pacific Railway's completion left business affairs so flat that the paper, after fluctuating more or less, finally winked out altogether. Mr. Stenhouse died in March, 1882, at San Francisco.

Papers have come and gone in such great number since then that to enumerate them would be a very exacting task, and not sufficiently interesting to justify the trouble. Only those at present in existence will now be dealt with, and they will occupy all the available space.

THE DAILIES OF TODAY.

During the latter part of May, 1870, Edward L. Sloan, William C. Dunbar and S. A. Kenner began a canvass for

patronage looking to the publication of a new daily here, the *News* at that time having the field all to itself. The fates were propitious and on the 5th of the following month the advent occurred with the name of the *Daily Herald*. The first named was editor, the second business manager and the third went into the mechanical department, preferring goodly "strings" (\$30 to \$40 a week) to speculation. After a few issues the force at headquarters was augmented by John T. Caine, who took the billet of general assistant. The paper at first was a six column folio, but was soon enlarged to seven, then to eight columns, and once got up to nine columns, but this proved a little premature and was soon abandoned, but not for good, the sheet having expanded and improved with the times and being now and for some years past a strictly metropolitan production. The great Franco-Prussian war, breaking out soon after the publication began and its shadows having overspread Europe even at the beginning, helped things along wonderfully, and the paper received aid in various ways. During its career it has had as editors, at different times, after Mr. Sloan's death (August 2, 1874), E. N. Fuller, Byron Groo, C. W. Penrose, B. H. Roberts and others more or less known to the community, but the founder himself gave the *Herald* its status and impetus, his aggressiveness, virility and knowledge of the business giving him and it a wide reputation from the start. Mr. Groo also worked up to an enviable position in the journalistic field, his untiring labors and comprehensive grasp of public affairs redounding to the paper's welfare through a long incumbency. Good words might properly be said of all who have for periods or temporarily been at the *Herald's* helm during the thirty-three years of its existence.

The *Mormon Tribune* (weekly) was begun at the beginning of the year 1870, by seceders from the Church. On April 15, 1871, other interests and influences being in control, it was made a daily, "Mormon" was dropped from the title as well as from friendly consideration, and as a more or less pronounced opponent of the dominant Church it has contin-

ued till the present time, albeit under the present management the opposition is more incidental than persistent.

The Ogden *Standard* is a successor of the *Herald* of that city, and it of the *Junction*, which was established January 1, 1870. It is a paper of metropolitan tendencies and had its beginning at the hands of that youthful Nestor of Utah journalism, Hon. Frank J. Cannon. The present and for some time editor and proprietor is William Glasmann, an extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere.

The *Enquirer*, of Provo, was first issued on September 5, 1877, by its present editor, John C. Graham, and has continued uninterruptedly up to the present day. A portion of the time it was under the control of James Clove. More regarding it appears elsewhere in these pages.

The *Telegram*, Salt Lake, was commenced in 1902. It is an evening publication, independent and secular. D. Elliott Kelley is editor, and Wm. Butler manager. It is a six-column, 10-page paper, sometimes larger.

The *Reporter*, a hotel and commercial publication, was commenced November 21, 1890, and has been issued uninterruptedly up to the present time. Editor and manager, Jay T. Harris.

THE LIST COMPLETE.

Following is a complete list, with descriptive mention, of the papers published in Utah, alphabetically arranged:*

Advocate (Eastern Utah), Price. A well-appearing weekly, 5-column quarto, issued by the Price Publishing Co., at \$1.50 a year.

American Eagle, Murray. An 8-page weekly, 18x24 inches, published by Martin A. Willumson. It is independent

*Where the county or other division of the State is part of the name, it follows the title in the same type and in parenthesis; where the locality is not geographical, as "Dixie" or "Tintic," it is used as the paper uses it. The name of the city or town in every case follows the other in Roman type. Circulation figures are published as given by the editor or manager.

in politics and religion, has a circulation of 3000 and is \$1.50 a year.

Banner, Lehi. Established May 29, 1891. Weekly, independent in politics, neutral in religion and enjoys a circulation of 800 at \$1.50 a year. George Webb, editor and manager.

Beobachter, Salt Lake; 8-page weekly in the German language, advocating Mormonism. Conducted by J. H. Ward, who founded it in 1890. The only paper of the kind in this part of the world. It has a good circulation and is \$2 a year.

Bikuben, Salt Lake. A 4-column, 8-page weekly, in the Danish language. Andrew Jenson and Charles V. Anderson, editors and managers. Established in 1875. Circulation 1700, at \$1.50 a year.

Bulletin, Bingham. A 6-column quarto, weekly, independent, devoted to mining and general interests. It has a circulation of 450 and is \$2.50 a year. J. B. Graham, editor and manager.

Character Builder, Salt Lake. Prof. J. F. Miller, editor, W. F. Funk, manager. Its policy is indicated by its title, and it has a large circulation.

Chronicle, West Jordan. Recently commenced publication; is a 6-column quarto, at \$2 a year. J. A. Borlase, editor.

Clipper (Davis County), Bountiful. Published on Fridays by John Stahl, Jr. Is a 6-column folio, is not addicted to religious or political advocacy, and is \$1.25 a year with a circulation of 600.

Clipper, Kanab. Established in December, 1898. It is published every Thursday and is independent in policy. W. T. Dobson is editor. Price \$1.50 a year.

Democrat (Utah County), Provo. A 4-page paper, 22x31, issued semi-weekly by Wells R. McBride. It is Democratic in politics but independent otherwise and devoted to the general interests of Utah county; \$2 a year.

Deseret News, Salt Lake. Evening and semi-weekly. First number issued in 1850, a weekly and weakly proposi-

tion then, but a metropolitan affair now, with a large circulation. Daily, \$9 a year, semi-weekly \$2. C. W. Penrose, editor; H. G. Whitney, manager.

Dixie Advocate, St. George. Established Sep. 6, 1901. Published weekly at \$1.50 a year. It is independent with an inclination to the Mormon side of any controversy. Circulation, 500 and growing. Chas. S. Williamson, editor.

Enquirer, Provo. Daily and semi-weekly. Eight pages, 13x20. Is Republican and Mormon and has a circulation of 1050 daily, and 2800 semi-weekly. John C. Graham, editor.

Enterprise, Ephraim. A 4-column, 4-page weekly, issued on Thursdays. Local and independent, \$1 a year.

Express, Vernal. Established January 1, 1901; is a 6-column folio and is published weekly by Dan H. Hillman. It is the only paper in Uintah county, has a circulation of 700 and is \$1.50 a year. Independent.

Free Lance, Marysvale. This is one of the most sprightly of the country papers. It is not great in size, but what

there is of it counts. It is published weekly and its utterances fully bear out its name. Josiah F. Gibbs, a man of considerable experience—who, by the bye, has the honor of having been born in the historic city of Nauvoo, the event occurring in 1845—is editor and proprietor. In addition to his journalistic record he is a thorough geologist and a practical mining man, qualities which are of great advantage to him



J. F. GIBBS.

and of benefit to the paper. He is one of the most indus-

trious, capable, far-seeing men in the business and an all-round good fellow, meriting the success he is receiving.

Free Press (Sanpete), Manti. A 4-column, 8-page weekly, successor to the *Democrat*. L. A. Lauber, publisher. \$1 a year.

Gazette, Gunnison. A weekly paper, six pages of six columns each. Gledhill & Son, publishers. \$2 a year.

Globe-Header, Payson. Same general description as the foregoing. In its 14th volume.

Goodwin's Weekly, Salt Lake; established May 17, 1902. This is an ably conducted publication, as would naturally be expected of one having the veteran C. C. Goodwin as editor, and his wide-awake and capable son, J. T., or "Tod" as he is familiarly called, as business manager and general assistant. Judge Goodwin had a wide reputation as a journalist before coming to Utah some twenty years ago. Here he found a new and peculiar field, and through the columns of the *Tribune* for all of that period except some three years last past, he blazed and blistered, praised and preached, as occasion suggested, making the paper admired by some, condemned by many and read by a host, but under all circumstances adding to its circulation and prestige, as well as his own reputation. The Judge can tolerate nothing that does not conform to his standard of citizenship, which excludes all hypotheses and conditions but those of unresisting obedience to existing laws, and all defenses presented in cases of violation thereof are meretricious or evasive, as he manifestly views it. Still, he is one of the best-natured of men, is generous in his disposition and has a wide circle of friends. The *Weekly* is \$2 a year and is independent Republican in politics.

Grand Valley Times, Moab. Established in 1896. Editor and manager, J. N. Corbin. Published weekly at \$2 a year. It is independent and is the only paper in southwestern Utah.

Great Campaign, Salt Lake. Issued during political campaigns as often as occasion requires and circumstances warrant. Neat, natty and nice, saying things in a way that

no other paper does or wants to. The only exclusively political publication in the State. Price, 25 cents per series and as much more as can be got. It originated the plan of presenting portraits and sketches of candidates for office, in 1895, and made a good thing of it, the business for some ten weeks amounting to fully \$3,000, all but about \$200 of which was cashed in. Others took up the scheme and now the woods are full of them, making the grass correspondingly short. S. A. Kenner is editor, proprietor, manager, director, publisher, supervisor, architect and all the rest of it.

Herald, Salt Lake City. Published every day in the year. Price \$10 per annum, 85 cents a month. Circulation (for December, 1902) daily 8625, Sunday 11,995. Independent Democratic. William Iglehart, editor and manager.

Improvement Era, Salt Lake. Organ of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. A monthly magazine devoted to the moral advancement of the people generally and being contributed to by many of the prominent writers of the State. It wields an influence for good which grows with its own growth and is altogether worthy of the great support it is receiving. Joseph F. Smith is editor with Edward H. Anderson assistant; Heber J. Grant, business manager and Thomas Hull assistant. It is \$2 a year but goes free to all missionaries.

Independent, Springville. A weekly, 8-column folio. D. C. Johnson, editor, A. Gus Johnson, manager. Independent in politics, neutral in religion. Established in 1891. Circulation 450, price \$1.25 a year.

Industrial Labor Journal, Salt Lake. A 4-column quarto weekly devoted to Socialism and labor interests, conducted by Mangum & King. It was begun September 27, 1902, and is \$1 a year.

Industrial Utah, Ogden. Devoted to agriculture. Published semi-monthly by B. F. Thomas at 50 cents a year. Now in its fourth volume.

Intermountain Catholic, Salt Lake. An 8-page, 7-column

weekly. Catholic in religion, independent otherwise. It has a circulation of 4200 at \$2 a year. It was established in 1899. D. S. Kendall, editor.

Intermountain Farmer, Salt Lake. A 16-page weekly, established in 1901. J. A. Wright, editor and manager. Circulation 3900; \$1 a year.

Intermountain News, Corinne. Established in 1898. It is a 7-column, independent weekly, edited by A. A. Johnson, and is \$1.50 a year. It is the only paper published under the great Bear River canal system.

Journal, Logan. Established in 1880. An 8-page, tri-weekly paper, Democratic in politics. It has a circulation of 2850 and is \$3 a year. A. Gordon is editor, C. England, manager.

Juvenile Instructor, Salt Lake. A semi-monthly magazine whose policy is partly but not wholly indicated by its title. It was founded 38 years ago by the late President Geo. Q. Cannon and conducted by himself and sons until December, 1900, when it was purchased by the Sunday School Union of the Mormon Church, which issued the first number of 1901 and has been in control ever since. As above suggested, it does not address itself wholly to the young, but contains valuable matter for all ages and conditions in life. Jos. F. Smith, editor, with George Reynolds and J. M. Tanner assistants; George D. Pyper is business manager. Price \$2 a year.

Korrespondenten (Utah), Salt Lake. Four pages, 15 1/2 x 22, published weekly by Otto Rydman. It is in the Swedish language, is Republican in politics and "independent Mormon" otherwise. It enjoys a circulation of 1465 and is \$1 a year.

Messenger, Manti. A 6-column, 8-page weekly. established ten years ago. Republican in politics. Christian Axelsson is publisher and the price is \$1 a year.

Miner, Mercur. Established in 1895. Is a 5-column quarto, conducted by J. T. Jakeman, who also issues the

Stockton *Sentinel*, both weekly, the former independent, the latter Republican. The rates are \$2.50 a year in each case.

Mirror, Morgan. A 6-column, 6-page weekly, now in its eighth volume. Orson W. Covington is publisher and it is \$1 a year.

Mutual Improvement Messenger, Salt Lake. A 6x9 monthly publication, established in 1897. D. R. Lyon editor and manager. Being circulated gratuitously it naturally has a long publication list.

Nation, Logan. An 8-page, 6-column paper, issued semi-weekly by E. T. Hyde. It is independent politically and religiously, has a circulation of 1200 and is \$2 a year.

News (Box Elder), Brigham City. Established in 1895. It is an 8-page paper, 18x24, and is issued every Thursday. Independent in policy with a circulation of 950, at \$1.25 a year. Hyrum Standing and S. C. Wixom are proprietors, the former editor.

Oracle, Stateline. A 5-column, 8-page weekly in its first volume. Stevenson and Overholt, proprietors; Miles Overholt, editor and manager; \$2 a year.

Plaindealer (Utah), Salt Lake. Conducted by W. W. Taylor, who established it in 1895. It is published weekly at \$2 a year and is Republican in politics.

Press, Spanish Fork. Established January, 1902. A weekly paper without political or religious inclining, at \$1.50 a year. Andrew Jensen, editor.

Progress, Panguitch. Established in 1898, weekly, Republican and Mormon, and \$1.50 a year. E. S. Worthen, editor and manager.

Pyramid, Mt. Pleasant. A semi-weekly, 6-column quarto, independent in policy. Started in 1889. J. M. Boyden is editor and the price is \$2 a year.

Reaper, Richfield. This paper was established in 1887 as the *Advocate*. It is 30x34 in size, weekly, independent and has a circulation of 1025. A. B. Williams, editor; \$1.50 a year.

Record (Iron County), Cedar City. Established December 8, 1893. A 6-column, 4-page weekly, independent and devoted to the building up of the county. Joseph T. Wilkerson, Jr., editor. It circulates about 500 copies and is \$1 a year.

Record, Mammoth. Established in 1896. Is Republican in politics, a 6-column quarto, devoted to the mining and local interests, at \$2 a year. I. E. Diehl, editor and manager.

Record, Nephi. Established June, 1897. J. T. Pyles, editor and manager. It is published weekly, is a 5-column quarto, has 780 circulation and is \$1 a year.

Record, Park City. This paper is a weekly of excel-

lent appearance and showing considerable journalistic ability in its columns. It has the honor of being the oldest of the mining papers of Utah, having been established in 1880. Raddon & Raddon are the publishers and proprietors. It is Republican in politics and devoted chiefly to the mining



S. L. RADDON.



W. A. RADDON.

interests of the Park particularly and the State generally. It is \$2 a year.

Report (Box Elder), Brigham City. Christenson & Christenson, editors and managers. An 8-page, 7-column weekly, issued on Saturdays to the extent of over 1000. It is devoted to the best interests of the country, is Republican in politics and \$1.25 a year.

Reporter, Eureka. Established in 1891. A 6-column, 8-page weekly of 1000 circulation, issued on Fridays and

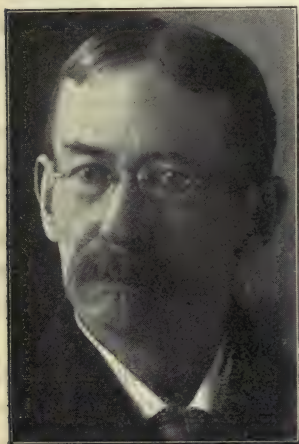
Republican in politics. It is edited and managed by C. E. Huish at \$2.50 a year.

Republican, Logan. A 6-column, 8-page paper, neatly printed and well conducted, in its first volume. It is semi-weekly and \$2 a year, by Moore & Turner. The official Republican organ of Cache county.

Sentinel, Stockton. (See *Mercur Miner*).

Standard, Ogden. Daily and weekly. Its general political policy is independent Republican. William Glasmann, editor and manager; \$9 a year. Also the weekly *Sun* is published in the same office.

State Journal, Ogden. Published weekly by E. A. Littlefield, one of the oldest and most experienced journalists in the State, having a record of newspapers issued under his hand and seal, in various parts of the United States, greater than any other man in the State, or perhaps anywhere else in the country. He was always a Republican until late years, when he became a Silverite and latterly a Democrat of independent proclivities, his papers, of course, taking their hue from his own inclining. He is a bold and vigorous writer, a deep thinker and a courageous, progressive citizen. The *Journal* was commenced August 31, 1886.



E. A. LITTLEFIELD.

Sun, Ogden. (See foregoing.)

Sun, Salina. Established in 1901 by Arthur E. Howard, a journalist of experience and such ability that some people say he hides his light under a bushel or whatever other measure is handy. He (the gender is proper as to either person or paper) appears weekly and is always a welcome visitor. The circulation is considerable, if not more, and it costs \$2 a year. The *Sun* is really one of the best conducted

country papers in the State, always well printed and invariably containing original, interesting, readable matter in abundance.

Times, Coalville. C. R. Jones, editor and manager. Began February 16, 1884. Is devoted to agriculture and general news, and is issued every Friday, at \$1.50 a year. Has a good circulation in Summit county and neighboring territory.

Times, Milford. A bright and enterprising weekly, the only one at present in Beaver county, to the interests of which, especially in a mining way, the paper is devoted. It is a 6-column, 8-page paper with a circulation of 600, is Republican in politics and \$2 a year. C. T. Harte, editor and manager.

Tintic Miner, Eureka. Established in 1889. "Democratic in politics and religion," with circulation "not what it should be." Weekly, at \$2.50 a year. C. F. Spilman, editor and manager.

Transcript, Tooele. Issued every Friday by James Dunn. It is six pages 17x22, was established in 1894, is non-partisan and \$1.50 a year.

Tribune, Salt Lake. Daily and Sunday. Perry S. Heath, editor and manager. It has from 10 to 36 pages of seven columns each, is Republican and non-sectarian. Its circulation is—daily 6,874, Sunday 14,000, at \$1 a month.

Tri-City Oracle, Salt Lake. Established September 1, 1902. Is an 8-page weekly, Republican in politics and Baptist in religion, also the organ of the Rocky Mountain Employment Bureau. It circulates 1000 and is \$2 a year. Rev. J. W. Washington, editor and manager.

Truth, Salt Lake. Established September 14, 1901. John R. Hughes, editor and manager. It is a 16-page weekly, independent in all respects, but by no means neutral in any. It has a circulation of 2,560 and is \$2 a year.

Utah Posten (The Utah Post), Salt Lake. A 6-column, 8-page weekly in the Swedish language. L. Dahlquist, manager. Has a good subscription list at \$1.50 a year.

Wave (Wasatch), Heber City. Established March 23, 1889, by the present editor, William Buys. It is published every Friday, is independent with Democratic leanings, has a circulation of 900 and is \$1.50 a year. It is a good-sized, neatly printed paper, the only one in that county, and the editor is "onto his job."

Woman's Exponent, Salt Lake. Established in 1870. Is an 8-page, semi-monthly publication devoted to woman's suffrage, the advancement of women generally, and the Mormon religion. It is the organ of the Relief Society of the Church. It is edited by that widely-known and thoroughly capable woman Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, and is \$1 a year.

Young Woman's Journal, Salt Lake. A monthly magazine devoted to the education and advancement of the young women and upholding the faith of the Mormon Church. It has a large circulation, placed at 10,000, and is \$1 a year. Annie M. Cannon is editor and Estelle Neff, manager.

(The Park City *Miner* should have appeared in the proper place above, but information regarding it was not received in time. It is a weekly and is ably conducted by N. B. Dresser. The same may be said of the Salt Lake *Mining Review*, a magazine of 48 pages, well patronized and conducted by W. C. Higgins and W. H. Korns).

In addition to the forgoing there are several publications which, not having general circulation, are not enumerated. Among these are the *University Chronicle* and *Blue and Gold*, of this city; *White and Blue*, of Provo; the *Eagle*, issued by the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Ogden. All of these are conducted with signal ability and are read with interest in their respective educational circles. Besides, there are occasional trade journals which are not named at all, and *entr'actes* for circulation in the theatres. The grand total is about 72.

THE DRAMA.

BEGINNING, PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATUS OF THEATRICALS.

FOLLOWING closely upon the establishment of the press in Utah, if not indeed slightly ahead of it, came the stage. The community's leader was in this, as in all other things tending to advance, instruct and amuse the people, one of the first if not the first to extend encouragement and assistance. In the fall and winter of 1849 and 1850 (the date cannot be given accurately) a company of amateurs, in which Mr. H. P. Richards, of Salt Lake City, figured conspicuously, was organized; there were in the company Ensign Rich, Edgar Blodgett, Robert Campbell, William Hyde and others. And here, where less than three years previously only desolation prevailed, a theatrical representation took place. The first piece was the "Triumph of Innocence," and while the title would not be a taking one just now, it was about as appropriate as any that could have been selected then. The "temple" of the drama was similar to what we are told were the first temples of the Lord—the groves; at least, it was a bovery, which was used also for religious services and situated on the Temple block, near where the massive, unique Tabernacle now stands. There was probably no box office, no foyer with mirrors, no ushers in uniform or otherwise and probably no cushioned seats. The orchestra is represented as having been very fair, but the scenery was probably such as required the imagination to put in some ex-

tra stunts and the costumes may have resembled Joseph's coat in some respects if not in all. Probably the acting was not such as would pass muster in these exacting times, but I warrant it gave quite as much satisfaction as most of those we are confronted with now-a-days. Another company, somewhat more pretentious, was launched soon after this, containing as a leading light the subsequently local celebrity Philip Margetts. "Robert Macaire" and several other pieces were presented, the drama gained a firm footing and a place

of some consequence became a necessity which was not long in being brought into existence under the name of the Social Hall. It still stands, but of late years has fallen somewhat from its pristine estate, having even been, on one or two occasions, the scene of political conventions. It is now used for more reputable purposes. In it some standard productions were rendered and some excellent talent developed under vastly improved conditions.



PHILIP MARGETTS.

Numerous amateur clubs were organized at different times, the most pretentious one being known as the Mechanics' Dramatic Association, which in the large front room of the residence of H. E. Bowring gave some really meritorious performances. "No pent-up Utica" controlled their powers; the stage inside the scenery was probably not more than ten feet square, but here were rendered such prodigious compositions as "The Honeymoon," "Othello," "The Gamester," and so on. Here Mr. Margetts was the reigning star; he played

everything from the dusky Moor to "Cousin Joe," and always gave satisfaction. He was ably assisted by Mr. Bowring, Mrs. Bowring, Henry McEwan (since deceased) and wife, and several others. President Young attended these performances quite frequently and here, it is said, receiving a more forcible impression than previously of what an amount of dramatic talent existed among his people, he decided on building the Salt Lake Theatre. To decide on a thing was to do it, and on July 1, 1861, ground was broken on the spot where the structure now stands. It was opened for dedicatory purposes on March 6, 1862, and to the public two evenings later. The former occasion was made somewhat memorable not only by reason of the programme and religious observances but because of being the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the great West. A structure for dramatic representations exclusively, which even today ranks with the finest and most commodious in the land, at a time when there were not half as many people to support it nor a tenth part as much money to support it with, and nothing at all approaching it between the Missouri river and San Francisco! Yet it returned handsomely on the investment right from the start, not altogether in money for some years, but in that and other commodities, all combining to meet expenses, make improvements and provide the people with needed and wholesome recreation.

A company composed of what remained of the Social Hall organization and the Mechanics' club was formed and for the opening presented the three-act comedy "Pride of the Market," the "curtain raiser" being the dedicatory ceremonies. Opening performances and dances with prayer being customary in those days (we have fallen from grace since), nothing inappropriate or obtrusive was recognized in such procedure; but it was undoubtedly the first time in all the world that a regular play house was dedicated to the Lord, and this too before anything else was permitted to take place within its walls. An opening hymn was rendered,

the dedicatory prayer by President D. H. Wells followed; then President Young made a few appropriate remarks and the ceremonies closed with an anthem composed for the occasion by Eliza R. Snow, the first verse being as follows:

Oh, God, bless Brigham Young!
Bless him and all that bless him!
Waste them away, oh, God, we pray,
Who, rising to oppose him,
Contend with Thee!

Notwithstanding the absence of stage technique and the somewhat amateurish manner which pervaded the characterizations as a whole, there was some excellent work done and the company became one of the best stock organizations in the land. In the years following and before the "stars" brought their support with them, it was frequently the case that the home talent outshone the other. Here the mother of one of the most eminent of the present day actresses—Maude Adams—the parent herself a professional in high standing, made her first appearance on any stage and became a prime favorite at once. Here, also, James M. Hardie bounded into prominence and gave great promise of becoming the Edwin Forrest of later days, but he has for some years been lost to the view. David McKenzie invariably shared the honors with the star, the larger part not infrequently falling to him; he retired some time ago, for what reason is not known. Phil. Margetts, previously presented, John S. Lindsay, John T. Caine, H. B. Clawson, John C. Graham and others also showed such marked ability as made and kept them at the fore, but of all these only the first two remain in the harness. The first made his mark in comedy roles but latterly has become noted for his excellent portrayals of serio-comic old men; the other was a pronounced "heavy" for several years but of late has played all manner of tragic and some lighter characters with signal ability.

For a long time the itinerant fraternity were unknown here. This was because of the long and tedious journey

which a trip to Utah involved. Along in the early sixties the ice was broken by Thomas A. Lyne, an actor of the old school but possessed of sterling merit in the portrayal of legitimate roles of the heavier type. He made his first appearance as "Damon," supported for this occasion by editor and lawyer James Ferguson as "Pythias" and the strength of the company. It was a brilliant success throughout and was followed by several other performances with Mr. Lyne in the lead. As a result he never left Utah, but settled down and passed the remainder of his days in our midst.

About the middle of the same decade, transportation having become somewhat less irksome, there drifted into the community S. M. Irwin. Mrs. Irwin, George Purdy and Harry Rainforth, a son of the lady by another husband. Purdy played once or twice in farce, then moved on unlamented, his style being a bit too breezy for this latitude. The Irwins opened in "The Lady of Lyons," and made a decided hit, so much so that an engagement extending through several months resulted. He had a Forrestian appearance, although a much smaller man than that eminent tragedian, and looked and played everything pretty much alike. She was versatile but not great, their attractiveness being the result of the—to us—newness of style with the accompanying mannerisms to which our own unhackneyed actors were till then strangers. They did a great business, but a return engagement a year or thereabouts later was not so successful. One cause of this was that in the meantime a stellar attraction of recognized brilliancy throughout the land, Julia Dean Hayne, had come and seen and conquered. Measured by the standard of the present school she might not have swept us off our feet as she did, but we hadn't then been inducted into that school and took her for what she was worth, which was considerable. Tall and stately, with a face on which traces of sadness had dimmed the lines of beauty once so pronounced, accomplished, with a wardrobe which then amounted to a series of delightful surprises

and with unquestionable talent of a superior kind, she captured high and low, rich and poor alike. Her life had been at once a delightful romance and a sorrowful tragedy. At an early age and near the zenith of her fame she was wooed and won by the son of one of the most illustrious families, the Haynes of South Carolina; his father as United States Senator from that State met and struggled in forensic combat with the great Daniel Webster in the days when the Senate chamber was an arena in which only intellectual giants entered the lists. How has the mighty fallen! Young Hayne drifted to the bad and finally became stranded in San Francisco. Finding herself dependent upon her own exertions and with two children to support, Julia decided to make a tour of the intermountain region, where flush times prevailed and the legitimate drama was comparatively a new thing. This brought her to Salt Lake from Montana, in the company of John S. Potter and with George B. Waldron as leading man.* The former was a very good "old man" and Waldron did some but not all things excellently. The rest of the company ranged all the way from passably fair to actually bad and but for the star of the troupe would doubtless have come and gone, if at all, as the sorriest lot of tie contractors that ever stormed a barn. They remained but a short time, but Mrs. Hayne and Waldron stayed a good while. Finally she went east and died there under middle age and in reduced circumstances.

The next event was an eye-opener to those who fancied they had already had before them the full range and every phase of dramatic production and characterization. It was the unheralded and not too liberally announced appearance of

* Mr. Potter was sometimes called "Blackberry Potter" for the following reason: In Montana one day a member of his company asked for some money, which no doubt—and a good deal more—was due. "What do you want with money?" asked the manager. "I want to pay my board for one thing," replied the actor. "Board be d—d!" rejoined Potter; "don't you know blackberries are ripe?"

George Pauncefort with Mrs. Florence Bell. They opened in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," and those who were able to appreciate high-class portrayals wholly devoid of meretricious arts, vulgarity or straining for effect had a feast spread before them; these proved to be the majority. There were a few first-nighters, as there have been ever since and probably were before, who could see nothing great in the performance; there was no shouting, no struggling, no ripping up of the benches, no clownishness, no anything which appeals merely to the risibilities and startles the eye or ear; such were in a hopeless minority and it steadily dwindled. Strange to say, among those who looked upon the performances with displeasure and would not enter the Theatre while the engagement lasted was the great leader himself—President Brigham Young. It is but fair, however, to say that the opposition arose not through any objection to the acting itself, but simply to the fact that Pauncefort came here with a woman who was not his wife.

Mr. Pauncefort's acting in such pieces as the one spoken of and in high comedy generally was among the best ever seen here and in some roles superior to any. He showed the training and instincts of the cultivated gentleman in whatever he did; always graceful, always easy, never awkward or at a loss, portraying eccentricity, unction, sang-froid, little dashes of emotion, and always maintaining the high level of a thoroughbred, he was sure of success wherever the community was educated up to the standard of appreciating his work. But it was not until he appeared in "Don Cæsar de Bazan" that a complete and unequivocal capitulation of the community was effected. It is questionable if any before him, and absolutely certain that none after him, has at all approached him in that exacting role, where the graces and dignity of the trained cavalier are always apparent even when clad in rags, mingling with the rabble and ever carrying his life and fortunes in his hand with as much abandon as valor. When Edwin Forrest—who in his prime was no doubt

the greatest tragedian in some respects that ever lived—was nearing the end and his performances of parts requiring great robustness and vigor were as painful to his friends as to his gouty, wretched self, there was one character in which his defects did not seem to weigh against him so much—"King Lear." It was with this in his earlier years that he captured the British after having measurably failed in everything else. On one occasion, a short time before his retirement, a friend remarked to him after seeing "Lear"—"Mr. Forrest, I never saw you act 'Lear' any better than this evening." "Act it!" replied the frowning genius in tones of rolling thunder; "*act* it! Why, sir, I act 'Macbeth,' 'Richelieu' and 'Othello,' but by —, sir, I *am* 'Lear'!" So we might say of Pauncefort: he acted—royally well, too—"Manuel," "Lagardere," "Benedict" and so on, but he *was* "Don Cæsar" himself. He finally drifted to Japan and has doubtless been dead for some time.

The advent of the Pacific railroad brought talent of all kinds, qualities and conditions into our midst. Among the eminent ones whose feet have pressed the boards of Salt Lake might be named Salvini, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Edwin Adams, C. W. Couldock, Frederick Warde, Louis James, Ristori, Janauschek, Lotta, Mrs. Langtry, etc. The list is quite too long for complete enumeration, saying nothing of the grand array of operatic stars which has included Parepa Rosa (the first), Clara Louise Kellogg, Annie Louise Carey, Emma Nevada, Patti, Gerster, Emma Abbott and a lot more.

On April 1, 1880, a number of young people representing prominent families got together and organized the Home Dramatic Club. It was successful from the beginning and had a long and prosperous career, but went to pieces a few years ago. H. G. Whitney was manager, and a thoroughly capable one he was. Standard society pieces and the higher grades of melo-drama were the general lines of presentation, but not exclusively so. The first leading man was the late

Laron Cummings and the club never had one equal to him in the heavier roles, although possessed of abundance of talent of a high order. It contained the present Governor of Utah, Heber M. Wells; J. D. Spencer, merchant; O. F.



INTERIOR OF SALT LAKE THEATRE, WITH GEO. D. PYPER, MGR.

Whitney, historian and poet; B. H. Young; Mrs. Ardelle Cummings, Mrs. Birdie Cummings, Mrs. B. H. Young, and others whose names are not now recalled. The occupations given above are put in to show the utilitarian characteristics of the youth of Zion, in which respect they are like their

predecessors. Governor Wells—before becoming Governor, of course—was one of the leading lights and played with great ability some exacting roles, such as “Phipps” in the “Banker’s Daughter,” “Grimaldi” in the “Life of an Actress,” and “Christian Christensen” in “Storm Beaten;” in the immediately preceding era John T. Caine, who was subsequently Territorial Delegate to Congress five terms and who has held numerous other official stations, was one of the Social Hall company and stage manager of the Salt Lake Theatre and “in his time played many parts,” a thousand of them, no doubt, some with decided ability. The same thing, *mutamur mutandis*, might be said of all who are herein mentioned and a great many more.

The Salt Lake Theatre is controlled by a joint stock company of which Joseph F. Smith is president, Heber J. Grant vice-president, Heber M. Wells secretary, Elias A. Smith treasurer; the directors being the foregoing, with John Henry Smith, John R. Winder and Charles S. Burton. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each.

The Grand Theatre, of Salt Lake City, is a fine structure, smaller than the older one but well appointed and finished throughout. It is a popular price establishment but carries some pretty heavy attractions occasionally.

Ogden has a play house equal in most respects to the leading one of Salt Lake, and Provo has one of similar proportions to the Grand of the latter; the Thatcher Opera House of Logan is an elegant place, but does not occupy all the building. Besides all these every small city and large town (as well as some that are not so large) has its hall for public entertainment wherein dramatic representations are given. Many of these are quite pretentious and all together showing the advanced theatrical taste of Utah’s people.

POPULATION—POST OFFICES

COUNTIES, COUNTY SEATS AND INCORPORATED PLACES.

THE subjoined lists show at a glance not only the population of the State by counties, county seats and incorporated places, but gives the increase for ten years and the estimated increase since the census was taken. The county seats appear with the letters "c. s." and the name of the county in parenthesis, those which are unincorporated being marked *. The population is as given by the census of 1900 except in cases of estimated increase or towns which have sprung into existence since the census was taken; in the former case the census figures appear in brackets ahead of the others.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

County.	1900.	1890.	County	1900.	1890.
Beaver.....[3,616]	4,500	3,340	Salt Lake.....[77,725]	86,000	58,457
Box Elder.....	10,009	7,642	San Juan.....	1,023	365
Cache	18,139	15,509	Sanpete.....	16,313	13,146
Carbon.....	5,004	.....	Sevier	8,451	6,199
Davis.....	7,996	6,751	Summit.....[9,439]	10,500	7,733
Emery.....	4,657	5,076	Tooele.....[7,361]	8,000	3,700
Garfield.....	3,400	2,457	Uintah.....	6,458	2,762
Grand.....	1,149	541	Utah.....[32,456]	35,000	23,768
Iron.....[3,546]	4,000	2,683	Wasatch.....	4,736	3,595
Juab.....	10,082	5,582	Washington.....	4,612	4,009
Kane.....	1,811	1,685	Wayne.....	1,907	.....
Millard.....	5,678	4,033	Weber.....[25,239]	28,000	22,723
Morgan.....	2,045	1,780			
*Piute.....[1,954]	3,150	2,842	State.....[276,749]	293,675	207,905
Rich.....	1,946	1,527			

* The census shows a falling off from the report of 1890, but this has been considerably more than offset by the new town of Kimberly and the influx to Gold Mountain and other centers.

POPULATION BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Alpine City.....	520	466	Monroe town.....	1,057	880
*Ashley (c.s.Uintah)...	1,632	.....	*Monticello (c. s. San		
American Fork city...	2,732	.....	Juan).....	180	.....
Bear River City.....	362	.....	Morgan city (c.s Mor-		
Beaver city(c.s.Beaver)	1,701	.....	gan).....	600	333
Bountiful city.....	1,442	.....	Moroni city.....	1,224	958
Brigham city (c. s. Box			Mount Pleasant city...	2,372	2,254
Elder).....	2,859	2,139	Nephi city (c.s. Juab)	2,208	2,034
Castle Dale town (c.s.			Newton town.....	429	.....
Emery).....	559	303	Ogden city (c. s. We-		
Cedar city.....	1,425	967	ber).....[16,313]	17,500	14,889
Coalville city (c. s.			Panguitch city (c. s.		
Summit).....	808	1,166	Garfield).....	883	.....
Corinne city.....	323	.....	Park city.....	3,769	2,850
Elsinore town.....	625	.....	Parowan city (c.s.Iron)	1,039	.....
Ephraim city.....	2,086	.....	Payson city.....	2,636	2,135
Eureka city.....[3,085]	3,500	1,733	Pleasant Grove city ...	2,460	1,926
Fairview city.....	1,119	844	Price town.....	539	209
Farmington city (c. s.			Provo city (c.s. Utah)..		
Davis).....	968	.....	.....[6,185]	7,000	5,159
Fillmore city (c. s.			*Randolph (c. s. Rich)	821	.....
Millard).....	1,037	.....	Redmond town.....	451	.....
Fountain Green town	755	677	Richfield city (c. s.		
Glenwood town.....	422	.....	Sevier).....	1,969	1,531
Goshen town.....	645	298	Richmond city.....	1,111	.....
Grantsville city.....	1,058	.....	St. George city (c. s.		
Gunnison city.....	829	.....	Washington).....	1,600	.....
Heber city (c. s.			Salem town.....	894	527
Wasatch).....	1,534	1,538	Salina town.....	847	.....
Huntington town.....	653	513	Salt Lake City (c. s.		
Hyrum city.....	1,652	.....	Salt Lake).[53,531]	61,000	44 843
*Junction city (c. s.			Sandy city.....	1,030	.....
Piute).....	249	.....	Santaquin town.....	889	.....
Kanab town (c. s.			Scipio town.....	578	.....
Kane).....	710	566	Scofield town.....	642	.....
Kaysville city.....	1,708	548	Smithfield city.....	1,494	1,080
Lehi city.....	2,719	.....	Spanish Fork city.....	2,735	2,214
Loa (c.s.Wayne).....	443	.....	Spring city.....	1,135	1,044
Logan city (c.s Cache)	5,451	4,566	Springville city.....	3,422	2,849
Manti city (c. s.			Tooele city (c. s.		
Sanpete).....	2,408	1,950	Tooele).....	1,200	.....
Mendon city.....	494	.....	Vernal town.....	644	.....
Mercur city.....	2,351	.....	Washington city.....	549	.....
Midway town.....	719	.....	Wellsville city.....	908	.....
*Moab (c.s. Grand)..	623	.....	Willard city.....	580	492

COMPLETE LIST OF POST OFFICES. (CORRECTED TO MAY, 1903.)

Abraham.....Millard	Annabella.....Sevier	Basin.....Grand
Adamsville.....Beaver	Asays.....Garfield	Bear River City.....
Alpine.....Utah	Aurora.....Sevier	Box Elder
Alta.....Salt Lake	Austin.....Sevier	Beaver.....Beaver
American Fork...Utah	Avon.....Cache	Benson.....Cache
Aneth.....San Juan	Axtell.....Sanpete	Bingham Canyon.....
		Salt Lake

Blackrock Millard
 Blaine Davis
 Bloomington. Wasatch
 Blueacre Beaver
 Bluff San Juan
 Boulder Garfield
 Bountiful Davis
 Bridgeport Uintah
 Brigham Box Elder
 Brighton Salt Lake
 Brinton Salt Lake
 Buenavista Uintah
 Burbank Millard
 Burrville Sevier
 Cache Junction
 Cache
 Caineville Wayne
 (Calderpark Sta. Salt
 Lake City.)
 Callao Juab
 Cannon Cache
 Cannonville Garfield
 Carlisle San Juan
 Castledale Emery
 Castlegate Carbon
 Castle Rock Summit
 Castleton Grand
 Cedar City Iron
 Cedar Valley Utah
 Center Tooele
 Centerfield Sanpete
 Centerville Davis
 Charleston Wasatch
 Chester Sanpete
 Circleville Piute
 Cisco Grand
 Clarkston Cache
 Clearcreek Carbon
 Clearfield Davis
 Clearlake Millard
 Cleveland Emery
 Clinton Utah
 Clover Tooele
 Coalville Summit
 College Cache
 Collinston Box Elder
 Colton Utah
 Corinne Box Elder
 Cove Cache
 Coyote Garfield
 Crafton Millard
 Croydon Morgan
 Curlew Box Elder
 Deseret Millard
 Desertlake Emery
 Deweyville. Box Elder
 Diamond Juab
 Dixie Washington

Draper Salt Lake
 Dryfork Uintah
 Echo City Summit
 Eden Weber
 Eldorado Salt Lake
 Elgin Grand
 Elsinore Sevier
 Emery Emery
 Enoch Iron
 Enterprise. Washinton
 Ephraim Sanpete
 Erda Tooele
 Escalante Garfield
 Eureka Juab
 Fairfield Utah
 Fairview Sanpete
 Farmington Davis
 Fayette Sanpete
 Ferron Emery
 Fielding Box Elder
 Fillmore Millard
 Fishsprings Juab
 (Fort Douglas, Sta.
 Salt Lake City)
 Fort Duchesne. Uintah
 Fountain Green
 Sanpete
 Freedom Sanpete
 Fremont Wayne
 Frisco Beaver
 Fruita Wayne
 Garden City Rich
 Garland Box Elder
 Garrison Millard
 Geneva Box Elder
 Giles Wayne
 Gisborn Tooele
 Glendale Kane
 Glenwood Sevier
 Golden Box Elder
 Goshen Utah
 Grantsville Tooele
 Greenriver Emery
 Greenville Beaver
 Greenwich Piute
 Grouse Creek
 Box Elder
 Grover Wayne
 Gunlock. Washington
 Gunnison Sanpete
 Hanksville Wayne
 Harper Carbon
 Hatton Millard
 Heber Wasatch
 Hebron Washington
 Helper Carbon
 Henefer Summit
 Henrieville Garfield

Hinkley Millard
 Hite Garfield
 Holden Millard
 Holliday Salt Lake
 Honeyville. Box Elder
 Hooper Weber
 Hoytsville Summit
 Huntington Emery
 Huntsville Weber
 Hydepark Cache
 Hyrum Cache
 Ibapah Tooele
 Ibox Millard
 Indianola Sanpete
 Inverury Sevier
 Jensen Uinta
 Johnson Kane
 Joseph Sevier
 Joy Juab
 Juab Juab
 Junction Piute
 Kamas Summit
 Kanab Kane
 Kanarraville Iron
 Kanosh Millard
 Kaysville Davis
 Kelton Box Elder
 Kimberly Piute
 King Cache
 Kingston Piute
 Koosharem Piute
 Lakepoint Tooele
 Laketown Rich
 Lasal San Juan
 Lawrence Emery
 Layton Davis
 Leamington Millard
 Lee Morgan
 Leeds Washington
 Lehi City Utah
 Leland Uintah
 Levan Juab
 Lewiston Cache
 Liberty Weber
 Lincoln Tooele
 Loa Wayne
 Logan Cache
 Lyman Wayne
 Mammoth Juab
 Manila Uintah
 Manti Sanpete
 Marion Summit
 Marysvale Piute
 Mayfield Sanpete
 Meadow Millard
 Mendon Cache
 Mercur Tooele
 Midway Wasatch

Milburn.....Sanpete
 Milford.....Beaver
 Milton.....Tooele
 Millville.....Cache
 Minersville.....Beaver
 Moab.....Grand
 Modena.....Iron
 Molen.....Emery
 Mona.....Juab
 Monroe.....Sevier
 Monticello...San Juan
 Morgan.....Morgan
 Moroni.....Sanpete
 Mount Carmel...Kane
 Mount Nebo.....Utah
 Mount Pleasant.....
 Sanpete
 Murray.....Salt Lake
 Naples.....Uintah
 Nephi.....Juab
 New Harmony.....
 Washington
 Newton.....Cache
 North Ogden...Weber
 Notom.....Wayne
 Oak City.....Millard
 Oakley.....Summit
 Oasis.....Millard
 Ogden.....Weber
 Ophir.....Tooele
 Orangeville...Emery
 Orderville.....Kane
 Orton.....Garfield
 Ouray.....Uintah
 Pabreah.....Kane
 Panguitch....Garfield
 Paradise.....Cache
 Paragonah.....Iron
 Park City.....Summit
 Park Valley Box Elder
 Parowan.....Iron
 Payson.....Utah
 Penrose.....Box Elder
 Peoa.....Summit
 Perry.....Box Elder
 Peterson.....Morgan
 Pine Valley.....
 Washington
 Pinto.....Washington
 Plain City.....Weber
 Plateau.....Sevier
 Pleasant Grove..Utah
 Plymouth...Box Elder
 Point Lookout.....
 Box Elder
 Portage.....Box Elder
 Porterville....Morgan
 Price.....Carbon

Promontory Box Elder
 Providence.....Cache
 Provo City.....Utah
 Ranch.....Kane
 Randolph.....Rich
 Ransom.....Cache
 Redmond.....Sevier
 Richardson....Grand
 Richfield.....Sevier
 Richmond.....Cache
 Riter.....Salt Lake
 Riverdale.....Weber
 Riverside...Box Elder
 Riverton.....Salt Lake
 Robinson.....Juab
 Rockport.....Summit
 Rockville Washington
 Rosette.....Box Elder
 Roy.....Weber
 St. George.....
 Washington
 St. John.....Tooele
 Salem.....Utah
 Salina.....Sevier
 Salt Lake City.....
 Salt Lake

Stations.

Calder Park.
 Fort Douglas.
 Murray.
 Sugar House.
 No. 1, 6 Main St.
 No. 2, 1st and N. Sts.
 No. 3, 7th South and
 7th East Streets.
 No. 4, 111 S. 5th
 West Street.
 No. 5, 242 W. S.
 Temple Street.
 No. 6, 8th St. S. and
 8th St. W.
 No. 7, 537 N. 1st St.
 W.
 No. 8, 256 S. 9th E.
 Street.
 No. 9, E. 4th St., S.
 No. 10, 380 W. 3rd
 N. Street.
 No. 11, 663 S. W.
 Temple Street.
 No. 12, 176 Mead St.
 No. 13, 1401 Indiana
 Avenue
 Sandy.....Salt Lake
 Santa Clara.....
 Washington
 Santaquin.....Utah
 Scipio.....Millard

Scofield.....Carbon
 Sevier.....Sevier
 Sigurd.....Sevier
 Silver City.....Juab
 Silverlake...Salt Lake
 Smithfield.....Cache
 Smithville.....Millard
 Smyths.....Millard
 Snowville...Box Elder
 Spanish Fork...Utah
 Spring City...Sanpete
 Springdale.....
 Washington
 Springville.....Utah
 Stateline.....Iron
 (Station "A" (5 Points)
 Weber
 Sterling.....Sanpete
 Stockton.....Tooele
 (Sugarhouse Sta. Salt
 Lake City.)
 Summit.....Iron
 Sunnyside.....Carbon
 Sunshine.....Tooele
 Syracuse.....Davis
 Teasdale.....Wayne
 Terrace.....Box Elder
 Thatcher...Box Elder
 Thistle.....Utah
 Thompsons....Grand
 Thurber.....Wayne
 Tooele.....Tooele
 Toquerville.....
 Washington
 Torrey.....Wayne
 Trenton.....Cache
 Tropic.....Garfield
 Trout Creek.....Juab
 Tucker.....Utah
 Uinta.....Weber
 Upton.....Summit
 Utah Hot Springs.....
 Box Elder
 Venice.....Sevier
 Verdure.....San Juan
 Vermilion.....Sevier
 Vernal.....Uintah
 Vernon.....Tooele
 View.....Weber
 Vipont.....Box Elder
 Virgin.....Washington
 Wales.....Sanpete
 Wallsburg....Wasatch
 Wanship.....Summit
 Washakie...Box Elder
 Washington.....
 Washington
 Wellington...Carbon

Wellsville.....Cache
 West Jordan.....
 Salt Lake
 West Portage.....
 Box Elder
 Westwater.....Grand

Wheeler...Washington
 Whiterocks.....Uinta
 Willard.....Box Elder
 Winter Quarters.....
 Carbon

Woodland.....Summit
 WoodruffRich
 Woods Cross.....Davis
 Woodside.....Emery
 Yost.....Box Elder



AS THE MAILS WERE FORMERLY CARRIED.

(The cut represents an overland stage in front of the Salt Lake Postoffice.)

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

THEIR BEGINNING, PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATUS.*

THE loyal citizen of Utah may not point with pride to the State's urban districts, but he is apt to experience a pleasurable feeling when he turns his mind that way. The metropolis is the largest city within a belt about 1,000 miles wide east and west, and extending north and south to the poles of the earth, and in the same region there are not more than two ahead of our second city; while some of the larger places otherwise are equal if not superior to the metropolis of most of the neighboring commonwealths. But it is not altogether in the matter of population that prominence is maintained; the percentage of possessions per capita is as high and of illiteracy as low as anywhere else in the United States with three or four possible exceptions. And when the humble beginning, the meagre chances for success, the drastic experiences of the founders, the remoteness from aid of all kinds which humanity could provide and the all-pervading and depressing solitude which hedged them in are taken into the account, the well-nigh marvelous character of the consummations may be faintly realized by those who did not participate in the foundation-laying.

* While all places in Utah are mentioned in these pages, only those having a population above 5,000 are included in this department, for obvious reasons.

The first house ever erected in all the great wilderness ribbed by the Wasatch Mountains is previously presented in these pages. It was the commencement of what for many years was the only city on the long, wearisome drive between the Eastern and Western frontiers, and today enjoys the unique distinction of being the oldest city in the youngest State. Its growth was slow but steady; what it gained it kept and added to. The two pictures presented represent it a short time after the beginning of its existence and as it is now. These comprise a story none the less eloquent because not told in words. Without further ado the reader is presented with the first division proper of the general theme of this chapter—the rise, growth and characteristics of the inter-mountain metropolis and capital of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY.

IT HAS already been shown that the founding of the Queen City of the Rocky Mountains took place, as a matter of fact and of record, on July 24, 1847. There were no imposing proceedings, and even the simple ones partook more



SALT LAKE CITY IN 1850.

of a business than a ceremonial character. Perhaps the only thing that might come within the latter term was the action of the leader of the "tattered remnant," who had got out of

his conveyance and was taking a casual and visual survey of the landscape; having satisfied himself as to the situation he thrust his cane into the soil and said—"This is the place; here will we build the Temple of our God!" And here it is, a \$5,000,000 structure, the work of a thousand men covering a period of a generation's span, the proudest figure in a picture of grandeur, stateliness and beauty equal to a dream of empire which surpasses in wealth all the gleaming treasures of the Ind.

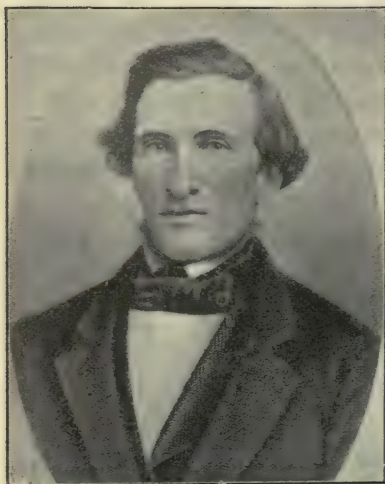
The plat for the city survey was begun on August 2, by



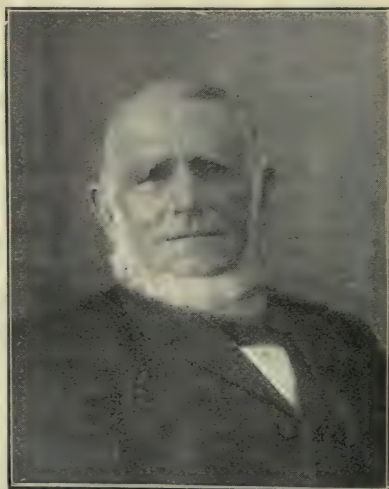
SALT LAKE CITY IN 1903—A SECTIONAL VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

Orson Pratt and H. G. Sherwood, and soon after logs were gathered for a fort, which was constructed as soon as possible. This was a prime necessity, not only for comfort but safety, for, though the Indians as a rule had kept their traditional devilry within reasonable restraint so far, this was by no means to be taken as a criterion and they were much less objectionable as neighbors when securely fenced out. In January, 1851, the Legislature of the "State of Deseret" chartered the city, along with four other places which had been founded in the meantime, these being Ogden, Provo, Manti

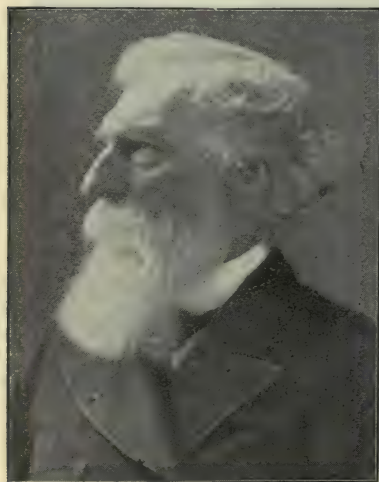
SOME OF SALT LAKE'S MAYORS.



J. M. GRANT, THE FIRST MAYOR.



A. O. SMOOT, THE SECOND MAYOR.



D. H. WELLS, THE THIRD MAYOR.



EZRA THOMPSON, PRESENT MAYOR,
(1903.)

and Parowan. "Great Salt Lake City" incorporated immediately and set its municipal machinery in motion, the others following suit more leisurely, perhaps because there were not in every case, enough men to fill the offices. There was no shortage in Salt Lake, however, the first officials being—Mayor, Jedediah M. Grant; aldermen, N. H. Felt, William Snow, J. P. Harmon, N. V. Jones; councilors, Vincent Shurtliff, B. L. Clapp, Zera Pulsipher, W. G. Perkins, Lewis Robinson, Harrison Burgess, Jeter Clinton, J. L. Dunyon, S. W. Richards. The aldermen represented municipal wards and the councilors other divisions. These were all appointed by the Legislature for the first term, but for the second one they "ran" for it, the ticket containing the same names with one or two exceptions and it was overwhelmingly victorious, there being no other in the field.

The list of mayors of Salt Lake City with terms of service, is as follows:

Jedediah M. Grant, from January, 1851, to November, 1856.
 Abraham O. Smoot, from November, 1856, to February, 1866.
 Daniel H. Wells, from 1866 to 1876.
 Feramor Little, from 1876 to 1882.
 William Jennings, from 1882 to 1884.
 James Sharp, from 1884 to 1886.
 Francis Armstrong, from 1886 to 1890.
 George M. Scott, from 1890 to 1892.
 Robert N. Baskin, from 1892 to 1896.
 James Glendinning, from February, 1896, to January 1, 1898.*
 John Clark, from 1898 to 1900.
 Ezra Thompson, from 1900 to 1904.

It is not likely that the first mayor was overburdened with his official duties, or had much difficulty in getting along with the co-ordinate branch of the municipal government—the City Council. How different regarding the last one! Mayor Thompson has not only been a very busy man right along, but has been locking horns with the law-makers con-

* The Legislature of 1897 changed the time of municipal elections from February in the even numbered years to November in the odd numbered ones.

tinually. He is, in fact, facetiously styled the "War Mayor." in the midst of the turmoil, however, he has been instrumental in having some great improvements made, these being too numerous to mention but plainly apparent whichever way one may turn. He is also one of the heaviest tax-payers in the city and is always to the fore on any proposition looking to progress and enterprise. Of the others, much might be said were it necessary. They had different times and greatly different conditions to deal with and made all that could be made of the situation as it stood. Up to the advent of Liberal ascendancy, while it can be said that there were not so many improvements nor conveniences as since, it must also be admitted that tax rates were very much lower and the municipality was absolutely free from debt. It now owes about \$2,800,000 and the burden increases rather than diminishes, but to be strictly fair again, it must be conceded that there is something to show for it. Progressive government comes high, but we must have it occasionally.



EAGLE GATE.

Before the war the only public buildings (except the old Tabernacle and ward halls) in Salt Lake City were the Council House, which stood on the ground where the new *Deseret News* building now stands, a square structure used for a county court house and jail, and a little dinky place of two stories, the lower for city offices and the upper a court where the once noted Jeter Clinton dispensed law and such to offenders against the ordinances; and finally the Social Hall. Look at us now!

One of the early institutions of Salt Lake which has been the means of imperiling many souls through the unrestricted

use of profanity is the estray pound, and we still have it with us with the sting of cussedness as sharp and alert for business as in the halcyon days of the town. It is, as it has ever been, a congregating point for cows that have the advantage of being city bred, for horses that want a rest even at the price of semi-starvation, and for all manner and grade of things that walk on four legs, excepts pigs. A great many people who have lifted up their voices in words not of prayer have often wished that some one would turn in a pig to the poundkeeper so they might have some measure of revenge on him. The accompanying cut is from a shapshot, and gives a pretty fair idea of how that justly celebrated department of the municipality looks on ordinary occasions.

Like the great lake itself, Salt Lake City is chiefly sustained by numerous feeders. Scarcely a profit-earning mine in the State but what pays tribute in some way to the great receiving and disbursing point; this relates not only to ores and



ESTRAY POUND.

bullion, but to pretty much everything else that is raised in the State and systematically sold at a distance. The most of everything finds its way here before it goes elsewhere, and by some means or other some share of the values adheres to the hands it passes through, not illegitimately of course, but in the regular way of business. There is always some greater attraction in the metropolis than can be found elsewhere, and this has its effect. It is the only place in the State that can accommodate, without being crowded, a great convention at which a thousand or more people are in attendance,

though Ogden and Provo have both had such gatherings and handled them quite satisfactorily. As a matter of fact, Salt Lake frequently has as many as 10,000 extra people on its hands and has had as high as double that, the former being nearly always the case at the semi-annual conferences of the Mormon Church, the latter when there is something unusual on the tapis, like the dedication of the great Temple, the Jubilee celebration and so on. The hotel system of Zion is fully equal to that of any city of similar proportions in the world, while vastly superior to many, this of itself being no small attraction; and in summer time it is the debouching center for pleasure and health seekers to the shores of the lake, the mountain resorts and elsewhere. Its streets are really fine as well as capacious and well kept, the entire central portion of the city being firmly and evenly paved, and all parts are thoroughly gridironed with an electric car system which is as satisfactory as any in the country. None of them is perfectly satisfactory, because not picking people up just at the minute they want to go anywhere and landing them at their destination in the twinkling of a drugstore eye in a temperance town. The telephone is also greatly in evidence everywhere and, in fact, all the modern advantages and conveniences, right up to date and at the most reasonable rates, are on hand and contributing their part toward maintaining and increasing the "pull" which the metropolis enjoys.

The great City and County Building—one of the finest and most spacious to be found anywhere—is the headquarters of officialdom, State, county and city. The northern half is known as the City Hall, the other part as the County Court House. The grounds surrounding it are very beautiful and constitute a commodious and pleasurable park.

The city's assessed valuation of property for 1902 was \$33,691,998; at this writing the assessment for 1903 is not made, but estimates show that it will go beyond \$35,000,000. The tax rate is \$3.19 on the \$100.

The public school system is as nearly perfect as such a

system can be made. Superintendents, teachers, buildings, equipments and grounds are about all that could be asked.

Waterworks and water supply have not been altogether satisfactory, but difficulties are steadily disappearing and improved conditions taking their place.

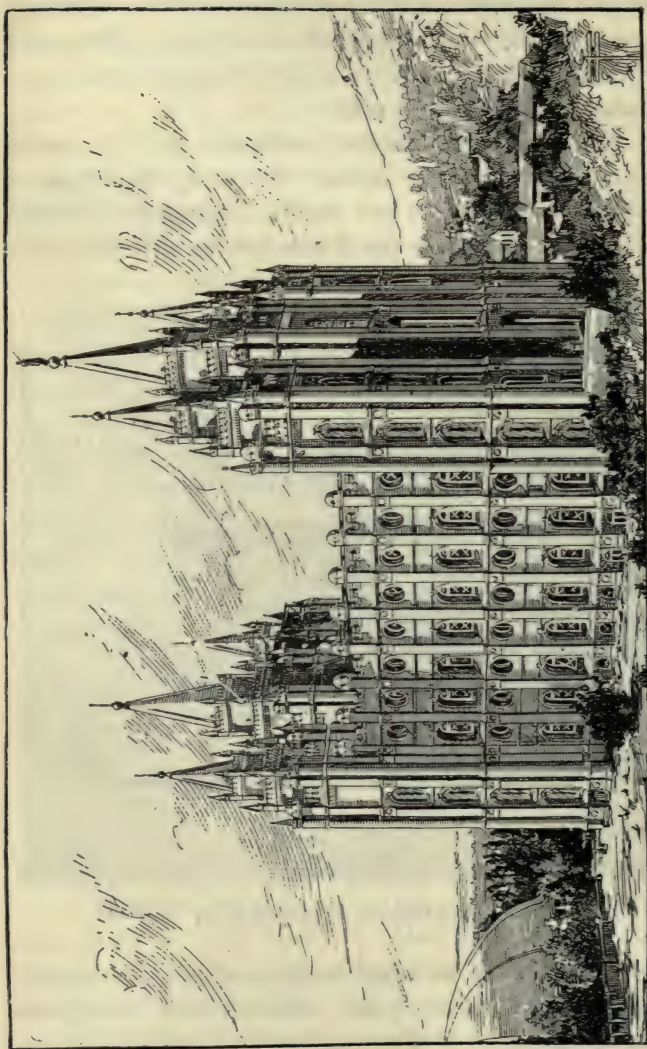
The police system is economical and efficient. No more men are employed than are actually necessary to safeguard the general interest, but each is a steady, courageous, reliable man. For special occasions the force can be and always is



"LINGERLONGER," RESIDENCE OF JUDGE O. W. POWERS.

augmented sufficiently to be equal to any probable emergency.

The city officials for 1903 are—Mayor, Ezra Thompson; Members of Council, J. J. Thomas, F. J. Hewlett, Charles Cottrell, Jr., F. S. Fernstrom, W. J. Tuddenham, T. R. Black, Arthur J. Davis, Arthur Robinson, W. E. Vigus, E. J. Eardley, Henry Arnold, E. H. Davis, John N. Sharp, Jr., W. C. Spence, J. S. Daveler; Recorder, J. O. Nystrom; Treasurer,



SALT LAKE MORMON TEMPLE WITH PORTION OF TABERNACLE.

Richard P. Morris; City Justices, Christopher B. Diehl, H. S. Tanner; Chief of Police, Samuel Paul; Auditor, Albert S. Reiser; Attorney, George L. Nye; Engineer, Louis C. Kelsey; Superintendent of Streets and Irrigation, Peter S. Condie; Superintendent of Waterworks, Frank L. Hines; Land and Water Commissioner, I. M. Fisher; Superintendent of Parks, C. B. Erickson; Chief of Fire Department, James Devine; Building Inspector, F. M. Uimer; Oil Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures, W. P. Nebeker; Dog Tax Collector, Walter F. Griffiths.

The county officials are as follows—Commissioners, W. W. Wilson, James H. Anderson, N. H. Standish; Clerk, John James; Sheriff, C. Frank Emery; Recorder, Walter J. Meeks; Treasurer, W. O. Carbis; Auditor, I. M. Fisher; Attorney, George Westervelt; Surveyor, Joseph Swenson; Assessor, Ben R. Eldredge; Superintendent of Schools, B. W. Ashton.

THE GREAT LAKE.

While Great Salt Lake is not within the municipal boundaries of the city, it is so near by and so numerously connected by lines of rail that it may be considered as one of the features of the metropolis. A twenty minutes ride takes one to the nearest point—Saltair; thirty minutes to Garfield, and from there on to the western side of the mountain range the road skirts the beach all along; while both roads to the north are in close view of the lake for nearly the whole distance to Ogden and the Rio Grande touches it in several places. This remarkable body of water is a source of greater wealth than the average individual knows of and of greater possibilities in that direction than anybody has yet found out—all this in addition to its highly profitable features as a sanitarium and pleasure resort. That noted farceur, the late Col. Pat Donan, in writing up the lake gave wings to his fancy and yet did not overstate the case very much if at all; as the matter fits in here quite well, a portion of his article is reproduced:

Say Salt Lake is a hundred miles long, and has an average width of 27 miles; that gives an area of 2,700 square miles. There are 27,878,400 square feet in a mile; so the lake has an area of 75,271,680,000 square feet. Take 20 feet as its average depth; then 20 times 75,271,680,000 will give us 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. Now $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, or one-sixth of this, according to the analysis of eminent chemists, is salt and sulphate of soda.

That is, the lake contains 250,905,600,000 cubic feet of salt and sulphate of soda. Of this vast mass one-eighth is sulphate of soda and seven-eighths common salt. So there are of Na 2 S. O. 4, or sulphate of soda, 31,363,200,000 cubic feet; and of Na Cl., or common salt, 219,542,400,000 cubic feet. These figures seem astounding, but they are hardly a beginning. Proceed a little farther. A cubic foot of sulphate of soda weighs 50 pounds, and a cubic foot of common salt, 80 pounds; so we have, as the contents, in part, of this unparalleled reservoir of wealth, 1,568,160,000,000 pounds, or 784,080,000 tons of sulphate of soda; and 17,560,339,200,000 pounds, or 8,780,169,600 tons of salt. Allowing ten tons to a car load, that would be 78,408,000 cars of soda, and 878,016,960 cars of salt. Taking 30 feet as the total length of a freight car and its couplings, we would have a train of soda 445,500 miles long, or nearly to the moon and back; and a train of salt 4,988,730 miles in length, or long enough to reach 196 times around the earth, and leave an 8,000 mile string of cars over on a side track. Running 20 miles an hour and never stopping night or day, it would take the salt-laden train 28 years, 5 months and 23 days to pass a station.

When figures mount, as these do, into billions and trillions, they become too vast for any careless handling. These are, thus far, correct and reasonable, though almost incomprehensible. Carry the computation one step more. The ordinary valuation of sulphate of soda is one cent a pound, or \$20 a ton; so our 784,080,000 tons of it would be worth, in the markets of the world, \$15,681,600,000. Common salt at a low estimate, is worth a half cent a pound, or \$10 a ton; our 8,780,169,600 tons of it would consequently have a money value of \$87,801,696,000. That is a gigantic, almost inconceivable total for salt and soda, of \$103,483,296,000; or enough, in two ingredients of this watery wonder of the new world, to pay all the national debts in Christendom, and leave a pretty fair fortune for every man, woman, child and other person in the hemispheric republic of Yankeedoodledoo.

The entire assessed valuation of the United States, including real estate and personal property, under the census of 1880, was \$16,902,993,543; so the salt and soda of this one mountain-girt lake are worth more than six times as much as the whole forty nine States and Territories of the Union, as shown by the national assessment books ten years ago. Do these figures seem astounding? The facts are astounding and the figures but do them justice. The conclusions are inexorable, and the figures, though overwhelming, are absolutely accurate and trustworthy. But cut all the figures in two, halve all the estimates, and we would still have a sum so prodigious that all the arithmetic classes of creation would stagger before it.

OGDEN CITY.

THE ground on which Utah's second city stands was claimed and occupied by the white intruder some years before any other part of Utah was settled. The land was held by virtue of an assumed grant from the Mexican government to Miles M. Goodyear, the concession, if it ever existed, dating back to 1841 and embracing pretty much all that was subsequently organized into Weber County, his fort being situated near what is now the southwestern part of the city.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OGDEN.

Undoubtedly he took his pick out of the whole country, and while he accomplished little or nothing in an agricultural way on the soil chosen, those who see the Ogden of today, or for that matter those who saw it fifty years ago and still live, will cheerfully testify that he showed good judgment in his selection, better, no doubt, than he was aware of. Soon after the advent of the Pioneers it was bought by Captain James Brown for a comparatively small consideration, the possessor

being evidently willing to let go for what he could get for two reasons—that already stated, his inability to raise crops, and the falling off in the trapping business, which the newly appeared civilization threatened with growth to reduce to a low ebb or wipe out altogether. So he and his dusky-hued spouses with their saddle-colored offspring and the retainers generally in the shape of mountaineers and more or less hybridized bipeds and quadrupeds slid through the apertures cleaving the everlasting hills and were seen no more.

The following spring a systematic opening of the work



FARRY BLOCK, OGDEN.

of reclamation took place. Large tracts of ground were ploughed up and planted to grain, vegetables and melons. They grew finely and matured properly. Families settled in the now promising district, among them that of Lorin Farr, who became the first mayor and served several terms afterwards. The "city" was incorporated and Ogden had its beginning. It grew steadily and prosperously and for three and a half decades has been a city in fact as well as in law. But

it has had some backsets notwithstanding its healthful growth. It looks as if nothing begun or carried on by Mormons could escape colliding with the Government sooner or later. Some time after the organization of the Territory the Goodyear title to the lands was repudiated at national headquarters and another purchase had to be made, an expensive and worrisome proceeding, but it didn't hurt much nor last long.

Ogden received its first great impulse in the direction of



RESIDENCE OF H. C. WARDLEIGH, OGDEN.

becoming a commercial centre from the advent of the Pacific railway. Although the first junction was at Promontory and the next at Corinne, where it remained for a good while, Ogden was destined to have its rights in due time, and the understanding that this was to be, together with the road actually in their midst, made a transformation which amounted to a regular boom for a while. All kinds of commodities, but especially houses and rooms, found immediate takers for

cash and in some cases at exorbitant rates. After this wore away and things settled down to a proper basis, the place soon became adjusted to the new conditions, under which the population has quite quadrupled and property values have done even better than that.

The attractions and conveniences of the city are thus enumerated by the *Standard* of a recent date:

A stranger coming to Ogden will find here the largest railway center in the west, and the point toward which all central transcontinental lines are pointing.

The best and most beautiful union depot west of Denver.

The best climate and most healthy conditions in the west.

Sanitary conditions of the city are of the best.

Twelve beautiful church edifices.

Three beautifully improved parks.

Eleven good hotels.

Five of the most substantial banks in the country.

A wide-awake daily paper which would be a credit to a town of 50,000 people.

An opera house with a seating capacity of 2,000.

Beautiful free public library, with one of the best and most beautiful buildings for such an institution in the West.

A complete telephone system with another company seeking an entrance.

City most attractively located.

A healthy and substantial building and business growth.

Business blocks all practically brick and stone structures with plate glass fronts and possessing all modern conveniences.

Broad sidewalks and wide and level streets.

Most beautiful homes with charming environments.

Seat of the State School for Deaf, Blind and Dumb.

Seat of the State Industrial school.

Seat of the Weber Stake academy.

Sacred Heart Academy and the Catholic School of St. Joseph.

Ogden Sugar Plant has a capacity of about 400 tons of beets daily.

Utah Light & Power company plant, which ranks in magnitude with any of the kind in the country, costing \$1,500,000. Electrical force 10,000 horse power.

Four mammoth canning factories in Ogden and nine in the county immediately adjacent to the city.

Electric light and gas plants.

Twenty-four jobbing houses.

The two largest wholesale houses in the West.

One woolen mill.

Two knitting factories.

Two steam laundries.

Five flour mills.

One brewery.

Largest creamery company in the West, owning three large creameries.

Largest sewer pipe and tile works west of the Mississippi.

A broom factory.

Nine brick yards.

Three electrical mills for woodwork.

One pickle and one vinegar factory.

One cracker factory.

One soap factory.

Largest railroad shops in the West.

One foundry and three machine shops.

A first-class street railway system.

Four lumber yards.

A first-class general hospital.

About thirty-five secret and fraternal orders.

Well organized fire and police departments.

Three hundred general business houses employing 1000 clerks.

Sixty wagon and blacksmith employes.

Finest school system in the West.

The scenic attractions of Ogden canyon, near the city, are not surpassed by any scenery in the State, and two hours' ride by carriage will land the tourist in the very heart of the mountains, where he can enjoy the scenery as well as the life-giving ozone of the Rockies.

Medicinal and thermal springs located within nine miles of the city, rising out of the base of the Wasatch mountains. They possess remedial virtues of the highest order, and have effected many phenomenal cures.

The present city officials (1903) are as follows:

Elective—Mayor, William Glasmann; Recorder, W. J. Critchlow; Treasurer, Robert Moyes; Municipal Judge, Albert Howell; Auditor, Mrs. Hattie Brown; Attorney, John E. Bagley.

Appointive—Street Supervisor, L. B. Balch; Chief of Police, T. E. Browning; Chief of Fire Department, George A. Graves; Physician, Dr. G. A. Dickson; Sanitary Inspector, Albert Powers; Engineer, A. F. Parker; Superintendent of Schools, William Allison.

Councilmen—William Driver, President; J. E. Williams, F. W. Chambers, Charles Cross, J. C. Nye, F. J. Hendershot, H. J. Powers, H. P. Randall, F. H. Carr, Robert Paine.

Ogden, like Salt Lake, has an excellent street car and water service with all the modern advantages. It has a majority of public-spirited people who take an abiding interest in their town and look for no welfare for themselves that it cannot enjoy. Its population and statistics regarding it generally will be found in the proper departments. It is the seat of the State Industrial and Reform School, also of the Deaf and Dumb Institute; the county court house, located there, is the finest and most commodious in the State outside of Salt Lake, and the same can be said of its municipal public building. It has some educational, ecclesiastical, mercantile and manufacturing structures that would do credit to any city; among the latter is the recently finished sugar factory, a cut and full account of which appear elsewhere; and the only union depot and Carnegie library building in the State are among Ogden's features.

PROVO CITY.

THE third city of the State dates its existence as a community back to the year 1849, in the early part of April. At that time the California gold excitement was running high, but the settlers of Utah valley were not affected by it any more than to take a passing interest in the details wafted to them at long intervals, as they would have done with any other news of more than ordinary consequence. They were more intent upon the production of golden grain than anything else of an earthly nature and they struck the right place to get it in abundance—later on. The valley had previously been explored and settled by a company headed by John S. Higbee, and at the time spoken of a fort was constructed on or near the site of the city. The community grew apace, so much so that it was incorporated in 1851, and on the 17th of July a special conference was held at which the town, which had by that time grown up to some little size, was divided

into five Bishop's wards. All the while the Indians were practicing devilry with numerous variations, attacking unawares, harassing travelers, stealing stock and occasionally being gratified with the killing or wounding of one or more of the whites. Of course some of the "noble scions" bit the dust quite frequently, but not fast enough to discourage them greatly for a good while.

The first mayor was Ellis Eames, who held office during



RESIDENCE OF SENATOR REED SMOOT, PROVO.
[The Senator and Family in the Foreground.]

1891 and 1892. The others were as follows: Evan M. Green, 1853-4; B. K. Bullock, 1855-60; Ebenezer Hanks, A. H. Scott, 1861-2; Isaac Bullock, B. K. Bullock, 1863 (the duality in the mayor's office, shown by the last four incumbents, was abolished by the Legislature during the latter term); William Miller, 1864-7; A. O. Smoot, 1868-81; W. H. Dusenberry, 1882-9; J. E. Booth, 1890-91; W. N. Dusenberry, 1892-5; L. Holbrook, 1896-7; S. S. Jones, 1898-9; T. N. Taylor, 1900-3.

Provo is called the "Garden City" and is entitled to the

name, as nearly every residence is flanked by a garden and more or less fruit-bearing trees and shrubs as well. It has a commodious and well-appointed opera house, supports a daily and two semi-weekly newspapers, and is well represented in all the different departments of merchandising. It has several job printing offices and one that has attached a bookbindery second to none in the State—that of the Skelton Publishing Co., the manager of which, Mr. Robert Skelton, is a thoroughgoing business man who has brought the enterprise up



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL A. KING, PROVO.

to a stage of efficiency and popularity that make it a feature of the town. Provo is something of a seat of learning, having as a leader the far-famed B. Y. Academy; it contains the State Mental Hospital, one of the best managed and most complete institutions of the kind in the whole country, and is the home of several of our heaviest and most successful mining men.

PROVO CITY OFFICERS, 1903.

Mayor, Thomas N. Taylor; Recorder, N. C. Larsen; Marshal, Frank Tucker; Treasurer, Joseph Buttle; Justice

of the Peace, Thomas John; City Attorney, A. L. Booth; City Engineer, Caleb Tanner. Councilmen—First Ward, Joseph T. Farrer, C. F. Decker; Second Ward, Joseph Ward, W. D. Roberts, Jr.; Third Ward, W. P. Silver, W. K. Farrer; Fourth Ward, Albert Carter, George Powelson; Fifth Ward,



PROMINENT PEOPLE OF PROVO.

J. H. McEwan, George S. Taylor; Superintendent Waterworks, J. E. Armistead; Quarantine Physician, Dr. F. W. Taylor; Road Supervisor, Jorgen Hanson; Watermaster, Henry Goddard; City Sexton, W. J. Taylor; Fire Chief, Leo Bean.

LOGAN CITY.

THIS beautiful place was founded in June, 1859. It grew so rapidly that in April, 1861, it was divided into four Bishop's wards, and the growth has continued steadily, as it properly might, being the center of one of the richest agricultural and stock-raising districts in the entire West, besides being blessed with a number of pushing, enterprising men. It is one of the four Temple cities of the State and contains besides one of the largest and handsomest tabernacles in the State.

The following, from the *Deseret News*, tells the rest of the story as well as it can be done:

"Chief among the cities of Cache valley, and the great center of learning and trade, is Logan, the peerless Queen City of northern Utah. It is situated on the east side of the valley on a commanding slope and three hills. The Logan river pours its rich burden of life-giving water out of the mountains, and Logan has ample water supply for her domestic use, lawns, tree-lined walks and spreading fields. This little city has made enormous progress in the past year or two, and is taking on metropolitan airs. Seven blocks of sidewalks have recently been paved with cement, and there is talk of two narrow sidewalk pavements on each side of Center street from Main to the depot, seven blocks. Fully twenty-five business blocks have been erected in the central part of town during the past two years, and Main and Center streets and a portion of Fifth North street, adjacent to the main business block, now present a handsome appearance.

"Under the enterprising direction of Mayor Hansen and the Logan city council a boulevard has been built from the center of town to a point near the Agricultural College, and it is proposed to complete it to that institution at an early date. Three rows of trees were set out, enclosing a walk and a driveway, and in the years to come the beautiful embowered avenue, overlooking a charming pastoral scene, will be a

monument to the foresight of Logan's present efficient city officers.

"Logan is the distributing point for the valley. Shoppers come from a distance of five to twenty miles in almost every direction to do their trading at the large mercantile, clothing, furniture, jewelry, drug and other business establishments of the city.

"If Logan is prouder of one thing more than another it is her magnificent educational facilities.

"Foremost is the grand Agricultural College of Utah, with its thousand acres of land, its dozen handsome buildings, its forty qualified instructors, and its five hundred bright students. Next is the great Brigham Young College, with thirty well educated instructors, five hundred students, and ample buildings and acreage. The New Jersey Academy is a well equipped college and has six instructors and a hundred students. In the Logan district schools, one thousand two hundred children are taught by twenty-five able instructors."

The city was incorporated in 1866, Alvin Crockett being the first mayor. Following are the present officers (1903): Mayor, Lorenzo Hansen; Attorney, J. C. Walters; Recorder, Hattie Smith; Treasurer, Hannah H. Jacobsen; Physician, D. C. Budge; Marshal, Emer Crockett; Road Supervisor, Samuel Holt; Sexton, Knud Peterson; Justice, H. A. Pederson; Poundkeeper, John H. Gnehm; Fire Chief, C. B. Robbins; Building Inspector, Albert Berntsen; Surveyor, K. C. Schaub. Councilmen—E. W. Robinson, Absalom Burris, Lorenzo Benson, T. A. Thoresen. C. H. Baker, John Quayle, Casper Hoffman, T. H. Smith, N. M. Hanson, P. M. Nielsen.

THE TELEGRAPH.

ADVENT AND GROWTH OF THIS GREAT FEATURE OF CIVILIZATION.

THE subject of communication with the outside world is ever an important one with colonists, and to none of these was it ever more so than to those who first peopled Utah. Having established themselves in their new and permanent homes, and beheld the nucleus planted here expanding and ramifying day by day, the feeling of isolation, while bringing with it a sense of security from mobs and immunity from organized lawlessness, was by no means completely comfortable. It has previously been suggested that the Pioneers had effected a physical separation, but many soulful ties and ineradicable memories remained. The desire to know what former friends were doing, how they were getting along, and that thirst which comes of a learning of the ways and means of mankind through education and association were all inextinguishable, and every proposition looking to the advancement of means by which private and public intelligence could be transmitted, received all the encouragement which a people not yet re clothed with the ability to do, which they were compelled to leave behind, could give. At such a time the words "Overland Mail" had a sound which for a long time the substance failed to justify. It has already been stated how uncertain, slow-going, few and far between were the trips which the Government established between Salt Lake City and the Eastern frontier, but the mention was so brief that the mind of the reader could not have

been brought to anything like a realization of the situation while surrounded by such splendid postal service as prevails nowadays. It is not to be inferred from all this that the blame was altogether, if even partly upon the Government, which did all along what was doubtless represented to it as the best that could be done under the circumstances. Staging in the earlier days was a laborious, tedious and dangerous undertaking, the unseen escorts in the persons of white men aided by red ones becoming steadily more and more numerous, and only awaiting favorable opportunities when there was anything likely to be profitable to swoop down on the coaches bearing death and destruction along with them. These uncertainties, delays and dangers coupled with the desire for something better, set the inventive faculties to work, the result being the establishment of what soon became a popular and world-renowned mode of communication, the Pony Express, previously spoken of.

The passing of the "pony" was one of the sounds that echoed from the border-land late in the spring time of 1861. He had seemingly become an indispensable factor in our growing civilization, but as the mule train cannot do business when there is a railroad to do it, so cannot a pony express continue when brought into competition with harnessed lightning. A charter had been granted by Congress to Edward Creighton of Omaha for the construction and operation of a transcontinental telegraph system, and the line was reaching us from both directions. About the middle of July the superintendent of construction for this division, whose name was James Street, set up the first pole on Main Street of Salt Lake City, at a point opposite to where is now a mercantile establishment just north of the Deseret National Bank. In the building which then occupied the ground the first telegraph office was established. Piece by piece were the pony's runs curtailed and little by little were the pauses occurring after the different dates in the dispatches shortened, showing in an unmistakable manner the gradual approach of the elec-

tric messenger. Finally the line builders out of this city made connection with those coming from the East, and on the 17th of October the instruments were put in place, the first click announcing the annihilation of time and space between the great East and the far West sounded and recorded another grand epoch entered upon in the onward march of our inland empire.

The superintendent having tendered to President Young the privilege of sending the first message over the wire, he at once drafted a congratulatory dispatch to the President of the (then) Pacific Telegraph company, which concluded with the assuring words that Utah had not seceded but was firm for the Constitution and laws of the land, adding that the Territory was warmly interested in such enterprises as the one then completed. This dispatch was dated the day following the actual completion of the eastern division of the system, at which time naturally everything was in better working order and was as stated the first message ever sent by telegraph from this city. A little more than fourteen years had elapsed since the sender, weary from exposure, hardships and unremitting endeavor in behalf of his people, had set his foot upon the soil, a period within which a hundred souls had become a hundred thousand, a thousand dollars in values had swollen a thousand times, the rigors and rebuffs of nature were overcome, and one of man's greatest achievements in the dissemination of intelligence had placed him and his again within the charmed circle of progressive civilization. These and many other thoughts must have surged through his mind as the consummation which gladdened his heart was brought before him and the means placed at his disposal of sending back with the speed of a sunbeam a greeting to the land where he and those of his faith were not permitted to live, enjoy peace and pursue paths of happiness. What a history it all was, and how impossible is it to grasp with a mental effort the fullness of its consequences!

To the message of President Young a courteous reply

was made by President Wade, his words being fervent with friendliness and esteem and expressive of the greatest good for all concerned.

Immediately after the transmission of the first message, a second one was dispatched, this to President Abraham Lincoln at Washington and signed by Frank Fuller, acting Governor of the Territory. This was much more effusive, containing extravagant protestations of loyalty and bristling with such patriotic periods as must have warmed up the wire along which they sped. Of course it was a great occasion and doubtless the Governor was trying to be equal to it, but I am somewhat of the opinion that a careful analysis would show that he got a little beyond it. A very brief, modest reply was received on the 20th, as follows:

“WASHINGTON, D. C.,

“Oct. 20th, 1861.

“*Hon. Frank Fuller, Acting Governor of Utah Territory:*

“SIR—The completion of the telegraph is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulations.

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

Not a great deal of commercial business was done for a while, as may readily be understood. Congratulations, felicitations, greetings and all that sort of thing had to be attended to, and there was much reason for it. Utah had taken on an added dignity and made a plunge toward the fore by reason of the telegraph's advent, and it was clearly impossible to appreciate the occasion more than its importance justified. The good and patient people of this tried and true commonwealth now began to reap some reward of their patient, plodding industry and uncomplaining seclusion from the busier haunts of men. They were at last in instantaneous communication with the world at large. The news no longer bore the date of several days previously, but of the same day, and not infrequently the same hour relatively as when received.

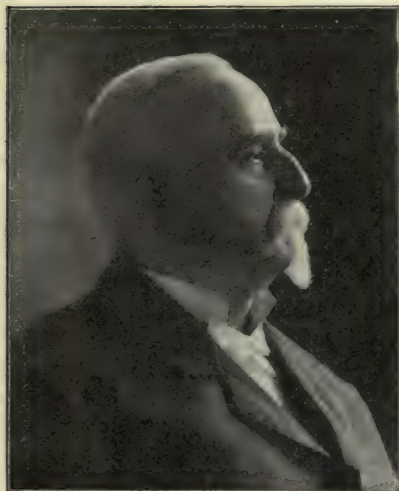
It was a mighty transition, sure enough, but it was not the end by a great deal—rather the commencement of the improved order of things. With that keen insight into the needs of the people and that class of statesmanship which recognizes the hand of progress in the mortal status, making the luxury of yesterday the necessity of today, President Young was not long in devising the ways and means by which the whole of the Territory should be joined in the mystic tie which made us in point of inter-communication a part and parcel of the world at large. We must have a telegraph line all to ourselves! Of course so grand a step forward could not come immediately, but it is a belief founded upon the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence that the first communications were no sooner passed over the Pacific Telegraph wires than the great leader determined then and there to extend the field of electric transmission on his own and the people's account, just so soon as the means for doing it could be raised. In the latter part of 1865, the scheme took shape in the issuance of a circular letter from the President's office to the bishops of the different settlements, requesting their aid and co-operation in the matter. The replies were spontaneous and hearty and the success of the project was thus assured beforehand. Without waiting for the enterprise to take on material shape, the President took time by the forelock in the establishment of a telegraph school wherein such of the young men as desired to do so might become measurably proficient in the art of reading by sound, and thus have everything in readiness for business so soon as the construction was completed. This school was held first in Brigham's family schoolhouse which then stood near the Eagle Gate, but subsequently it was removed. The school contained about thirty pupils, who received practical instructions with real instruments, the teacher being John C. Clowes, an operator of the Pacific Telegraph office. Everything being in readiness the line of the Deseret Telegraph Company was formally opened on December 1st, 1866. E. C. Stickney, superintendent of construction and

also an operator, proceeded to Ogden and set up the instruments there, then awaited the electric flash from Salt Lake which was not long in coming. Mr. Clowes opened the office here and all the others save the one at Ogden. The former was located in the President's office and at the appointed time the sharp click of the "sounder" announced everything in readiness and the usual messages of congratulation passed. Another step forward was gained.

The offices to the north were opened first, then came the greater task of putting the long southern division of the wire in working order. Provo received the first attention, then Payson, Nephi, Scipio, Fillmore, Cove Creek, Beaver, Parowan, Kanarrah, Toquerville, Washington and St. George in turn. From each of these the usual expressions of congratulation and thankfulness were transmitted and appropriate replies received.

The company was duly incorporated on the 18th of December, with the following officers: Brigham Young, president; Daniel H. Wells, vice-president; William Clayton, secretary; George Q. Cannon, treasurer; A. M. Musser, superintendent. The latter continued in office for several years, and although at first a total stranger to the telegraphic code and the "inner workings" of the system, he progressed in the matter of acquiring the needed information quite rapidly and in addition to efficiency gave the whole system a business-like attention which under the circumstances could scarcely have been surpassed, and he was quite popular with the employees of the company. Under his superintendency the Deseret branched out until it became a great deal more than a merely local enterprise. In 1871 it was extended from St. George to Pioche, Nevada, where its advent was hailed with a grand acclaim on the part of the previously isolated people, and where it made money "hand over fist," something it had never done in Utah. For two years the Pioche office took in from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per month, a business which was altogether too brilliant not to attract attention, and then came a competing

line on the part of the Western Union. It struck the camp about the time it commenced to go down, and of course a divided business in a declining town made a great change for



A. MILTON MUSSER.

the worse; but the Deseret had got the cream of what there was going and could better stand the falling off than the other line could. Through the superintendent's foresight and enterprise, the treasury of the company had become something more than a name without substance; but he did not stop with one such achievement. Branch lines were constructed to Alta—then a very flourishing camp—Tintic, Star district and other places, all of which did a good business for some time.

Mr. Musser was succeeded in 1876 by William B. Dougall, a very capable business man and a practical operator in the front rank of efficiency. The entire system was sold to the Western Union in February, 1900.

THE RAILROAD.

ITS INCEPTION, GROWTH AND PRESENT PROPORTIONS.

IT WOULD be manifestly impossible for one who was not here when there were no railroads to grasp in its fullness the greatness of the transformation which the rails have wrought. How true it is that the first locomotive bell which resounded in the gorges of the Wasatch mountains tolled the death knell of old conditions, while at the same time signaling with joyous notes the ushering in of the new! No more the wearisome, long drawn-out marches from frontier to frontier, sore footed, wearied, worn and wan, with months of time consumed, means squandered and opportunities deferred or lost; no more prohibitive tariffs on the necessities of life with the use of luxuries restricted to the very few; no longer living in the shadow of civilization, but basking in its full-orbed glow! The change was so sudden and yet so complete that it seemed almost like waking from a dream, or like passing into another sphere of existence; and yet it had come so quietly, so apparently naturally, that the marvel was no sooner upon us than it had passed away. What an adaptable, adjustable creature the human animal is!

The subject of a transcontinental railway was agitated for years before the scheme began to take shape. The first thing that was done in a practical way was by Brigham Young in 1847, when at the head of his band of exiles he was plodding his weary way hither. For hundreds of miles he marked

out and followed the way which many years later became the roadbed of the great Pacific railroad. Seven years after the people had settled Utah, to wit, on January 31, 1854, a mass meeting was held in Salt Lake City to agitate the building of the road, regarding which a bill had been presented by Thomas H. Benton in the U. S. Senate four years previously, but it came to nothing, although there were, by the time the mass meeting was held, no less than seven distinct surveys in existence, one of which was that of Captain Stansbury, made on his return East from Utah.

A bill for a Pacific railroad finally got through Congress and was signed by President Lincoln on July 1, 1862. It gave a bonus of \$16,000 a mile, and every odd-numbered section of land for ten miles on each side of the track. The first spadeful of dirt was turned at Omaha on December 2, 1863, the company having been organized in New York in September, 1862. Nothing more was done till the next year, when, Congress having added some sweetening by way of other inducements, the great work was begun in earnest. At the celebration held in Omaha, when ground was first broken, George Francis Train created amusement and derision by predicting that the road would be completed by 1870, several years less than the time limit given by Congress. The eccentric orator proved to be a better guesser than those who ridiculed him, the time set by him not being exhausted by some eight months.

The Central Pacific, which began in California and worked easterly, was a private and, for some time, unsubsidized company, but later it fell in for its share of the good things granted by the Government to the Union Pacific, as the Eastern company was called. The Central organized in 1861 and work was commenced on January 8, 1863. The Eastern road reached Ogden on March 8, 1869, at 11.30 a. m., amid general rejoicing and a great celebration. It was pushed right along and finally met the Central at Promontory Point, at the northern end of Great Salt Lake, on May 10 following, where another

celebration occurred, both roads bringing crowds of people. Speechmaking, music, and driving of a gold, a silver, and a gold, silver and iron spike, were the features. The writer was there right on the heels of the proceedings, but those spikes had already been removed.

It might as well be mentioned here as elsewhere, that millions have been expended by the Union Pacific during the past few years in the improvement of its line and cutting out curves, grades, etc.; one of its great achievements being the completion of Leamington cut-off, making a straight line to southern Utah. Also, millions have been expended on the Central Pacific for the same purpose, including the Ogden and Lucin cut-off across the northern end of the Great Salt Lake, making a difference of forty-two miles in one hundred and forty-nine.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific were married one day and divorced the next. There was considerable contention as to a junction point, since Promontory, the place of meeting, was quite impossible because unwatered, untreed, unfruitful, unpromising and many things that were undesirable. Corinne, an outgrowth of the railway's advent in Box Elder county, was settled upon, but it did not take long for those who were on the lookout to discover that Mahomet was not drawing the mountain to him and therefore the part of wisdom was to have Mahomet go to the mountain. So Ogden was finally settled upon, but not until all sorts of schemes had been tried to fix matters otherwise. Relying upon the permanency of the new town as the meeting point many investments involving in the aggregate considerable sums were made, and the railway officials helped as much as they could, even for some time not stopping their trains at Ogden at all. But experiments which fail to make the income equal the outlay must pall at last upon the strongest corporations, and so it came about that Ogden finally came into her rightful inheritance and a good thing it has proved for both parties. The general proceedings looking to the keeping out in the cold of

everything not established by the railway managers were expensively abortive and on the whole about as absurd as an opera. Of course all this has nothing to do with the more recent management, particularly the present one, which is capable at every point, discreet and progressive.

UTAH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN.

OGDEN was not destined to remain long the coupling point of but two roads with Salt Lake not even a way station; for on the 8th day of March, 1869, the Utah Central road, having in view the rail connection of the metropolis with the transcontinental lines, was organized; work was begun May 17, 1869, and being a short cry was finished on January 10, 1870. On the occasion a great crowd assembled on the ground where now stands the Oregon Short Line depot, speeches were made, glorifications of various kinds were indulged in and the last spike was triumphantly sent home under a hammer wielded by President Brigham Young, a gentleman who has been occasionally referred to elsewhere in these pages. It was regarded as a great day, which in good truth it was, though compared with some later culminations, it was not *per se* so consequential, being much more entitled to the designation "Short Line" than the road which eventually acquired it, the latter being in reality rather a long line, all things considered.

The organization consisted of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, Joseph A. Young, Daniel H. Wells, Christopher Layton, Bryant Stringham, D. F. Kimball, Isaac Groo, D. O. Calder, George A. Smith, John Sharp, William Jennings, Feramor Little and J. T. Little.

The great and good work was not permitted to stand still. On January 17, 1871, the Utah Southern, an extension of the Central, was decided upon and a company was thereupon

organized. This contained many of the above named persons. It was completed (its terminal being Juab station, Juab Co.) on June 13, 1879. Subsequently the road was extended to Frisco, Beaver county.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

IT CAME to pass in the going and coming of things that the pioneer road across the eastern pampas broke apart and became two systems instead of one, this occurring on March 16, 1897, whereby the Oregon Short Line was eventuated, one of its eastern termini being at Granger, Wyoming, the other at Ogden.* (The Central Pacific had previously become the Southern Pacific). It has a trackage of 1698 miles and an army of employes, the number averaging steadily during the year 4898. The capitalization is \$27,460,100 at \$100 per share. It operates 178 locomotives, 1146 passenger cars, and 5,871 freight and miscellaneous cars. The Short Line is the only road through Northern Utah, Idaho and Southern Montana, whereby it has a field that is vast and constantly growing. Its service in point of security, celerity and certainty is not excelled by that of any in the country. The officers are as follows:

President—S. H. Harriman, 120 Broadway, New York.

Vice President—Wm. D. Cornish, New York.

Vice President and Gen. Manager—W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City.

Local Treasurer—Chas. H. Jenkinson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Treasurer—F. V. S. Crosby, 120 Broadway, New York.

Secretary—Alex. Millar, 120 Broadway, New York.

General Manager and Supt. Telegraph—E. E. Calvin, Salt Lake City.

Acting Traffic Manager—T. M. Schumacher, Salt Lake City.

Assistant General Freight Agent—J. A. Reeves, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent—D. E. Burley, Salt Lake City.

Assistant General Pass. and Ticket Agent—D. S. Spencer, Salt Lake City.

Car Accountant—A. F. Brewer, Salt Lake City.

* The division is understood to be more or less nominal, the U. P. practically owning the O. S. L. as well as the Oregon R. R. and Navigation Co.

Consulting Engineer—J. B. Berry, Omaha, Neb.
Resident Engineer—Wm. Ashton, Salt Lake City.
Division Engineer—J. P. Condon, Pocatello, Idaho.
General Purchasing Agent—I. O. Rhoades, Salt Lake City.
Storekeeper—F. W. Taylor, Pocatello, Idaho.
Supt. Motive Power and Machinery—J. F. Dunn, Salt Lake City.
Auditor—C. J. McNitt, Salt Lake City.
Superintendents—H. W. Henderson, Salt Lake City; E. C. Manson, Pocatello, Idaho; G. H. Olmstead, Pocatello, Idaho.



BEAR RIVER CANYON, ON THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Master Mechanics—D. J. Malone, Pocatello, Idaho; W. J. Tollerton, Salt Lake City.

District Foremen—Henry C. Carrick, Montpelier, Idaho; Sam'l Smith, Lima, Mont.; M. J. Carrigan, Glens Ferry, Idaho.

Foremen Painters—F. C. Mallard, Pocatello, Idaho; J. A. Stahle, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Supts. Bridges and Build'gs—J. A. Weed and S. M. Bennett, Pocatello, Idaho.

Roadmasters—C. H. Renfro, Montpelier, Idaho; H. Byrne, Pocatello, Idaho; Con. Connors, Nampa, Idaho; J. McEntee, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Rourke, Milford, Utah; F. McGonigle, Pocatello, Idaho; Wm. Picker, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. McGonigle, Lima, Mont.

The Short Line inherited several absorptions previously

made by the Union Pacific, these being the Utah Central, Utah Southern, Utah and Northern and Utah and Nevada roads, as well as connecting at Nephi with the Sanpete Valley road, besides spurs too numerous to mention. It has a great loop in the central portion of the State, one of the foci being Salt Lake City, the other Leamington station, Millard county, the circuit comprising a trackage of some 300 miles. From the latter point it proceeds as a single track on its grand march to Los Angeles and the Pacific, the track at this writing being some distance inside the Nevada line and moving steadily along.*

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (CENTRAL PACIFIC).

AS PREVIOUSLY set forth this company (the Central Pacific) began as an individual, unsubsidized enterprise and was working its slow way eastward when the Union Pacific began turning up the soil on the banks of the Missouri river. That it subsequently came in for a share of the indispensable help extended by the Government is also shown; but undoubtedly it would have reached us later and then continued its onward march to the East if it had not received a cent in the way of direct aid from Uncle Sam. It had the right kind of people in the organization to see to that. With its extensions, it now operates 1804 miles of trackage, besides ferry and water lines amounting to 318 miles. On the 1st of April, 1885, it was leased to the Southern Pacific Company for a period of 99 years and by the latter title it is now commonly known. The Central Pacific Railway Co. was organized under the laws of this State on July 29, 1899, and acquired title to all properties and roads owned by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. Its car

* The Short Line system south of Sandy and west of Salt Lake was purchased on July 7, 1903, by W. A. Clark, and immediately became the northern division of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road, q. v.

inventory shows 177 passenger, 5 chair, 14 tourist, 10 dining, 23 passenger and baggage, 52 baggage, mail and express, 26 postal, 10 business, 5 composite, 7711 freight, 325 service; total, 8,356. Besides which the company owns and operates 5 passenger ferry steamers, 2 car transfer steamers, 5 river steamers, 1 tug, 4 barges and 2 dredges.

The whole authorized issue of stock is \$20,000,000 preferred and \$67,275,500 common. The officers are:

President, E. H. Harriman	Arden, New York
Vice-President, Charles H. Tweed.....	New York
Treasurer, N. F. Smith.....	San Carlos, California
Secretary, J. L. Willcut.....	San Francisco
Assistant Secretary, David R. Gray.....	Salt Lake City

The foregoing with H. E. Huntington, New York, Thomas



DAVID R. GRAY.

Marshall, D. B. Hempstead, J. C. Royle, Salt Lake City; W. H. Chevers and J. S. Noble, Ogden, Utah, are the directors. The Salt Lake office is at No. 201 South Main Street. The only one of the officials, as will be observed above (unless directors can be so classed) who resides in Salt Lake City is David R. Gray, an excellent cut of whom appears in this connection. He is also the general agent here, and holds the

same position in relation to the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation companies, so it is easy to determine that he does not have many idle

moments on his hands. He is a young man and a native of Ohio, having been born at Loveland on October 12, 1866. He was educated at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, that State, and entered the railroad service in 1884, as a clerk with the Pennsylvania company, remaining there till 1886, when he took a term in college, remaining there until 1889. He then went to the general freight office of the Southern Pacific in San Francisco as a clerk, and remained there till 1890, when he accepted a position as contracting and traveling agent with headquarters in Salt Lake City, becoming then general agent in 1891 of the Southern Pacific company, and in 1901 of the Harriman system, made up by the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation company and their controlled rail and steamship lines.

In November, 1900, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Nannie H. Marshall, daughter of Thomas Marshall, attorney for Southern Pacific company, of the firm of Marshall and Royle, both directors in the Central Pacific. He has been in the railroad business so long that young as he is, he is entitled to rank as a veteran; and having become a thorough Salt Laker by residence, adoption and marriage, he may fairly be considered as "one of us." He is undoubtedly in Utah for good—for his own good and the State's good, and undoubtedly has a big and fertile field in which to continue his useful operations.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

THIS great system was originally a part of its present eastern connection, the Denver and Rio Grande, which was completed to Salt Lake City on March 30, 1883. It was a narrow gauge and was so conducted for several years, when the work of broad-gauging was successfully accomplished and the breaking away occurred soon after. It is one of the best

equipped, most expeditious and reliable roads in the country, and part of its way is through scenery which to one who is



MAP OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN SYSTEM.

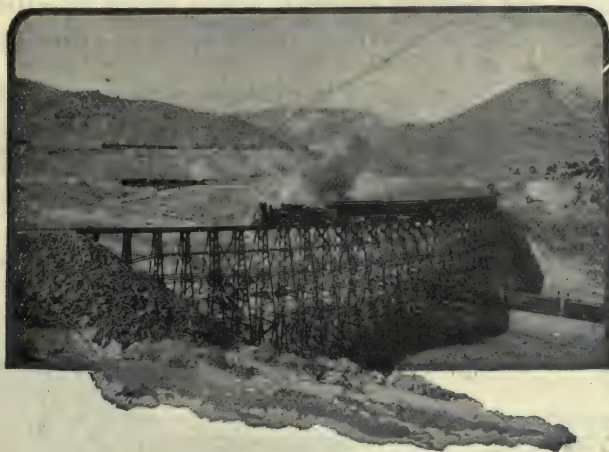
not familiar with it is alone worth the price of a trip. It has spacious offices and a goodly corps of officials in the Dooly block, Salt Lake City.

The progress of the Rio Grande Western Railway, the "scenic line of the world," has noted the progress of the State; its enterprise has marked the enterprise of the people; its interests and those of the people it serves are recognized as identical. It operates in connection with the Rock Island, Burlington, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe routes. It operates throughout the entire middle portion of this State, and is rapidly reaching out in all directions. A map of its trackage appears in connection herewith.

The principal officers and all of them that are located in Utah are as follows:

George J. Gould, Chairman Board Directors.....	New York City
E. T. Jeffery, President.....	New York City
Russell Harding, V. P. and Gen'l Mgr.....	St. Louis
A. C. Bird, Vice-President.....	Chicago
J. M. Johnson, Asst. to Vice-President.....	Chicago
J. A. Edson, Manager.....	Denver
J. W. Gilluly, Treasurer.....	Denver

Jesse White, Ass't Treasurer.....	New York
Stephen Little, Secretary.....	New York
W. F. Colton, Cash'r and Ass't Sec'y.....	Salt Lake City
E. R. Murphy, General Auditor.....	Denver
S. W. Meyer, Auditor Disbursements.....	Denver
F. M. Dewees, Auditor Freight Receipts.....	Denver
J. F. Howe, Auditor Passenger Receipts.....	Denver
Edward O. Wolcott, General Counsel.....	Denver
W. S. Pierce, Counsel.....	New York City
Joel F. Vaile, General Attorney.....	Denver
R. Harkness, Western Solicitor.....	Salt Lake City
Bennett, Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison, Attorneys.....	Salt Lake City
J. H. Young, Gen'l Supt.....	Salt Lake City
E. H. Williams, Ass't Supt. 1st Dist.....	Salt Lake City
A. S. Hughes, General Traffic Manager.....	Denver
S. H. Babcock, Ass't Gen'l Traffic Mgr.....	Salt Lake
Fred Wild, Jr., Gen'l Freight Agent.....	Denver
S. V. Derrah, Ass't Gen'l Fr't Agt.....	Salt Lake City



LOOP, TINTIC LINE, R. G. W.

S. K. Hooper, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt	Denver
E. J. Yard, Chief Engineer.....	Denver
J. L. Thomson, Supervisor Bridges and Building.....	Salt Lake City
John Hickey, Mstr. Mechanic.....	Salt Lake City
G. F. Cotter, Trainmaster.....	Salt Lake City
G. Nell, Chief Dispatcher.....	Salt Lake City
W. B. Glardon, Supt. Telegraph.....	Denver
L. F. Jordan, General Storekeeper.....	Burnham
J. D. Kenworthy, Gen'l Agent Freight Department.....	Kansas City

J. A. Benton, Gen'l Agent Passenger Department.....	Kansas City
J. H. Dewey, Jr., Traveling Freight Agent.....	Salt Lake City
E. R. Hunt, Traveling Freight Agent.....	Ogden

Castilla Springs, a noted pleasure resort and sanitarium, situated in a romantic spot in Spanish Fork canyon, is an adjunct of the R. G. W. Here many people visit to spend vacations or enjoy a temporary relief from the vexations of the world, and it is a favorite gathering place for pleasure parties of various kinds.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

THERE are several railroads whose active operations in Utah are through connections, these being in every case so



ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION.

complete and thorough that they amount to everything required. Each maintains an office with a force of representatives in this city, and by such and other means they have become quite thoroughly localized. Prominent among these is the one named above, the Illinois Central, a cut of whose magnificent Chicago building appears in connection herewith. The Central is one of the oldest, staunchest and best known of all the lines with which Utah has business relations, and it continues as it has all along done, adding to its equipment as occasion requires, improving its service, and in all respects conforming to the changing conditions wrought by the enhanced population and extended development of the country. It has the enormous trackage of 5500 miles, reaching to South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, besides, as its name implies, making the complete circuit of its own State, Illinois. Its Salt Lake office is at 75 west, Second South street, and is presided over in a very effective and affable way by Mr. J. A. Foley.

The general officers of the company otherwise are as follows:

Stuyvesant Fish, President.....	New York
John C. Welling, Vice-President.....	Chicago
J. T. Harahan, Vice-President.....	Chicago
A. G. Hackstaff, Vice-President and Secretary.....	New York
I. G. Rawn, Assistant to the Second Vice-President,.....	Chicago, Ill.
W. G. Bruen, Assistant Secretary.....	Chicago
C. H. Wenman, Assistant Secretary.....	New York
J. M. Dickinson, General Counsel,.....	Chicago, Ill.
T. J. Hudson, Traffic Manager,	Chicago, Ill.
F. B. Bowes, Assistant Traffic Manager,	Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent,.....	Chicago, Ill.
W. E. Keepers, Gen. Fht Agt. No. & West. Lines.....	Chicago, Ill.
H. G. Powell, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent.....	Salt Lake City
G. M. Fraser, Chief Clerk.....	Salt Lake City

The general commercial agent of the company, Mr. J. A. Foley, is one of the youngest men in the service and there

are few if any younger in any service who hold such responsible stations. He was



J. A. FOLEY.

born in Ottawa, Illinois, on the 8th of January, 1877. He went to the common schools of his neighborhood up to the age of fifteen years, then went to the high school for two years, after which he went to work for the Rock Island road, with which he remained two years. He then entered the service of the Northwestern in Chicago, where he stayed one year, and then engaged with the Central with which he has been ever since. Coming

to Salt Lake City on September 1, 1902, he took charge of the office here as general agent. He is a fair example of what can be done by the American youth by attention to business along with sterling merit and persistent endeavor; his beginning in the railway service was as stenographer, typewriter and telegraph operator. He is a good citizen and works for a good company.

The business transactions of the Illinois Central in Utah and the surrounding territory amount to a stupendous figure every year and, like everything else, they are growing and expanding at a wonderful rate. The story of these great enterprises is a part and parcel of the story of Utah and as such is entitled to the fullest possible mention.

SALT LAKE AND LOS ANGELES.

THIS road has so far not made any practical headway in the direction of Los Angeles, having in fact got no further

than Saltair, some thirteen miles straight west from Salt Lake City, but this is an elegant stopping place for the time being, as many thousands of people here and elsewhere will cheerfully testify. The road was begun on September 25, 1891, and finished in the fall of 1892. After covering the mainland the train runs over a track constructed on piles a distance of 4000 feet into the lake, where the pavilion is reached, the various buildings of which form a symmetrical group, with a large central structure connected with long tapering piers at each end, curving toward the lake and surmounted by large, airy observatories. The architecture is after the Moorish style and the general effect is quite attractive. The pavilion was built at a cost of over \$350,000 and was opened to the public July Fourth, 1893.

The magnitude of this great structure can be appreciated only when one has seen it. In length it is 1200 feet, while the extreme width is 355 feet. The top of the main tower is 130 feet above the surface of the water. The lower floor is used principally for an immense lunch and refreshment bowery, it being provided with large tables and seats enough to accommodate over a thousand people at one time. The upper floor of the main building is used for dancing, and is one of the largest dancing floors in the world, its dimensions being 140x250 feet of clear floor without a pillar or obstruction of any kind. A thousand couples dancing at one time is a frequent sight to be witnessed at this resort. The dancing floor is covered with a dome-shaped roof constructed after the plan of that covering the Salt Lake Tabernacle. On the semi-circular piers which flank the central pavilion are 720 bath rooms, every one of which is provided with a first class toilet and shower bath. The bathing appointments are excellent.

At night the pavilion is brilliantly illuminated by means of its own electric light plant, there being 1250 incandescent and 40 ordinary arc lights, with one arc light of 2000 candle power surmounting the main tower. This immense structure is supported by 2500 piles, each ten inches in square cross

section, which are driven fourteen feet into the lake bottom and owing to the peculiar nature of the formation the piles are of unusual stability. It was begun on February 1, 1893, and completed on the 30th of June following. The Saltair officers are Joseph F. Smith, president; John Henry Smith, vice-president; William McMillan, secretary and treasurer; J. E. Langford, general manager. The officers of the railway are the same excepting as to the vice-presidency, this being held by James Jack.

THE NARROW GAUGES.

UTAH has had its full quota of narrow gauge roads, all of which have now passed into history, having been either broadened into standard gauge or abandoned altogether. Of the former the most consequential was of course the D. & R. G.; next was the Utah and Northern. This company was organized on August 23, 1871, with John W. Young, president and Wm. B. Preston, vice-president. It was constructed under great difficulties and made slow advancement. Finally it was absorbed by Jay Gould and made part of the O. S. L. system. The next narrow road was the Utah and Nevada, which was begun in April, 1873, and pushed along without much impediment until it reached a great ridge between Tooele and Stockton, and there the terminus was established and remained until superseded by the Leamington cut-off, on western side of the O. S. L. loop, early in July, 1903. Other roads of like gauge were the Sanpete Valley, which has been a standard gauge for several years; the American Fork Canyon, the Wasatch and Jordan Valley (operating between Sandy and Little Cottonwood Canyon), and the Bingham Canyon roads. The first two were long since discontinued, and the latter for several years has been a broad gauge and part of the Rio Grande system. There was also another Utah Central operating between Salt Lake City and Park City, which took up

the name when the pioneer road became part of the Short Line, and which was also in the narrow gauge class until purchased by the Rio Grande a few years ago, when it was immediately widened out and otherwise improved.



SALTAIR BEACH PAVILION.

SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES AND SALT LAKE.

THIS great enterprise, being the latest organization of the kind having practical operation in Utah, has previously been referred to herein. So recent, in fact, has been its culmination that it required some little adroitness as well as recasting of work to make this sketch in this place possible. The trouble and loss, however, are well compensated for in the fact that the enterprise is a grand one and means a great stride forward for the subject in chief to which this volume is devoted—Utah. As stated, the road south and west of Salt Lake is what was formerly the Oregon Short Line, this being the successor of one of the pioneer roads, the Utah Southern, the change of ownership from the Short Line to the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (known as the

Salt Lake Route) taking place at midnight on July 7, 1903, when the trackage with its equipment and franchises was taken over by Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, the man to whom all eyes had been turned for a long time previously.

The two routes from Salt Lake to Lynn Junction, Millard County, nearly describe a cypher. From Salt Lake south to Juab and from Salt Lake westerly to the west side of the Oquirrh range the Salt Lake route proceeds; at Juab the trend takes a short, sharp curve to the west, that from the range switching from west to south, and thus the two tracks proceed until they unite at Lynn Junction, five miles south of Leamington station, from which point on the track is single and at this time has no deflection excepting a sixteen mile spur to Frisco and numerous switches of more or less consequence.

The road is all new, the work of but a few years past, from Milford, the junction of the spur to Frisco, on to Calientes, Nevada. This station is but a few miles within the Nevada line and for the present is the nearest point to Pioche, that once and doubtless again to be great mining town, which is distant some thirty miles to the north. The survey from Calientes on for some two hundred miles is across a stretch of desert country well sprinkled with oases and follows for the most part the old Mormon road to San Bernardino, over which most of the traffic Californiaward in the early days was carried on, and the road will be contiguous to if it does not actually reach many of the mining districts already established as well as the numerous ones yet to be organized and still others not yet discovered. The whole of this stretch is historic, but the history of much of it has never been written, while portions might as well not have been, relating as it does to periods away back in the mists of antiquity and having been recorded in fanciful hieroglyphics on the adamantine breasts of ridges and cliffs, these being quite numerous in places along the road. The inevitable Mormon, with his gregarious instincts, unflagging industry

and unfailing hospitality, is very much in evidence, holding the fort against surrounding sterility and maintaining the foundations of what will doubtless some day prove to be populous towns along the line of and good feeders for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway.

Goodsprings, one hundred and sixty-one miles from Calientes, will probably have been reached by the time this book appears. It is the first point on the line where much mining has been done, and where it is evident much more will be done as soon as the railroad is ready for business. Not many miles from Goodsprings is the famous old Potosi mine, in the past a phenomenally rich lead property, where the Mormons got their supply of lead to make bullets of, and before them the Indians kept themselves stocked from it. The Keystone, a gold property, employing several men, is within a few miles across the range. This mine has a mill and a cyanide plant a few miles further down the valley, and has been taking out about \$1000 a day.

The late Allen G. Campbell, one of the best known of Salt Lake's mining men, left among his assets some thirty-eight patented claims in the district, and he regarded them as very valuable. An extended mention might be made of such features, but it is unnecessary.

At the other end there is also considerable activity, the road reaching out to the Nevada line with a steadiness indicating an early closing of the gap between the present termini, an event which no longer means a matter of years but of months, and not very many of them at that. The Los Angeles division is now being operated for a distance of about one hundred miles from San Pedro, the Pacific coast terminus, and it is in all respects an excellent piece of work, the rails being seventy-five pound steel with patent continuous joints, while its equipment is Pullman built and fully equal if not superior to any in the country. The cars are superb in all their appointments, having large plate glass windows nearly five feet wide, the largest ever placed in a car, thus afford-

ing an unobstructed view of the beautiful scenery on the line of this new route. No charge is made for seats in these cars.

The distance from Salt Lake to Los Angeles by the road will be about seven hundred and twenty-two miles. Speaking of the traffic which will be opened up between those two great points, a writer in one of the papers observes that the importance of this new road is not half understood by the residents of Salt Lake. It means taking the train in the evening and arriving in Los Angeles the following evening, or twenty-four hours from the time of starting, and with the completion of the Moffat road from Denver to Salt Lake, only about four days from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. Will it be detrimental to the other railroads? It is not thought so by those who have given the subject much study. There will be an increase of business and many of those traveling over this route going west will return east over some other system.

The writer becomes enthusiastic, declaring that the importance of the new road to Salt Lake is not even yet dreamed of and may not be realized until it is in actual operation, when its people will wake up some day and find that they have here a metropolis second to none west of the Missouri river; with a climate and other natural advantages superior to them all, and then they will wonder why they didn't see it before and profit by it.

THE BURLINGTON.

THIS great system is another of those whose Utah traffic is through connections, these being so systematic in detail and perfect in execution, that no lapses ever occur.

The system has its terminus at Chicago, and from that city extends northwest to St. Paul, Minn., southerly to St. Louis, Mo., westerly to Billings, Mont, Guernsey and Cheyenne, Wyoming, and to Denver, Colo., from the latter point reaching Salt Lake City over the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western railways.

This system holds the world's record for long distance fast running, having on February 17, 1897, run a special train from Chicago to Denver, 1025 miles, in 1047 minutes, an unparalleled feat in the history of railroads. Its lines traverse eleven States of the Union and it controls and operates 8432 miles of road. It employs 38,000 men and has 1300 cities and towns with an aggregate population of 7,200,000 souls located on its lines; it owns 1275 engines, 750 passenger coaches and 44,555 freight cars.

The Salt Lake City office of the company is located at No. 79 West Second South street and represented by

Mr. Richard F. Neslen, a Utah boy who has worked his way up from the bottom by faithful application and strict attention to business. He was born in Salt Lake City in June, 1869. Began railway work in 1885 as messenger boy with the Denver & Rio Grande, where he remained until August, 1888, then accepted a position with the Burlington as clerk. He was advanced from one post to another until finally, in May, 1900, he was appointed to his present position, that of Gen-



RICHARD F. NESLEN.

eral Agent. He is a thoroughly efficient and popular official.

SALT LAKE AND MERCUR.

THIS is one of the roads illustrating the difficulties and peculiarities of railway building in the mountainous districts of the West. The roadbed is almost twice as long as the air-line distance between the terminal points, these being Fairfield in Utah County and Mercur, the Johannesburg of Utah, in Tooele County, the distance first mentioned being fourteen, the other nine miles. Necessarily the track is as crooked as a corkscrew and the general view spectacular to a degree.

The road owes its beginning and finish to Joseph G. Jacobs, one of Utah's go-ahead and do-something citizens, although a native of Ohio. He reached Utah in 1890, where he has been putting in good time ever since. The line which connects Mercur with the world was commenced Sept. 1, 1894, and finished Feb. 20, 1895. It is one of the best paying roads in the country, all things considered, and one of the most altitudinous, its climb from the valley to the heights being 1986 feet.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

THIS railroad company was incorporated on March 17th 1896 and construction as far as Farmington was pushed along without unnecessary hitching. At this point is Lagoon, the noted summer resort, one of the handsomest, most commodious and best patronized places in the entire West if not in the whole country. A fine picture accompanies this sketch, and while it does not do the subject justice it comes as near it as such a thing can be done on paper. It is fifteen and a half

miles from Salt Lake City and during the warm weather open-car trains are run almost continuously, so that going and coming are matters of easy convenience. John S. Critchlow is President and Manager.

As this is written the track is reaching out toward its



LAGOON RESORT.

northern terminus, Ogden, three and a half miles of track, taking it to Kaysville, being under construction.

SALT LAKE CITY RAILWAY CO.

BEFORE closing this chapter it is proper to pay some attention to the street railway systems, which so far are included in but two cities, Salt Lake and Ogden. Both have previously been referred to briefly and are entitled to elaborate mention.

That of Salt Lake City is unquestionably one of the most comprehensive and extensive of that of any city of similar proportions in the world. It has eighty miles of trackage, covering all the principal streets and thoroughly gridironing the central portions of the city, reaching all points of interest historical and otherwise. During the pleasant season comprising the greater portion of the year, special observation cars, which are commodious and well appointed, attended by experienced guides and lecturers, ply throughout the city taking in all places that tourists and others have any desire to see, and embracing points of view of the surrounding country that are equal to any to be had anywhere. Cars run from the earliest dawn till the latest hour at which people are moving, meaning nearly all the time, and the service during the busier parts of the day is rapid and continuous.

The Consolidated Railway and Power Co. is the union of four companies which was effected in October, 1901. Notwithstanding this, the fares have not been raised, and for five cents one can travel further and more pleasurably than anywhere else in the country. The officers are C. L. Read, President; W. P. Read, Vice-President and General Mgr; Joseph S. Wells, Secy. and Treasurer; A. W. McCune, Director; C. V. McCune, Director.

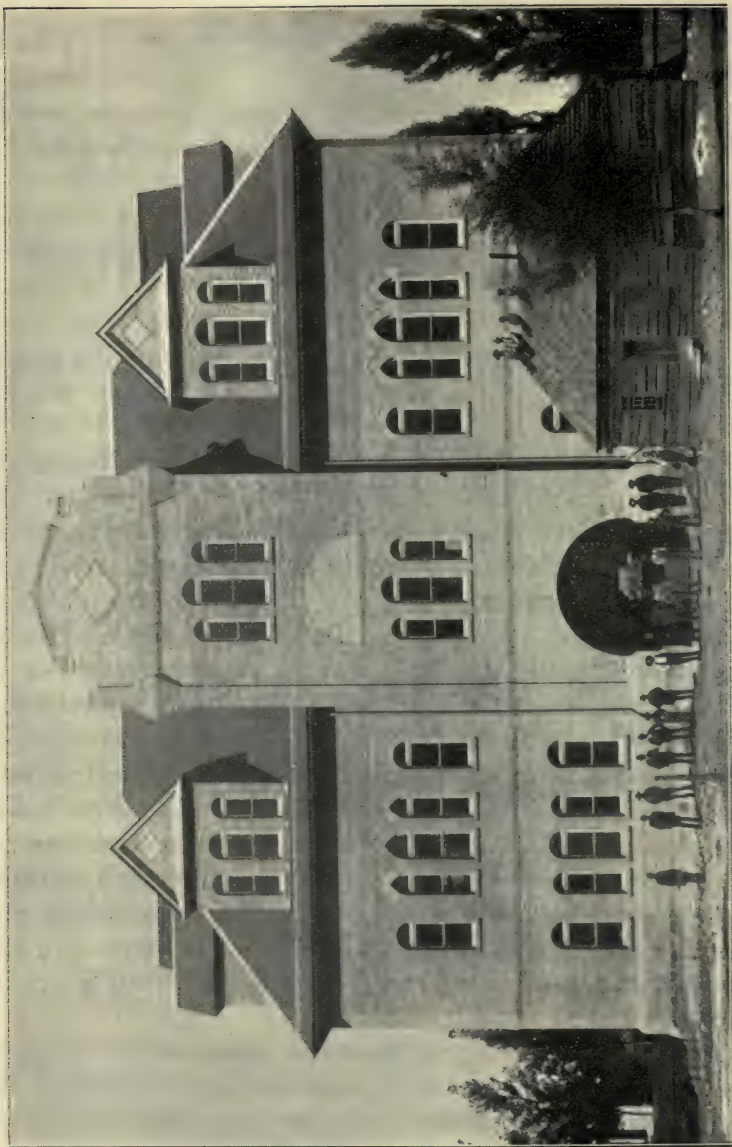
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLING.

RISE, PROGRESS AND PRESENT PROPORTIONS OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

FROM the little log schoolhouse of one poorly furnished room to the educational advantages prevailing in Utah today is a giant stride; from conditions as primitive as any that ever imparted the rudiments of learning to the youthful mind to a scholastic system equal to any and superior to many in this land of education is a transformation so great that only those who have witnessed the various stages of development can at all appreciate it, and not all of these perfectly. From a state of poverty so pronounced that nothing could be drawn from the public funds for school maintenance to so opulent a condition that but one State in the Union (Nevada) spends more per capita, and it but a few cents more, is a story at once gratifying, instructive and impressive. The amount spent on each pupil is of course much more; in 1902 the expenditure per capita of the population was \$5.20 and of the pupils \$19.10, the total attendance being 76,446 and the payments \$1,459,466.06.

The accompanying cut illustrates primitive and present conditions at a glance, showing the little log schoolhouse of early days and the splendid, capacious and modern establishment now in vogue. It tells a story of its own.

As in every other department, but a few of the institutions of learning can be given elaborate mention, and these leading ones illustrative of the whole. Most of the others,



THE EVOLUTION OF THE SCHOOLHOUSE (PAROWAN.)

however, as the University of Utah and Agricultural College, receive considerable mention of a desultory character in other chapters.

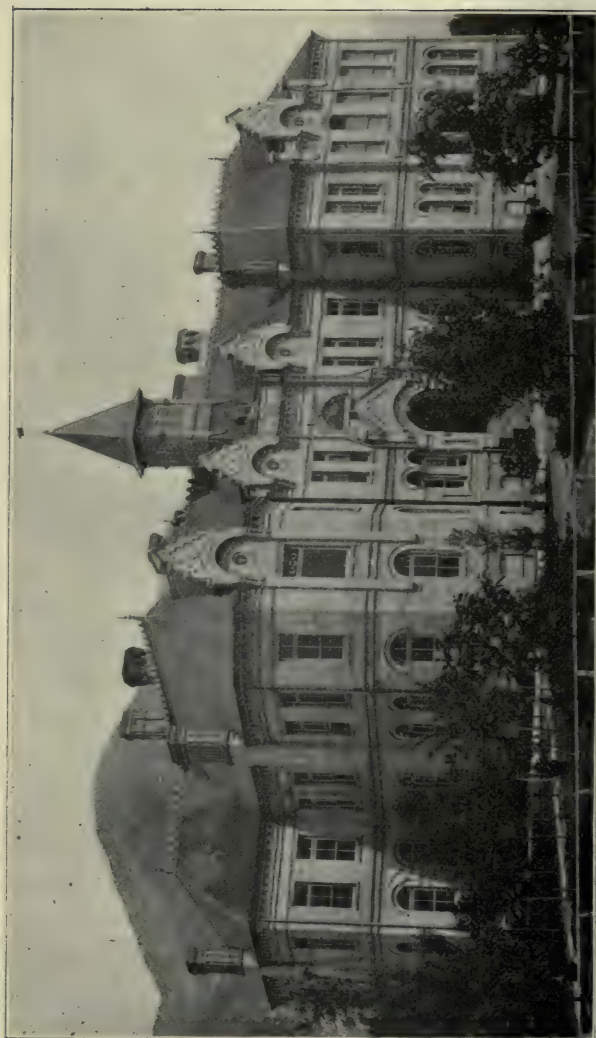
THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

BRIGHAM YOUNG never left a nobler monument to his memory than when he founded the Academy at Provo. But it is doubtful whether this event in his life would be so conspicuous today, were it not that he chose Dr. Karl G. Maeser to fashion the school and give it the impress of his peculiar educational genius. To these two men, Brigham Young the founder and Karl G. Maeser the builder, the people of the West owe a debt of gratitude which grows in geometrical ratio as the years advance and the institution unfolds its usefulness according to their wise planning.

Dr. Maeser was born on the 16th of January, 1828, in Meissen, Germany, and graduated from the Dresden Normal College in May, 1848. He reached Salt Lake City in the fall of 1860.

His first school was in the 15th ward. "I began teaching," he wrote to a friend, "under conditions so primitive that teachers of today can have no conception of them." The salaries of teachers nowadays are generally drawn on a bank; then they were drawn for the most part on a wheelbarrow.

In the latter part of this epoch, he created and conducted the first Normal department of the University of Utah. The crowning work of his life began when he was appointed principal of the Brigham Young Academy. The institution was founded October 16, 1876. It began its labors in what was known as the Lewis Hall, at the corner of Center and Third West streets. The first floor, consisting of five rooms, had been built for commercial purposes, the second to serve as an opera house and with some changes served for nine



BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY—MAIN BUILDING.

years. Six months later, on the night of January 24, 1884, the entire structure was destroyed by fire.

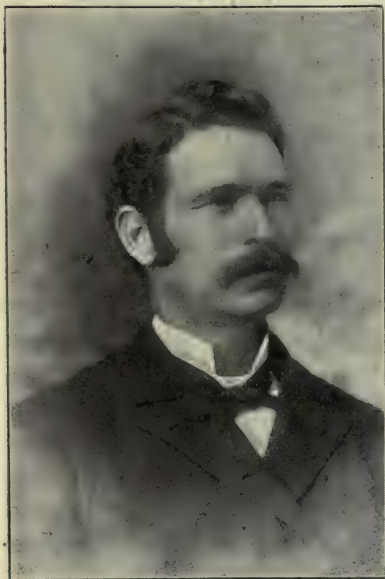
It had been President Young's intention to endow the school liberally for its future work, and the papers necessary to this end had been drawn up ready for his signature. Death, however, cut short his good intentions; so that, aside from a little real estate in Provo, the school had no other resources than its own good name, after the fire. It was literally without a home and without the means to rent, buy or build; for no insurance had been carried on the building just reduced to ashes. On that memorable morning four hundred students, many with booksacks in hand, collected only to gaze on the blackened ruins. Should they go home? What could be done for a homeless school in the dead of winter? The sequel proves what may be accomplished by a wide-awake board. Temporary quarters were obtained, where the school remained for six years.

But a new building, begun on a slender hope, was nearing completion. That the work did not stop when this hope failed, must ever stand to the honor of the board, the members of which pledged their private property that the institution might have quarters adequate to its needs; and on Monday, January 3, 1892, the faculty and students took a solemn farewell of the old quarters near the depot and marched to their new temple of learning, where the Presidency of the Church, the Governor and other prominent visitors from all parts of the Territory had assembled to take part in the dedication services.

Dr. Maeser came to Provo in obedience to a call from President Brigham Young. He had no other idea to guide him in creating the institution than the general notion that the whole man is to be educated; the social, moral and spiritual, as well as the intellectual. He opened the school with twenty-nine students and himself as the sole teacher. Dr. M. H. Hardy was his first assistant. Gradually the school grew so as to include the instruction now covered by the eight grad

and portions of the high school, including theory and practice of teaching; but the growth of secondary and higher instruction was slow, principally because the general poverty of the people made proper preparatory schools elsewhere impossible.

Financially, the Academy may be said to have sprung up out of the native soil. Think of an institution of secondary training supporting its teachers and paying for furniture, supplies and other current expenses out of tuition; and this, too, at a time when the desire for higher education had largely to be created! Yet under just such ordeals of self-sacrifice did Dr. Maeser and his co-laborers bring the institution forward and upward for fifteen years.



BENJAMIN CLUFF, JR.

The first factor in remedying a number of evils was of course the erection of the new building, which provided adequate classroom and other accommodations; the second was the financial support rendered by the Church, whereby the

teaching force was augmented and the Normal courses were made free; and the third was the establishment of four year courses—since increased to seven year—leading to a degree. Space will not permit extended mention of many other noteworthy features of the new epoch, inaugurated by Dr. Maeser's able successor, President Benjamin Cluff, Jr., who took charge of the institution in 1892. The commercial courses were segregated and in due time developed into a fully

equipped commercial college. With the offering of degrees came class organizations and the development of class patriotism. The same circumstance led to the inauguration of the Alumni association, which promises to become a strong educational support.

The progressive growth of the school may be partly estimated by the following statistics of enrollment: In the preliminary term, April-June, 1876, there were in all 59 students; in 1876-7, 272 students; in 1881-2, 464 students; in 1886-7, 333 students; in 1889-90, 484 students; in 1892-3, 1219 students; in 1895-6, 951 students; in 1897-8, 914 students; in 1898-9, 971 students; in 1899-1900, 1075 students; and in 1901-2, 1475 students. The attendance during the year 1902-1903, was 1622, including the Beaver Branch, in which number were students from almost every State and Territory in the West.

Naturally the teaching force has been augmented in a like ratio, these, for the most part, representing men and women who, after graduating from the normal courses offered by the Academy, have taken post-graduate courses in eastern and western universities. Thoroughly imbued as they were with the spirit of the Academy while students, they work together now in complete harmony as a faculty; and the new ideas they gained from study in other institutions, help to invigorate and differentiate their methods to the great advantage of the school. It is, moreover, the policy of the institution to keep a certain number of its teachers constantly abroad as students, to the end that it may keep in touch with the foremost educational thought of the age.

Following are the faculty: Benjamin Cluff, Jr., Nels L. Nelson, Jos. B. Keeler, George H. Brimhall, O. W. Andelin, Christina D. Young, Alice Reynolds, Edwin S. Hinckley, Edward H. Holt, Ernest D. Partridge, Aretta Young, James L. Brown, Anthon C. Lund, Thomas S. Court, John C. Swenson, Josiah E. Hickman, Frederick G. Warnick, George

M. Cope, Ida S. Dusenberry, Emma S. Simons, Albert Miller, Edwin H. Smart, Claire W. Reid, Orin W. Jarvis, Joseph Adams, Thomas W. Smith, Sarah E. Preston, Walter Cluff, Ella Larson, Susa A. Talmage, Lydia Schramm, Zella Ballard, Effie Howe, Louissa W. Jones, Warren A. Colton, Earl J. Glade, Lucile Young, Charles E. Maw, May Ward, Edward H. Eastmond, Orson G. Campbell, John E. Hayes, Wm. H. Boyle, Jennie Stewart, John Foote, Alfred Osmond, Judge John E. Booth.

The Missionary School is a department added three years ago. Its special purpose is to fit young men and women to preach the Gospel intelligently and effectively. The enrollment is about one hundred and fifty students each year, most of whom leave the school room for the missionary field.

The College, or department devoted to university work, is as yet in its infancy, but growing rapidly. The degree of bachelor of pedagogy was conferred for the first time in 1893, since which time the degrees of bachelor of science and bachelor of letters have been added, but the graduates have not been numerous. There is, however, an excellent field for one great Church university, and should the Academy be chosen for this place, as its unexampled facilities would seem to point out that it should be, it will not take long for the superstructure of the school to be fully worthy of its foundations. In conclusion it may be said that the mission of the Academy is pre-eminently an ethical one. There are schools without number which devote themselves to intellectual development and technical training in the arts of civilization. The Academy by no means neglects these aspects; but its first and foremost purpose is to develop in its students those moral qualities which collectively may be called CHARACTER—qualities that make up the back-bone of a virile manhood and womanhood. Its definition of a true education is not merely scholarship—which, too often, is an artificial, unrelated thing—but ability to do the things that need to be done in this world, accompanied by an unflinching integrity in the doing

of them. In the pursuit of this end it has found that the only safe and enduring foundation is religion—the establishment of a living spiritual relationship between the man and his Father in heaven—one that shall be a daily and hourly monitor to guide and restrain his every thought and act. This fundamental principal of instruction may be called the ruling genius of the school—a legacy from Dr. Karl G. Maeser, to which it has ever been true and one on which its future greatness depends.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY.

THIS institution at present (1903) occupies six buildings, namely, the Business College, erected 1901; Barratt Hall, 1902; the Brigham Young Memorial, 1903. These are the buildings shown in the illustrations. Three other buildings—the Social Hall and Lion House, of historic note, and the Gymnasium at the rear of Barratt Hall, are used respectively for chemical laboratory, industrial and domestic arts, and athletic training.

The new buildings are situated from 60 to 100 North Main Street, facing the Temple; and it is the intention to erect two other buildings to complete the plans for the home of the school.

The institution, formerly known as the Latter-day Saints College, was organized in November, 1886, under the name of the Salt Lake Academy, with Angus M. Cannon, W. B. Dougall, A. E. Hyde, Spencer Clawson, Francis Cope, Rodney C. Badger, Wm. H. Rowe and Wm. A. Rossiter as trustees, and Prof. Willard Done as principal. On July 3rd, 1888, the board of education of the Salt Lake Stake was organized, and placed in control of the institution, which was then named the Salt Lake Stake Academy. Prof. James E. Talmage was chosen principal. On May 15, 1889, the name of the institution was changed to the Latter-day Saints' Col-

lege and the standard of instruction raised, no student below the ninth grade being admitted thereafter. In January, 1892, Prof. Willard Done succeeded Prof. Talmage as principal. On October 12, 1895, the trustees changed the title of principal to that of president of the faculty, a college course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy



BUSINESS COLLEGE AND B. Y. MEMORIAL.

(Ph. B.) was established, and the grade and character of the work were further improved. The College became involved in debt, and in the spring of 1899 most of the teachers engaged elsewhere. President Done resigned, and in July following, Prof. J. H. Paul was elected president. The faculty was immediately re-organized and the College was again opened in September, 1899, all departments being located in the Templeton building. That school year was the most favorable in the history of the institution. Notwithstanding the lateness of the re-organization, the patrons of the College rallied to its support, and the registration of students reached

a total of five hundred. The quarters in the Templeton became too small, and President Snow advised that these quarters be abandoned. Nothing could be done, therefore, but quit the Templeton and await the erection of the new building. The business department was conducted meanwhile in the Social Hall, and all other departments opened in the Lion House, September 20 of that year.

The year was a prosperous one, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions. The registration of students reached a total of five hundred and sixty-six, the courses of study were strengthened and the students more strictly classified. The next year, however, was more favorable than any of the former years. The enlarged faculty of instruction and the more ample accommodations resulted in the enrollment of more than a thousand students; while last year witnessed an enrollment of twelve hundred and thirty-one students, mostly of high school grade, and ranging in age from fifteen to forty years.

The University is organized under the laws of the State of Utah, by articles of incorporation that define its powers, prescribe its duties, and indicate specifically its sphere of operations.

Article IV declares that "the nature and objects of this association shall be to found a university, with colleges, academies, schools, institutes, museums, galleries of art, libraries, laboratories, gymnasiums, and all proper accessories, where instruction of the highest grade possible to its resources shall be given to both sexes in science, literature, art, mechanical pursuits, and in the principles of the Gospel as taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The chief aim and object of the institution shall be to make of its students and graduates worthy citizens and true followers of Jesus Christ, by fitting them for some useful pursuit, by strengthening in their minds a pure attachment to the Constitution of the United States and to our republican institutions, by teaching them the lessons of purity, morality and

upright conduct, and by giving them, as far as possible, an understanding of the plan of salvation revealed by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Nothing that is contrary to the laws of the land shall ever be taught in said institution."

The Latter-day Saints' University is the creation of the people whose name it bears. It is recognized and sustained



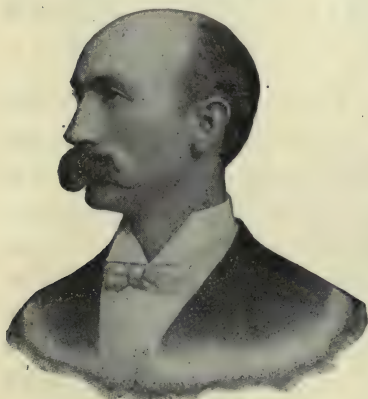
BARRATT HALL.

by them as a worthy exponent of their educational ideals and as an efficient promoter of the welfare of their youth. The change in name somewhat enlarges the functions and adds to the influence of the institution without interfering with its work or arresting its development. It will continue to offer well arranged High School, Normal and Business courses of study, with only such higher or university work at present as its resources will justify. There were added last year a Kindergarten school, a Normal Kindergarten course, and a course for lady students in domestic science and art, and this

year a course in mechanic arts and civil engineering will be given.

The mission of the institution is solely one of peace and good will. Its general aim has been the same under each of its several names, and consists simply in the intellectual, moral, and practical education of the youth of this community, in those lines, especially, which are not fully provided for in the State system of education. As its motto, "The Lord is my light," may indicate, moral and religious instruction oc-

cupy a prominent place in its courses of study. The work offered is open to all persons of good moral character that are qualified to pursue any of the studies given. It is the intention to provide the best of instruction in such lines of work as are undertaken by this University.



PROF. J. H. PAUL.

The growth of the institution during the past four years from a small but meritorious college without assets, and with

a limited curriculum and attendance, to its present status as an incorporated university, with a large patronage and a teaching force numbering over forty professors and instructors, is one of the most remarkable developments in the recent educational affairs of the State.

Following are the names of the board of trustees of the Latter-day Saints' University: Anthon H. Lund, President; Angus M. Cannon, Vice-President; John Nicholson, George H. Taylor, John C. Cutler, Treasurer; Joseph S. Wells, Secretary; Joseph E. Taylor.

Prof. J. H. Paul has been the president for the last four years, with Profs. John M. Mills, Henry Peterson and Benjamin Goddard as principals respectively of the High School, Normal and Commercial departments.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

FRATERNAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

UTAH is not behind any other part of the civilized world in the matter of secret, trade and professional organizations, the whole list, especially as to the former, being well represented in our midst. As in other departments where there is so much material to draw upon, only a portion can be made available, this being representative of the different classes and fairly comprehensive as to the whole. All are well up in the matter of respectable membership and more than a few are large property owners, in both of which respects a general advance is noticeable in most if not all.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

AN AGGREGATION of judges and lawyers, each of whose names is a guarantee of the respectability and influence of the whole, is the State Bar Association of Utah—the former honorary members, the latter active practitioners well and favorably known throughout the community and beyond it. The association was organized on January 11, 1894, pursuant to a meeting of attorneys held two days previously, the object being, as stated by the second article of the constitution, “the elevation of the standard of professional learning and integrity, to inspire the greatest degree of respect for the efforts

and influence of the bar in the administration of justice, and to cultivate fraternal relations among its members."

The first officers were: President, J. G. Sutherland; Vice-President, (first judicial district) S. R. Thurman; Vice-President, (second judicial district) M. M. Warner; Vice-President, (third judicial district) C. W. Bennett; Vice-Presi-



GROUP OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

dent, (fourth judicial district) James N. Kimball; Secretary, Richard B. Shepherd; Treasurer, Elmer B. Jones.

The present officers (1903), are: President, Andrew Howat; Vice-President, (first judicial district) Charles A. Hart; Vice-President, (second judicial district) Henry H. Rolapp; Vice-President, (third judicial district) Wm. A. Lee; Vice-President, (fourth judicial district) John E. Booth; Vice-President, (fifth judicial district) Thos. Marioneaux; Vice-President, (sixth judicial district) J. F. Chidester; Vice-President, (seventh judicial district) Jacob Johnson; Secretary, J. Walcott Thompson; Treasurer, George L. Nye.

The officers are elected at the regular meetings of the Association held annually at Salt Lake City on the second Monday in January, in the Supreme Court room. It requires a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members present to admit an applicant for membership; the admission fee is \$5 and the annual dues \$3.

UTAH PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THIS association as an organization dates its life from January 20, 1894. Some weeks prior to this date a few representative State newspaper men agitated the matter of effecting an organization and a call was issued to meet at the Knutsford on January 20th of that year, and in response to this call, besides the local city press, many representative citizens were present; fourteen State newspapers answered roll call.

The proceedings were held at the Knutsford hotel parlors, and Governor West in a neat speech of welcome greeted the members. An orchestra of music was in attendance under Prof. Geo. Careless, and after the organization was effected a banquet was given by the city papers, a bath at the Sanitarium and seats at the Theatre tendered. At this meeting the following officers were elected: President,

E. A. Littlefield, of Ogden; 1st Vice-President, E. G. Rognon, of Salt Lake City; 2nd Vice-President, Walter L. Webb, of Lehi; Secretary, J. B. Rawlins, of Salt Lake City; Corresponding Secretary, M. F. Murray, of Ephraim; Treasurer, A. N. Rosenbaum, of Logan.

The object of the organization, as indicated by the constitution, is for the unification of the business interests of the State papers, the elevation of the tone and the general betterment of the profession. The Association started out very auspiciously and with a membership that was strictly profes-

sional in the character of its make-up; but soon some persons became members whose motives were ulterior and with a view of getting railway pass concessions, accomplishing political ambitions and social notoriety and finally became so uncharacteristic that many of its charter members became discouraged and let it go into almost total dissolution. However, enough real newspaper men stayed with it to hold its annual meetings and maintain at least the semblance of a



D. P. FELT.

newspaper organization. It is now on a good footing and is flourishing.

Since its organization it has enjoyed many social functions, either tendered it or promoted by it. In June-July, 1902, a trip covering 5250 miles along the entire Pacific coast was planned and successfully carried out. The Association is today officered as follows: President, D. P. Felt, of Salt Lake City; First Vice-President, E. A. Littlefield, Ogden; Second Vice-President, William Buys, Heber City; Third Vice-President, James Dunn, Tooele; Corresponding

Secretary, I. E. Diehl, of Robinson; Recording Secretary, N. B. Dresser, of Park City; Treasurer, W. R. McBride, of Provo; Historian, J. T. Jakeman, of Mercur.

UTAH WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE sheep growing industry is one of the most profitable in the State, and one of the most useful in a widespread way, not only diffusing continual wealth but giving employment to an army of men. Most if not all its members are well to do, but they literally began at the bottom, having been as poor as beginners of enterprises in new communities



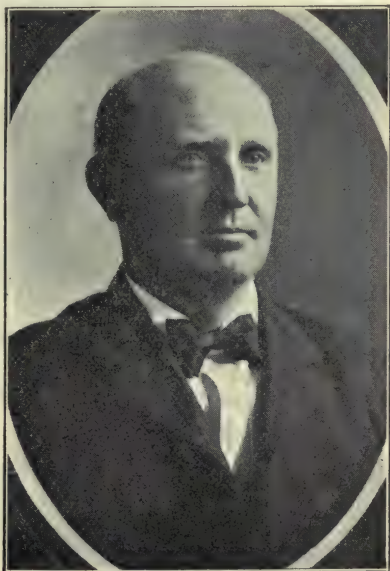
RAMBOUILLET RAMS.

usually are. More sheep are owned in Utah than any other State, excepting only Montana, to which it is a close second, the number here being little if any short of 6,000,000. Of course our people are large owners in the adjoining States, and the proceeds altogether are estimated by Jesse M. Smith, President of the Association, at \$10,000,000 per annum. No

one at all familiar with the details of the business here but will say this estimate is quite conservative. Many of the sheep owners are cattle owners also and several members of the Association are likewise members of the National Live Stock and other associations; so that, were they to stand still continually (which none of them ever does at any time) their resources would, like John Brown's body, keep marching along.

JESSE M. SMITH, PRESIDENT.

In Mr. Smith we have not only a native of Utah but a son of Salt Lake City, where he was born in 1858. He is one of the several sons of the late Judge Elias Smith, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this book and also was one of the very best men that ever lived or died in any community. Jesse M. has lived an active, useful life, into which a great deal that was difficult and unwilling to give up found its way. He engaged in business for himself at a youthful age and soon laid the foundation for what has proved a successful career. The subject of irrigation claimed and received a large share of his attention. He helped build most of the canals in Salt



JESSE M. SMITH.

Lake County and he was one of the promoters of the East Canyon reservoir, by reason of which large tracts of arid land near Layton were brought under cultivation and have be-

come exceedingly productive and profitable. As a sub-contractor he built a large part of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad between Scofield and Springville, and as a bridge and canal constructor he has made a fine record.

However, it is as a "sheepman" that Mr. Smith is most widely known. He first embarked in this business in 1888, beginning with a modest flock of 2300 leased animals, and these were ranged on the desert plains west of Great Salt Lake. He was successful from the start and was soon able to engage in the business independently, which grew and spread with gratifying rapidity. He is at present President of the Wool Growers' Association of Utah, and has held the position continuously since 1896. In this capacity, and as a representative of that great industry, he has ever kept a watchful eye upon it and no exertion or expense has been spared that it was necessary and proper to put forth, having among other things in that connection made several trips to the national seat of Government. He was one of the organizers of the National Live Stock Association in 1898, and is Utah's member of the executive committee, and recently was chosen President of the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' Association, which embraces the States of Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah. He is also the President and representative of the Associated Wool Growers' Company, which does business throughout the entire country and is composed of sheep men exclusively.

Personally, Mr. Smith is one of the most upright of men, his business instincts and energetic methods never carrying him beyond the beaten paths of integrity and truth. His portrait tells the rest.

THE ALTA CLUB.

THIS aggregation of business and professional men has a reputation throughout the country as a strictly high-class

and thoroughgoing one. It was organized in 1883, and held its first meetings in the Atlas block, Salt Lake City, a building somewhat noted in the community as having been twice destroyed by fire yet still, like the phoenix, looking down upon its ashes from a new and, in this instance, a much better existence. In 1892 the club changed its quarters to the Dooly building, at the corner of West Temple and Second South streets, occupying the whole of the sixth floor. The



ALTA CLUB HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY.

first officers were: President, W. S. McCornick; Secretary, C. L. Haines; Treasurer, J. E. Dooly. The total membership is 333. In the spring of 1897, the members having decided to have a home of their own and having secured a lot at the corner of South Temple and State streets, began the work of construction, the work being pushed steadily along and completed the following year. It is an elegant structure, as its accompanying picture shows, and its appointments correspond in all respects.

The present officers are: President, D. E. Burley;

Vice-President, A. L. Thomas; Secretary, Elias A. Smith; Treasurer, C. S. Burton; Executive Committee, D. E. Burley, Elias A. Smith; Charles D. Quigley, house director; J. Barnett, wine room director; A. Hanauer, restaurant director.

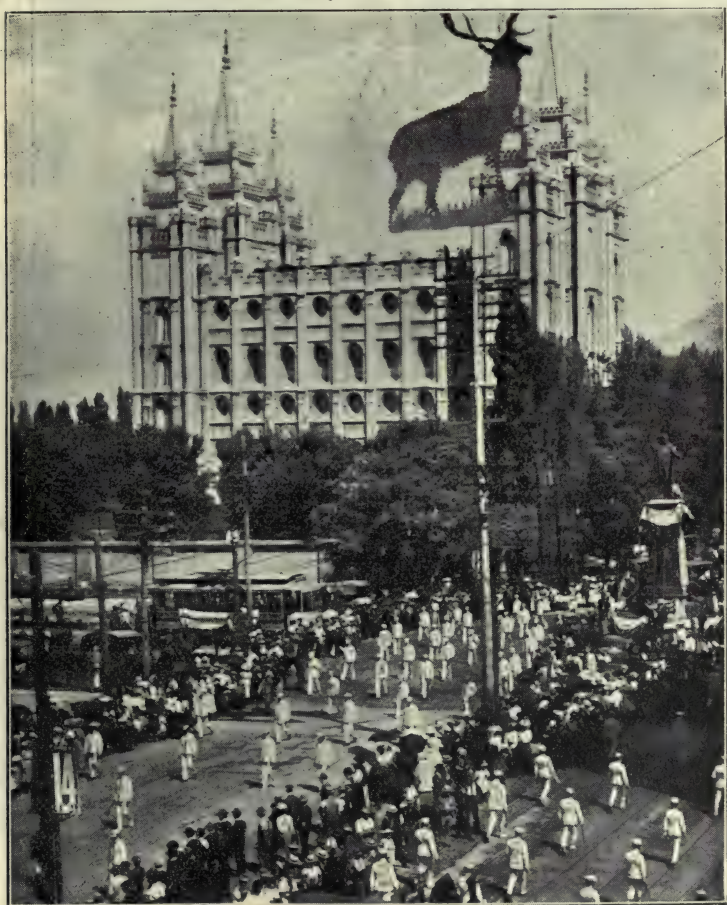
THE ELKS.

Salt Lake Lodge No. 85, B. P. O. Elks, was instituted June 13, 1894, under charter granted July 12, 1888. The lodge did not flourish very well on account of the conditions



ELKS' CLUB HOUSE, SALT LAKE.

locally, hard times figuring quite conspicuously. The forty members dropped to twenty and for a long interval no meetings were held. On April 5, 1899, twenty old members and twenty-six new started with new life the present lodge which soon began to flourish "like a green bay tree" and has so continued, the present membership being six hundred and fifty. They now have a magnificent building of their own,



ELKS' PARADE, SALT LAKE, 1902.



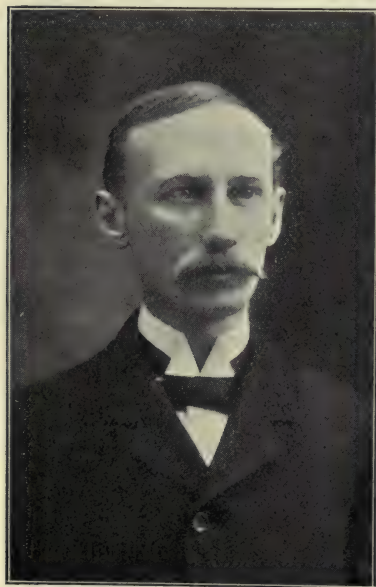
A BUNCH OF ELKS.

as shown by the accompanying cut. The corner stone was laid in May, 1900, and the structure was completed on July 28, 1902. The cost of the building, furniture and grounds was \$75,000.

The officers of the organization are pictured herewith, the name and office being under each portrait; also a fine view of the great parade during the Elks' convention here in 1902 appears. This is a grand spectacle even on paper, but in real life it was simply magnificent. The city was in gala attire and for the time being was the liveliest place in the country.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

THIS organization, which was born and reared in Salt Lake City, and has its home here, presents the following as its objects:



FISHER S. HARRIS, SECRETARY.

To bring into closer commercial and social relations all loyal and progressive citizens.

To cultivate co-operation, public spirit and mutual help.

To take vigorous action towards establishing new industries and commercial enterprises in our city.

To infuse new life and energy into every branch of trade and encourage the patronage of home institutions and industries.

To provide a cosmopolitan place of entertainment for strangers; a meeting place for all

citizens interested in public work; convenient and comfortable quarters for business men to assimilate with the commercial world.

To correct business evils and remove impediments to progress.

To aid and encourage that which is good in municipal, State and National government and strike at that which works to their detriment.

To advertise the advantages of the city and State; to encourage immigration and the influx of capital; to stimulate the development of latent resources; to build up and educate a patriotic and loyal citizenship that will be the highest type of progressive Americanism.

Following are the officers: William A. Nelden, President; John C. Cutler, Vice-President; John E. Dooly, Treasurer; Schuyler V. Shelp, Secretary; Fisher Harris, Assistant Secretary and Manager.

SALT LAKE PRESS CLUB.

THIS is an organization composed of practical newspaper workers of the metropolis. It was organized in 1901, and at the present time has some forty members, each of whom is something of a "pioneer in the land" in his way. They are a lively lot and have received occasional recognition from the outside, among others the distinguished tragedian, Frederick Warde, having handed over the receipts of lectures, this being by no means an insignificant matter. They also indulge in an occasional function on their own account and on the whole are able to keep the expense items well in hand with enough in the treasury to promote that feeling of security which such a condition alone can bring about.

The club rooms are situated at 245 South, West Temple Street, and are convenient, commodious and well appointed. The officers are as follows: A. G. MacKenzie, President; J.

T. Goodwin, First Vice-President; W. E. Vigus, Second Vice-President; C. C. Wentzler, Secretary; George E. Carpenter, Treasurer.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

WASATCH DIVISION 222, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was organized Aug. 5, 1883, in the old Odd Fellows hall in the George M. Scott building. It was organized by Charles McCarn, secretary of division 136, Evanston, Wyo., by order of Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur.

The following are the charter officers for 1883: James LaRue, Chief Engineer; Frank B. Hanson, First Engineer; John Forster, Second Engineer; Gilbert A. McLean, Secretary; Harry W. Russell, Treasurer; Robert R. Mann, Third Assistant Engineer; John W. Stewart, Guide; Alex. Kinghorn, Chaplain.

The following members of other divisions assisted in helping organize division 222: James T. Beless and Charles Shermer, of division 29, Pueblo, Colorado; George Sheehy, division 199, Salida, Colorado, and Ole Ferguson, of division 24, Centralia, Ill. The division started with seven members, and now has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. This is a good record for a lodge of Engineers taking it into consideration that no one can become a member until he has had one year's experience as a local motive engineer. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is the only distinguished railroad man that holds membership in the order and he had to run an engine before he could be admitted.

The present officers (1903) are: James A. Yeates, Chief Engineer; H. W. Anderson, First Engineer; John W. Stewart, Second Engineer; James T. Beless, Secretary; Abel Preece, Treasurer; Thomas T. Bult, Third Assistant Engineer; C. E. Ives, Guide; C. S. Stewart, Chaplain.

There is a Ladies' Auxiliary to the organization which

was organized in Salt Lake City by Mrs. W. A. Murdock, President of the Grand International Auxiliary. The officers are: President, Mrs. J. T. Beless; Vice-President, Mrs. C. E. Shermer; Secretary, Mrs. B. F. Estes; Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Bartlett; Chaplain, Mrs. J. Foster; Guide, Mrs. P. B. Haslet; Sentinel, Mrs. B. Y. Vinson; other charter members: Mrs. R. Simpson, Mrs. A. N. Russell, Mrs. B. F. Blake, Mrs. S. J. Konold, Mrs. Fred King, Mrs. L. W. Kesler, Mrs. C. S. Blackman, Mrs. C. S. McLain. The order was named Gilbert A. McLean Lodge, division No. 108. Mr. McLean is the Union Pacific engineer who founded the Wasatch Lodge of Engineers, and also the new auxiliary.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

THIS is one of the institutions of the State of which its people have reason to be and are proud. Its record is a great one. It was organized pursuant to act of the Territorial Legislature in 1856, and has been the means of accomplishing more good in the way of "keeping tab" on the products and progress of the commonwealth, and making periodical exhibitions thereof, than could be set forth in anything less than a large volume.

The officers of the Society appear in the earlier part of this volume, with the exception of Secretary. This office has recently changed as to personnel, the former incumbent, S. W. Sears, having died, and W. J. Bateman having been appointed thereto.

Splendid grounds have been provided for the Society's exhibitions at Agricultural Park, in the northwestern part of Salt Lake City, containing an exposition pavilion, numerous outbuildings and sheds, and an up-to-date race track. Everything will be improved upon as time advances, the great attendance every year fully justifying it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE MONEY MARTS, FIELDS OF MANUFACTURE AND COMMERCE.

SOME reference has been made in the earlier stages of this book to the general subject of which this department treats more elaborately. The first merchandising concern, the first grist mill, the first factory, the first bank, and so on, are always objects of prime interest, not alone for their own sake, but as showing by comparison what mighty strides have been made along all the lines leading to industrial and commercial greatness. The reader will ere this have observed that one of the chief purposes of this book is to show how, when, and by what means everything constituting a feature of the great structure was begun, how it has grown, and what it amounts to at the present time; he will thus be undoubtedly interested in the presentations herein made. They are typical selections from the great mass, each more or less representative of everything in its class, and all giving a fair showing of Utah's standing as to the theme above headed.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

CO-OPERATION is by no means a new thing in the mercantile affairs of the world, although there have been few

great enterprises strictly co-operative that have not partaken largely of some other feature of organization and had some other name. In one sense, all firms, corporations and combinations of whatever name, style or magnitude are co-operative concerns, in that they blend their capital, unite their efforts and divide their profits ratably. In what respect, then, the reader may ask, otherwise than name, do the co-operative concerns of Utah differ from others? In at least one very material respect is there a difference: that the latter have an



Z. C. M. I. MAIN BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY.

element of fraternity, a feeling of social, ethical and ecclesiastical equality permeating them and being as cement to the structure, holding all the factors which constitute strength and growth in their places without impairment of the rules and methods recognized and practiced elsewhere. In short, co-operation in Utah is as much an outgrowth of the religious and social views of the Mormon people as any of their other achievements of a temporal character are, and, while no

peculiar or special characteristics are observable, while trade and every department of business are carried on strictly in consonance with established and universally recognized principles, it still remains that there is above and beyond it all the same generating, fostering and furthering inspiration which has brought into existence and held together first the germs, then the development and lastly the consummation of empire amid the once dreary wilds of the Great West.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was organized on the 16th day of October, 1868. It had doubtless been in contemplation for some time previously, as its plan and development were long known to be in full accord with the beliefs and teachings of its founder, Brigham Young. Perhaps he did not earlier give this practical expression to his views in that regard because of a realization of all the circumstances and a due regard for the best interests of the people in accordance with their surroundings. When money or other ready means of effecting exchanges were exceedingly rare with the masses and freightage across the plains amounted to the highest kind of protective tariff, so that a few men could have controlled the situation and made the union of effort a trust for their own benefit rather than a means of equalizing conditions and disseminating benefits, this could scarcely have been regarded as an auspicious time for launching the project. It was one that had to be studied up and some knowledge of its practical application acquired by means of practice, which would of course have been out of the question when the great majority of the people needed all that they had, and could therefore ill spare anything to be tied up for an indefinite period, while the favored few who could endure the strain would soon have been placed in a position to absorb the entire transaction. I say perhaps this was the case, for I was never sufficiently intimate with that wonderful man to obtain his confidence; but knowing him and his characteristics so well, understanding how fully he desired the greatest good for the largest number, and appreciating the extent to which

he could gauge the future by the present and discount difficulties in advance as only those who are gifted with prescience can, it will probably strike the reader as well as the writer that the guess is not a bad one. With the advent of the railroad the "Chinese wall" of exclusiveness in the matter of importations was battered down and a condition more nearly approaching equality gradually appeared; a lively and profitable market for all kinds of products sprang up where before was stagnation and lack of stimulation. The change had come, the old order had passed away. Money began to be the rule instead of the very rare exception in all kinds of traffic. The people began to improve their homes, their farms and their persons. They could now afford to invest some of their substance for the general benefit of all and the individual good of themselves. As in nearly everything else which the Church President instituted, the hand of the statesman could of later years if not at once be easily traced throughout this grandly successful movement.

The first officers of the Institution, elected on October 16, 1868, were as follows: President, Brigham Young; Vice-President, Wm. H. Hooper; Secretary, William Clayton; Treasurer, D. O. Calder; Directors, George Q. Cannon, George A. Smith, H. S. Eldredge, H. W. Lawrence, William Jennings; Superintendent, H. B. Clawson. The present staff of officials is: President, Joseph F. Smith; Vice-President, George Romney; Secretary, T. G. Webber; Treasurer, A. W. Carlson; Directors, Heber J. Grant, John R. Winder, Henry Dinwoodey, P. T. Farnsworth, John R. Barnes, John Henry Smith, F. M. Lyman, A. H. Lund, W. H. McIntyre, Reed Smoot and T. G. Webber; General Superintendent, T. G. Webber, a position occupied by him continuously for about fifteen years, to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned and the steady increased growth of the Institution. He has also been Secretary from October, 1871, with the exception of a brief period.

Active business was begun in March, 1869, the stock

and establishment of the late William Jennings (where now is the Emporium corner) having been secured, in connection with other stocks and places. The business was incorporated in 1870 for a period of twenty-five years, which having expired in 1895 a reincorporation for fifty years was had, and successful branch establishments have been instituted at Ogden, Provo, Logan, Utah, and Idaho Falls, Idaho. The success immediately attendant upon the enterprise was such that it soon outgrew its quarters and occupied more commodious ones, but nothing adequate to the steady growth was available, and in 1875 the grounds owned and occupied as a residence by the late President J. edediah M. Grant were purchased and the great establishment was built in which has been the headquarters of the mammoth business for the last twenty-six years.

Subsequently sixty feet on the north side were added and built upon. The main building is three stories and basement, 160x315 feet, with back premises for stabling, storage, etc. Later other ground adjoining on the east was added, on which is a large shoe and clothing factory, having the greatest capacity in the entire West.

The payroll presents the names of an army of not less than 450 persons. The first year's sales amounted to \$1,230,700, the average to date being over \$3,000,000; last year's were \$4,000,000 and the stock carried never falls short of \$800,000. It has been a great dividend payer from the start, the total amount to date reaching the enormous total of \$3,000,000.

As illustrative of the extensive traffic carried on by the Institution, a figurative mathematical proposition may be used. From the beginning of its business thirty-four years ago, the total tonnage of goods imported has reached the gigantic figure of (approximately) 310,000 tons, or 26,000 carloads, the branches increasing this sum by 80,000 tons, or 3,330 car loads; altogether, this would make up a train of cars over 215 miles in length, a distance equaling the vast stretch of terri-

tory between Salt Lake City and the southern boundary of the State. The immensity of the Institution can scarcely be impressed upon the mind by means of types and paper; inspection, while revealing its vastness as a grand and comprehensive whole, would scarcely be more analytical than a written description. It contains well nigh everything ever found in a mercantile establishment from the proverbial "needle to an anchor," and can sell from a cent's worth to thousands of dollars' value and never become depleted in any line. Its workings are wonderful because of their plainness, and grand by reason of their simplicity.

Mankind is typical of Providence. There is no result without a cause and every cause portends a result. The proper aggregation of forces means a corresponding diffusion of power. Nothing can radiate unless there is a focal energy to cause the radiation. With these physical laws applied to the affairs of mankind, we behold at once the mainspring of the success achieved by practical co-operation. The power of the people, as relates to the sinews of war and the vitals of peace, is aggregated, meaning at once the concentration and distribution of financial strength. Each parts with some measure of his substance only to receive it back, through the wise and careful management into which it is given, in enlarged and still growing measure. Such is Z. C. M. I. of Utah.

WALKER BROTHERS' BANK (THE PIONEER).

UTAH had no bank or anything in lieu of one for several years after the first settlement, the chief reason for which was, that none was needed. Business was largely if not altogether a matter of internal reciprocity, such money as came from or went to the world outside not representing a great volume and being invariably coin of the realm. Bills of exchange, drafts, checks, etc., were unknown and uncalled for.

Those who went or came took as much money as they required (if they could raise it) along with them, transactions were either in money or trade, and that was all there was of it.

All this had to change some time, and the enlivening effects of traffic with the mining districts north and west, in



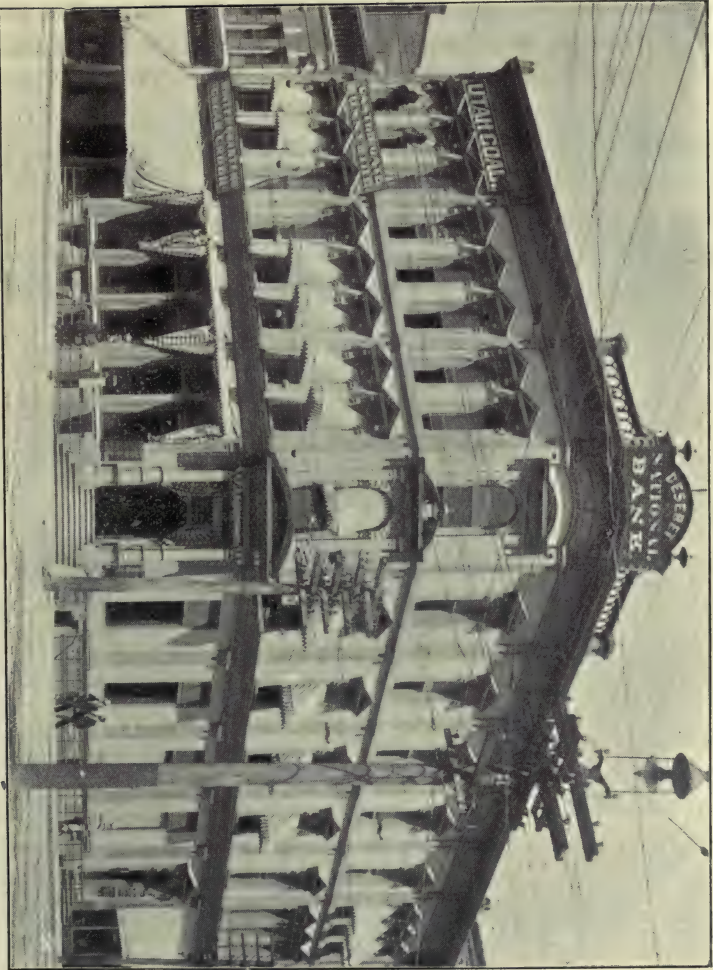
WALKER BRO'S BANK.

1859, brought it about, the institution whose name heads this chapter being the pioneers, although Holliday & Halsey, Hussey & Dahler and possibly others were not far behind. The business was a success from the word go, and has grown and spread with the growth and spreading of the community. The founders' names were: Samuel S. Walker, Joseph R. Walker, David F. Walker and Matthew H. Walker. In 1885 the Union National Bank was organized and succeeded the foregoing. In 1895 the national bank charter was surrendered and the business of a partnership was resumed under the name of Walker Brothers, Bankers, by which name it was incorporated in 1903, under the laws of Utah. The capital is \$200,000, and the deposits on April 9, 1903, amounted to \$1,168,772.59. The officers are: M. H. Walker, President; Thomas Weir, Vice-President; L. H. Farnsworth, Cashier; E. O. Howard, Assistant Cashier; W. Montague Ferry and H. G. McMillan, Directors.

Walker Brothers Banking Company have made themselves one of the solid and reliable institutions of Utah, not only by their pioneering enterprise, but by reason of business principles strictly applied and the absolutely upright conduct of all their affairs. It is one of the best and most favorably known commercial enterprises of the State.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

THIS institution was originally the firm of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., and was organized May 1, 1869. It was succeeded by the banking company above named on November 1, 1872. The first officers were: Brigham Young, President; H. S. Eldredge, Vice-president; L. S. Hills, Cashier; Directors, the foregoing, with W. H. Hooper, William Jennings, John Sharp and Feramor Little. The original capital was \$200,000, which at the present time (1903) has swollen to half a million, with a surplus of \$250,000.



DESERT NATIONAL BANK.

The present Directors of the corporation are: L. S. Hills, W. W. Riter, James Sharp, John R. Winder, Reed Smoot, W. H. McIntire, Moses Thatcher, George Romney, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, E. R. Eldredge, David Eccles and A. W. Carlson, the first named being President, Moses Thatcher Vice-President, and H. S. Young Cashier.

An excellent picture of the bank building, at the corner of Main and First South streets, Salt Lake City, is herewith given. It was erected at a time when such a building was regarded as a gigantic affair, and even now, as is shown, it is far from being a small one. The institution itself is known to be as solid as the "rock of ages," and its business transactions reach out to every part of the globe.

MCCORNICK & CO., BANKERS.

THE banking house of McCornick & Co. is by no means a recent accession to the great enterprises of which Utah boasts, having been established in 1873. Of course, it was at the beginning nothing like the grand and imposing affair it has become of late years, with its splendid seven-story house, its business representing a fortune every day and ramifying into all parts of the world where civilization has a permanent footing. The growth has been well-nigh phenomenal, growing in not much over a dozen years from an unpretentious business affair into one of the greatest of its kind, having the largest deposits of any bank between Denver and San Francisco. An excellent cut of the building is presented herewith.

Hon. W. S. McCornick, to whose managerial instincts and executive capacity the growth and success of the enterprise are directly traceable, has been a resident of Salt Lake City for thirty years, having come here from Nevada, where he was a successful operator for some time in the flourishing mining towns; previous to that he resided in California.

After a residence here of some ten years he became attracted to our wonderful mineral resources, and investments immediately followed. In this, as in everything else, he has been altogether successful. He also has mining investments elsewhere, and is interested in several other Utah enterprises, his name occurring frequently in this volume, having large



MCCORNICK & CO'S BANK

investments in cattle and lands in other States, viz., Nevada and Idaho, also in Mexico. Altogether he is one of the busiest and most progressive business men in this or any other commonwealth, and his reward has been commensurate therewith.

In 1901 Mr. McCornick was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the fourth Legislature for the position of United States Senator, and was strongly supported. It was realized by his opponents that no fitter name was presented, and that he would make a representative in the upper house of Congress whose work his constituents would have no reason to be dissatisfied with; but the fortunes of politics landed the prize elsewhere. Many good citizens would like to see him in the race again for the same office.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK.

THE accompanying cut is the home and property of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; it also quarters the State Bank of Utah. The building is one of the most imposing and commodious in the business part of the city; it is known as the Templeton, and was originally designed as a hotel. The bank first named is the oldest and largest in Utah, receiving deposits from all over the world. Since its establishment in 1873 it has opened 36,576 savings accounts; as early as 1892 its deposits amounted to between \$800,000 and \$900,000, and the last statement issued shows the total resources amounting to nearly \$4,000,000—a pretty large business, as almost anyone can see. Deposits in any sum from \$1 to \$5000 are received, though for larger amounts special arrangements with the President and Cashier must be made. Four per cent interest on deposits is paid.

The officers are: Joseph F. Smith, President; Anthon

H. Lund, Vice-President; George M. Cannon, Cashier; Lewis M. Cannon, Assistant Cashier; Directors, the foregoing, with T. G. Webber, Angus M. Cannon, James Jack,



ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO. BUILDING.

Francis M. Lyman, John T. Caine, George Reynolds, L. John Nuttall, Angus J. Cannon, A. O. Woodruff, Hyrum M. Smith and John R. Winder; George M. Cannon being Secretary of the board.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OGDEN

[Cut of Building on page 199.]

ONE of the solid and enduring banking institutions of the State is that named above, an excellent cut of whose large and elegant building appears as above stated. It is the United States depository. Its capital stock is \$150,000, its surplus and undivided profits are \$72,481, its deposits reach

the great total of \$1,466,454, and its resources amount to the enormous sum of \$1,726,430.

The officers are as follows: David Eccles, President; Thomas D. Dee, Vice-President; James Pingree, Cashier; John Pingree, Assistant Cashier; Directors, those named and Barnard White, George H. Tribe, Joseph Clark, Adam Patterson, W. W. Riter and John Watson.

The building is one of the imposing features of Ogden and would be a credit to any metropolis; while the directors are men whose names are well and honorably known throughout the whole country.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE pioneer in this line in recent years is the Utah Sugar Co., whose factories are located at Garland, Box Elder Co., and whose first factory was located at Lehi, the Lehi factory having been enlarged within the past five years to three times its original capacity. It has cutting stations at Bingham Junction, Provo and Springville, which are connected by pipe-line with the central factory at Lehi.

The sugar production commenced in the year 1890 with 1,100,000 lbs., and has grown to a production in 1903, in Utah alone, of 50,000,000 pounds. This industry is probably capable of further expansion in the State, and though the consumption of sugar in the State alone amounts to only 20,000,000 lbs., adjacent States are supplied and the surplus is taken to the Missouri River. As to the further expansion, that entirely depends upon the price that sugar can be produced for.

AMALGAMATED SUGAR CO.

The Amalgamated Sugar Company was incorporated July 3, 1902, with a capitalization of \$4,000,000, of which amount \$2,551,500 worth of capital stock was issued, two-thirds of which is preferred and one third common. The corporation then absorbed the factories at Ogden, Logan,

and La Grande, Oregon. The officers are—David Eccles, President; Thomas D. Dee, Vice President; H. H. Rolapp, Secretary; C. W. Nibley, Treasurer; Directors, the foregoing, with Joseph F. Smith, F. J. Kiesel, Hyrum H. Spence, E. P. Ellison, Joseph Scowcroft, Adam Patterson, Joseph Clark and G. W. Stoddard.

The Amalgamated Sugar Company employs on an aver-



OGDEN SUGAR FACTORY.

age about 120 men at each of its factories, and has a monthly payroll of fully \$30,000. At the three factories they use daily 180 tons of coal, 60 tons of lime rock, and 6 tons of coke, besides a large quantity of sulphur, soda, tallow and other articles used for the purifying and crystallizing of the sugar. It is truly a mammoth industry and a source of great revenue to the stockholders and the State.

WOOLEN MILLS.

WHILE Utah is well supplied in the matter of factories for the production of sugar and woollen fabrics, the end is not

yet by any means. The oldest of these institutions is the Provo factory, the company having been organized in the early seventies by President Brigham Young, whose desire to inaugurate home manufactures, to provide labor for the people and to keep money in home circulation, is well known. For years the factory had to struggle with hard times, crude machinery, and lack of capital, but of later years, under the management of Hon. Reed Smoot, it has forged steadily ahead, until it is today in possession of all the best modern machinery, its goods are in active demand, and its financial position is of the strongest. Hugh Clayton is now manager. The goods chiefly manufactured are in fine white, mottled, plain, gray and vicima blankets; tricots, cassimeres, ladies' cloths, linseys, tweeds, double, single and shoulder shawls, plain, twilled and dress flannels, wool batting and yarns. The following are the officers: Wm. B. Preston, President; Joseph F. Smith, Vice-President; Thos. R. Cutler, Reed Smoot, George Romney, J. R. Barnes, C. S. Burton, Wm. W. Riter, John C. Cutler, Directors. W. E. Bassett is Secretary and Treasurer.

Cutler Bros. Co. of 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City, have been the agents of the Provo Woolen Mills since 1877, when President Brigham Young, who was then the largest stockholder in the company, rented the historic "Old Constitution Building" to John C. Cutler and named him to act as their agent; after the death of President Young, part of the land where the Old Constitution building stood was bought by him, and he, with others, built the present Constitution building, where the Provo Woolen Mills agency is still located.

There is another factory at Hyrum, Cache County, and one at Franklin, Idaho, owned by Utah people; but these are of limited capacity.

TAYLOR BROTHERS CO., PROVO.

SOME idea of the extent of this big business institution can be had from the accompanying engraving. It was estab-

lished in 1866 and has steadily grown up to its present proportions from the transactions extending throughout Utah and far into its surroundings. Twenty-two persons are employed. The trade is in complete house furnishings and music, wholesale and retail, and is a pioneer in that line. The total floorage is 28,780 feet. The company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital of \$50,000, all paid up, shares \$100 each, the officers being as follows: Eliza N. Taylor, President; Thomas N. Taylor, Vice-President and Manager;



TAYLOR BROTHERS, PROVO.

John D. Dixon, Secretary and Treasurer; Arthur N. Taylor and Maud Taylor, directors. There is a branch house at Eureka, Tintic.

Manager Taylor, a not altogether satisfactory portrait of whom appears on page 207, is an old and skilled hand at the business, having been at it twenty-five years and in charge of this establishment since 1887. He has twice been Mayor of Provo and was a good one. He was born in

that place on July 28, 1868; was married to Maud Rogers in September, 1889, and seven children, five boys and two girls, have been born to them. Mr. Taylor is something of a "horse crank," having imported some of the best horses ever brought into the State, and is a progressive citizen generally.

SINGLETON CLOTHING CO., PROVO.

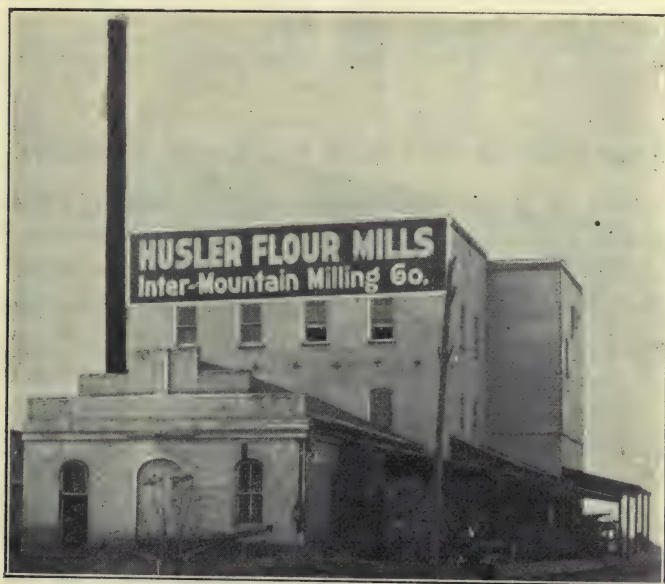
THIS is distinctively a home institution and as such is entitled to extensive mention. All the clothing and woolen fabrics sold in the store are made by the firm, the materials being bought from the great Woolen Mills of Provo, whose fame extends throughout the land. The superintendent is Albert Singleton, a well known citizen of Provo, whose portrait appears on page 207.

Mr. Singleton was born at Winsham, Somersetshire, England, on July 3, 1843. His parents were Francis and Amelia Ann Singleton. He went to the local schools and at an early age learned the tailoring trade. In 1873 he bade his native land adieu, and in November of that year arrived in Salt Lake City, where he followed various occupations for about ten months, when he went to Provo and engaged with the Co-operative store, remaining till 1895, when he established the business he is now in, having remained there all the time from his first arrival. He is a man of family, having a wife and six children. He is largely interested in mining affairs, being President of the Golden Queen Mining Co., whose property consists of six claims of low grade gold ore, more or less developed, near the celebrated Annie Laurie, Gold Hill, Piute County.

INTERMOUNTAIN MILLING CO.

ABOUT thirty years ago George Husler started a burr mill for grinding wheat into flour on Mill Creek, some three

miles south of Salt Lake City. The capacity of the mill, like everything else in those days, was somewhat limited; but—also, like everything else, predestined to success—it has grown amazingly. The business grew into the corporation above named in 1894, having been steadily advancing and improving right along. It is now a giant roller mill with a capacity of 250 barrels a day, having distributing points all over this part of the country. The officers of the corpora-



INTER-MOUNTAIN MILLING CO.

tion are: W. S. McCornick, President; W. R. Wallace, Vice-President; C. K. McCornick, Treasurer; R. E. Miller, Secretary and Manager; N. L. Morris, M. M. Miller and J. R. Miller (with the foregoing) Directors.

The manager, R. E. Miller, was born in Mill Creek, now Murray, on October 30, 1869. He is a son of that stalwart Pioneer and State builder, Reuben Miller and his wife Margaret Gardner. The father occupied many public stations of

trust and responsibility, and was respected far and wide. The son attended the local schools and finally graduated from the Deseret University, where he had a four [years' term, from 1882 to 1887, after which he taught school for five years, then went into the milling business. In 1892 he was a candidate for the Legislature; it was a three-cornered fight—Democrats, Republicans and Liberals having each a ticket up, he being with the former, and the latter winning.

Mr. Miller has been Secretary of the company since its formation and Manager since 1898.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE.

ONE of the greatest works undertaken by any of our institutions in late years is that now under way by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company of furnishing communication to the farmers of Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

This essentially Western association of men has for the last twenty years been continuously found upon the frontier of civilization, its glittering threads of intelligence piercing the forests and clinging to the mountain tops, lending their mighty aid to the development of the mineral resources of the great West; always the surest, promptest and most satisfactory mode of communication, preceding the railroad and in many cases months ahead of even wagon roads, now we find them entering with their usual vigor and pioneer spirit the field of bringing the scattered ranches of the intermountain region into instant communication with each other and with their market centers. Who of all the people who inhabit the earth have more urgent need of prompt communication than these same farmers and ranchers?

The rapidity with which the company's rural circuits are being filled up all over the country is the best indication of the appreciation of the service by those for whom

the experiment was inaugurated and that the compensation asked is within the reach of even the smallest tiller of the soil. Since the matter was first presented to the ranchmen, less than four months ago, over eight hundred such instruments have been installed in Utah and Idaho alone with many orders remaining unfilled owing to inability to secure labor and assemble the material for the equipment of the lines.

This phenomenal expansion as well as the many miles



ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE.

of toll line extensions is being felt in the remarkable exchange increases. Especially is this true of Salt Lake, there now being in operation in Salt Lake over four thousand five hundred telephones, in the neighborhood of one thousand six hundred being of the popular \$1.00 per month house telephone.

This vast system of toll lines and exchanges radiates from and is managed in Salt Lake where the company's headquarters building is located, over half a million dollars of Utah money being represented as well as large sums from all the other States in which the company operates.

Its board of directors and officers are picked from the sturdy pioneers of every branch of Western industry. They are as follows:

Board of Directors: George Y. Wallace, President; Thomas Marshall; James Ivers; Geo. M. Downey, Vice-President; Alonzo Burt; T. P. Fish; W. S. McCornick, Treasurer; C. W. Clark; H. C. Hill, Secretary; D. S. Murray, General Manager.

THE HOTELS.

DOUBTLESS there is no place in the world where hosteleries, in point of number, capacity and general excellence, are proportionately ahead of those of Salt Lake City. Five of them would not be out of place in any great metropolis, so thoroughly up to date are they in all general requirements. Ogden also is well provided, so is Provo, and, in fact, every place of any consequence has its headquarters for the traveler, with accommodations fully equal to the locality in all reasonable requirements.

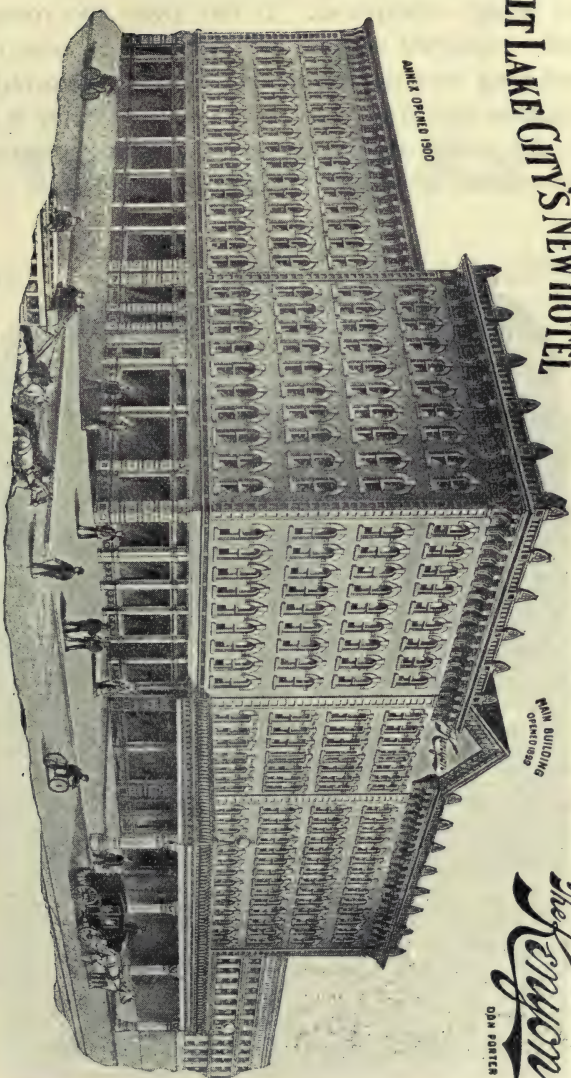
One of the leading hotels, if not the leading one, of Salt Lake City, and thereby of the State, is that whose picture accompanies this article—the Kenyon. It is a comparatively

SALT LAKE CITY'S NEW HOTEL

ANNEX OPENED 1900

MAIN BUILDING
OPENED 1892

The Tongan
J. M. PORTER



new establishment, yet not so new as to be in the experimental stage, its reputation for good treatment of guests in great numbers being widespread. It has over 300 rooms, each completely equipped with all modern conveniences, including local and long distance telephones, and is conducted on both the European and American plans. Don Porter is the proprietor, and a thoroughly experienced and progressive one he is, his retinue of assistants being like unto him.



CASTLE GATE, UTAH

One of the points of interest by reason of its scenic splendor as well as relating to the great coal strike of 1903.

THE CATHOLICS.

UTAH'S SECOND CHURCH, ITS INCEPTION, GROWTH AND WORKS.

THE first Catholic church in Salt Lake City was erected in 1871, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen by Archbishop J. S. Allemany, who assumed temporary jurisdiction of Utah early the same year. He appointed Rev. P. Walsh pastor, and it was through his efforts and the liberality of all classes of citizens that the speedy erection of the church was accomplished. In the early part of the following year the first mission, under the direction of Father Walsh, was given in the newly dedicated church, by Father Bouchard, S. J., of San Francisco. The next year Father Walsh, who had the esteem and confidence of the entire community, was recalled to San Francisco. Rev. L. Scanlan, who had pastoral charge of the Catholic church at Petaluma, Cal., was appointed to succeed Father Walsh in Utah. He arrived in Salt Lake City Aug. 14, 1873, and has since, as pastor, vicar forane, vicar apostolic, and bishop, faithfully and zealously ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Utah. When he assumed charge there was only one church in the entire Territory, and that encumbered with a heavy indebtedness. His charge embraced the largest area of any pastor in the United States, but his flock were few. Like the church in the Canacle, or emerging from the upper chamber of the morning of Pentecost, poor in a worldly sense, so was the commencement of the pastoral charge of the present Bishop of Salt Lake thirty

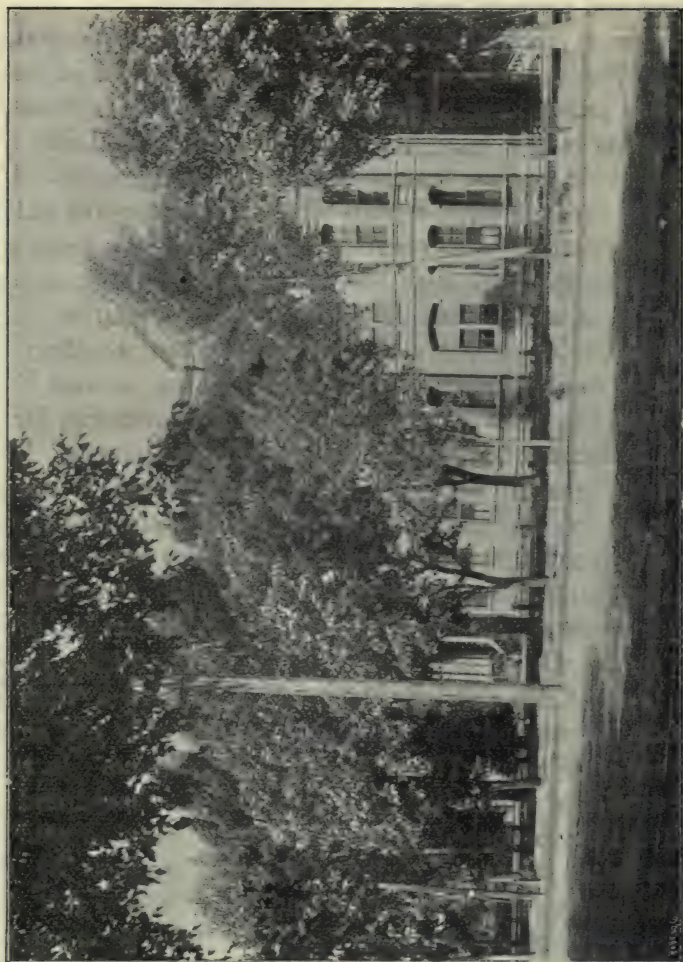


RT. REV. L. SCANLAN, BISHOP

years ago. With apostolic zeal, the privations which surrounded him gave zest and energy to his missionary spirit. His only luxury was the happiness resulting from his successful labors and undertakings.

It was in 1887 that Father Scanlan was consecrated Bishop of Salt Lake. Up to that time Salt Lake had been part of the archdiocese of San Francisco, and Father Scanlan was laboring in that metropolis until the time Salt Lake became a diocese and the Bishop became the ruling spirit. He has passed through all the trials which accompany the building up of a Catholic congregation in an almost new field, but he undertook the task with his usual manly determination, and now he is able to see on all sides with pride the magnificent results of his years of struggle and constant effort.

For several years the small cathedral on Second East street was the only structure for Catholic worship, large enough to accommodate about two hundred members. The remarkable growth and increase of the church in recent years made the erection of a larger edifice imperative, and today the splendid architectural triumph—the new St. Mary Magdalen cathedral—is nearing completion in consequence. The generous contributions of Mrs. A. H. Tarbet and Mrs. Mary Judge, O. J. Salisbury, W. S. McCornick, James Ivers, David Keith and J. J. Daly, which assured a fund of \$70,000, determined the Bishop to proceed with the work, and plans were secured from Architect Neuhausen. In 1891 the plat on East South Temple street was purchased and reserved for the purpose. Contributions continued to pour in, and no better indication of the substantial progress of the Catholic church here can be found than in the fact that since the work of construction was begun, fully \$120,000 has been expended. In the meantime treble that has been expended on other Catholic institutions in this city, It is estimated that the total Catholic population in this diocese is from 10,000 to 11,000, and is being wonderfully augmented year by year.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, SALT LAKE CITY.

The new cathedral will be an imposing and picturesque edifice. The location, commanding a far-reaching sweep of the valley, is a worthy setting for the architectural jewel. The site has a frontage on two streets, and the building will be within easy and conspicuous view from almost any part of the valley. The architecture is in the fashion of the late Romanesque, which is another name for the early Gothic. Two tall towers, one hundred and eighty feet high when finished, will face to the south, and the vaulted roof will reach to a height of about sixty feet. The building will be one hundred and eighty feet in length by ninety-six feet in width. Within it will be ornate with the most elaborate and elegant appointments available, the seating capacity being for twelve hundred persons.

This imposing place of worship, built in the bosom of the Western mountains, is significant before the world. It will be a perpetual monument. It will tell of what militant Catholicism can achieve from meagre beginnings, and will bespeak eloquently the struggles and toil of Bishop Scanlan and his brethren through the dark years and their eventual triumph.

During Bishop Scanlan's early incumbency, and whilst he was endeavoring to liquidate the debt of \$6000 which hung over the little church, he also secured the ground upon which St. Mary's Academy now stands. Purchase of this site was made here in 1874.

Before St. Mary's Academy was completed, another institution, to be conducted by the sisters, became a necessity, and this materialized in the Hospital of the Holy Cross. Early in October, 1875, Sisters M. Holy Cross and M. Bartholomew, prepared to act as Good Samaritans to the poor and sick and maimed, arrived in Salt Lake, and on October 22 began work humbly, unostentatiously and full of the spirit of the Good Master, in a rented building on Fifth East between South Temple and First South streets. They were pre-eminently successful. Their charity in behalf of suffering

humanity won for them from a grateful people the true title of angels of mercy and real Sisters of Charity. As a mark of their success the present beautiful hospital, with its spacious grounds, stands a noble monument. To Bishop Scanlan and his associates are due the credit for the inception of this beneficent institution.

Soon after the Sisters entered the new hospital Father Scanlan set about to provide the children of his flock with a school in the eastern part of the city. As a result, school was opened in September, 1882, in the large, airy room of the basement. Sixty scholars were in daily attendance. Its influence for good was so manifest that it continued to prosper and received every encouragement that its zealous founder could offer. It was conducted successfully for fourteen years, but in 1896, during the temporary absence of its patron and founder, it was closed, and has remained so since.

The site upon which All Hallows College now stands was secured on January 8, 1881, it being the original intention to erect a new hospital thereon. In the spring of 1885 plans for the present college were made by Henry Monheim, ground was broken and the work of construction began. In September of the following year school was opened. Rev. P. Blake, the pastor of Park City, assumed the presidency, and with a corps of efficient teachers, All Hallows College became one of the leading factors in this intermountain region. Its present status and magnificent results are more extensively commented on in succeeding pages.

Soon after the opening of All Hallows College in September, 1886, Father Scanlan received news of his appointment as Bishop of Salt Lake City. The news arrived September 16, through the Associated Press, but it was not until the following April that Rome sent the bull by which he learned the nature and extent of his official jurisdiction. He was appointed Bishop of Larandum and Vicar Apostolic of Utah and the counties of Eureka, Lander, Lincoln, White

Pine, Nye and Elko in the State of Nevada, embracing an area of nearly 155,000 square miles. Bishop Scanlan's consecration took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, June 29, 1887. Archbishop Riordan, assisted by Right Revs. Eugene O'Connell and P. Manogue, officiated on the occasion. Very Rev. J. J. Prendergast preached.

It was in 1889 that Bishop Scanlan commenced the erection of his present residence, and being completed in 1891, moved into it that year. His former residence was now vacant, and it was decided to devote it to the purpose of a new institution. He had long been considering the great need of an orphanage, where orphans and children of neglectful parents could receive attention. St. Ann's Orphanage was then founded, and on October 15, 1891, three sisters from St. Mary's Academy at Notre Dame, Ind., arrived and took charge of St. Ann's. Twice since its opening Bishop Scanlan was obliged to enlarge the building in order to accommodate the many applicants, and in June, 1898, he secured an option on fifteen acres of land south of Twelfth South and between Fourth and Fifth East. The result was that in May of 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kearns called on Bishop Scanlan, and quietly told him that \$50,000 was at his disposal to build a suitable home for the orphanage. Ground was broken in June and the corner stone laid August 27, before an immense concourse of people. Bishop Scanlan officiated and preached the sermon, other speakers being Governor H. M. Wells, Senator Rawlins, C. S. Varian and Thomas Kearns. This splendid charity is now known as the "Kearns St. Ann's Orphanage."

Some years prior to this, or in 1889, a lot four by eight rods was purchased for a church in which the spiritual needs of the Catholics living on the west side of the city could be supplied, and in 1892 the adjoining corner was also secured. On the last mentioned lot was a brick cottage and frame building, which has since October 16, 1892, been used as a church by the people of the west side.



CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Were all the numerous and interesting features of the remarkable life-work of Bishop Scanlan, during the growth and development of the Catholic church and its connections in this State particularly, to be published, it would require a volume larger than this to contain them; but no greater tribute to its magnificent success, no more glorious monument could be had, than the material results embodied in noble cathedral and beneficent institutions which beautify this city and State, and which proclaim with an eloquence more potent than words the fame and affection which are his.

Prosperous branches of the church have also been established in Ogden, Park City, Bingham, Mercur and in several other important places throughout the State.

ASSISTANT CLERGY.

THE following are the assistants to Bishop Scanlan of the Catholic church in this city:

Rev. D. Kiely, V. G., who came here in 1874, from San Francisco, and has been here continuously since.

Rev. M. Curran, arrived from Ireland in 1897.

Rev. William F. Morrissey, arrived from Ireland in 1898.

Rev. P. Bulfamonte, came from Sicily in 1899 to take charge of the Italian communicants of the church.

Rev. Paul Donovan, arrived in 1903 from Brooklyn, N. Y.

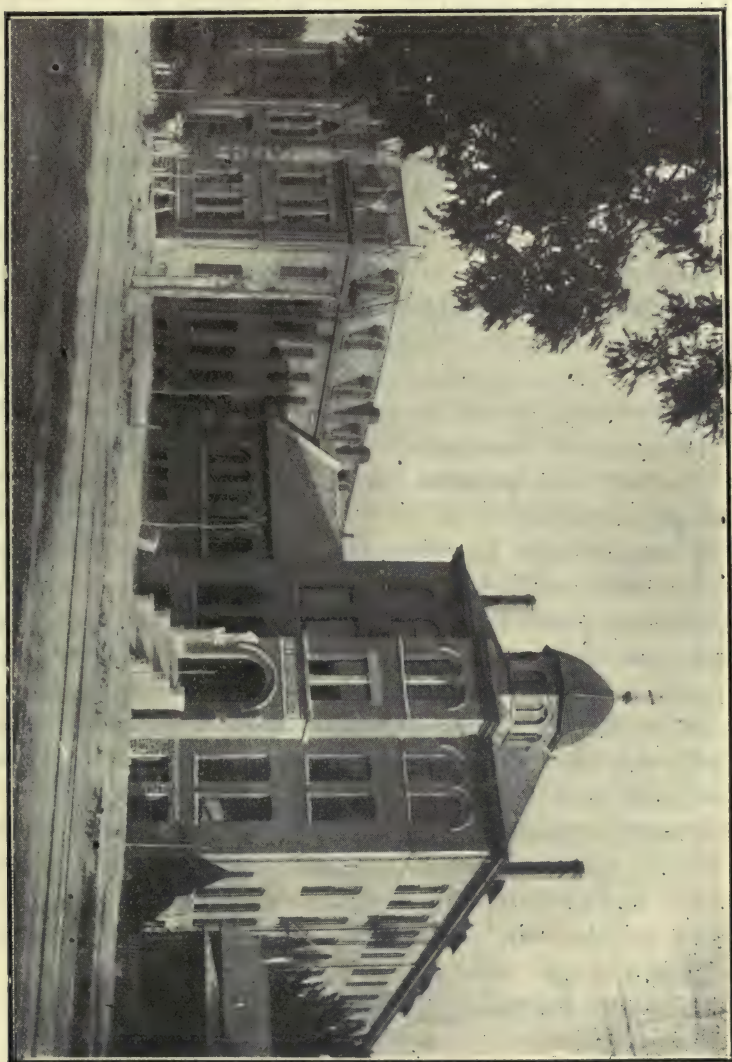
ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.

UNDER the shadow of the Cross the lamp of knowledge has been kept burning through the centuries, from central see to farthest outpost, ever advancing to illumine the

pathway to higher aims and nobler aspirations. In the development of the West, throughout the evolution of barren wastes into sovereign States, the Fathers of the Catholic church have been mighty factors—here as elsewhere. Planting their banners on the ramparts of the frontier, they stood for Faith and Industry. They wooed the savage and taught him the arts of peace. School houses were built and ignorance was made war against. Then primitive structures developed, with increasing population, into handsome edifices, and knowledge spread. The church prospered and civilization reared its monuments in temples o'er shrines to Intellectuality and Truth. Human destiny was being wrought out.

Among all the beneficent institutions which throughout the West reflect the wisdom and enterprise of the Catholic church and pre-eminently proclaim its efficiency in promoting the educational as well as the spiritual development of all within its pale, there is none more deserving of prominent notice than All Hallows College of Salt Lake City. Its history during the past seventeen years has been replete with interest, not only to the educator as such, but to all who are observant of the forces which make for progress and good citizenship.

Founded in 1886 by the Right Reverend Bishop Scanlan, when existing conditions were more or less problematical of success, the institution appealed to the filial feelings of the church's communicants scattered through this inter-mountain region, and for those years, under the direction of Bishop Scanlan, the college slowly but firmly grew in strength and favor. In 1889, however, the Marist Fathers assumed control, and with the increased influx of population, which changing conditions brought about, All Hallows entered upon a period of greater and growing prosperity, owing chiefly to the wise direction and efficient training of the new regime. The excellence of results, the high standard and salutary discipline maintained, the superior manhood which emerged



ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.

from its portals, to take active part in the battle of life, and the broadminded tolerance which produced the exerting of influences over the minds of students not of the Catholic persuasion, have brought All Hallows to the realization of its present splendid popularity.

The Fathers, of course, combine their instruction with every effort to instill into the hearts and minds of their pupils those fundamental principles of religion and virtue calculated to make true men and useful citizens. The college is kept abreast of the times, and whilst harmonizing with local wants and desires, it is maintained as a model center of mental and moral culture. Those whose means for the acquisition of a liberal education are ample, as well as those who are constrained by circumstances to the attainment of immediate practical knowledge, may have their needs supplied, with every consideration and facility inferior to no other college anywhere.

The college buildings are commodious, and the classrooms, study halls, bath rooms, dining halls and dormitories are arranged with a view to comfort and convenience, being well ventilated and lightsome, and fitted up with the latest improvements, steam heating, electricity, etc. Every possible precaution against fire has been taken, the building being equipped with fire escapes and each story provided with hose and connections. The increasing popularity of the college is eloquently attested by the handsome new structure just erected this year at a cost of nearly \$100,000, and containing sixty additional rooms. Gymnastics and athletics are also amply provided for, and altogether All Hallows is a college ideal and complete.

To the Very Rev. John J. Guinan, S. M., the present president and treasurer, much praise is due for the able efforts that have resulted in such great success, so that today, architecturally, educationally and financially, All Hallows stands in the foreground of institutions of which not only the great Catholic church but the State may well be proud.

THE OTHER CHURCHES.

SHOWING OF THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS HERE.

THE question of how Christianity in its strictly sectarian aspects flourishes in the land discovered and built up by those to whom all the other creeds are more or less opposed, is one of more general interest to those at a distance, perhaps, than those who are daily witnesses of the situation, and yet not devoid of interest here at home. Also, the founding, the founders and the general status of each of the organizations are matters of no little concern to the reading public at large, while of decided importance to more than a few. The restraints imposed upon the book as a whole and this department in particular—those of time and space—are apparent, so that great particularity and elaboration are not to be looked for; but enough is given to make the showing as a whole a very fair one.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

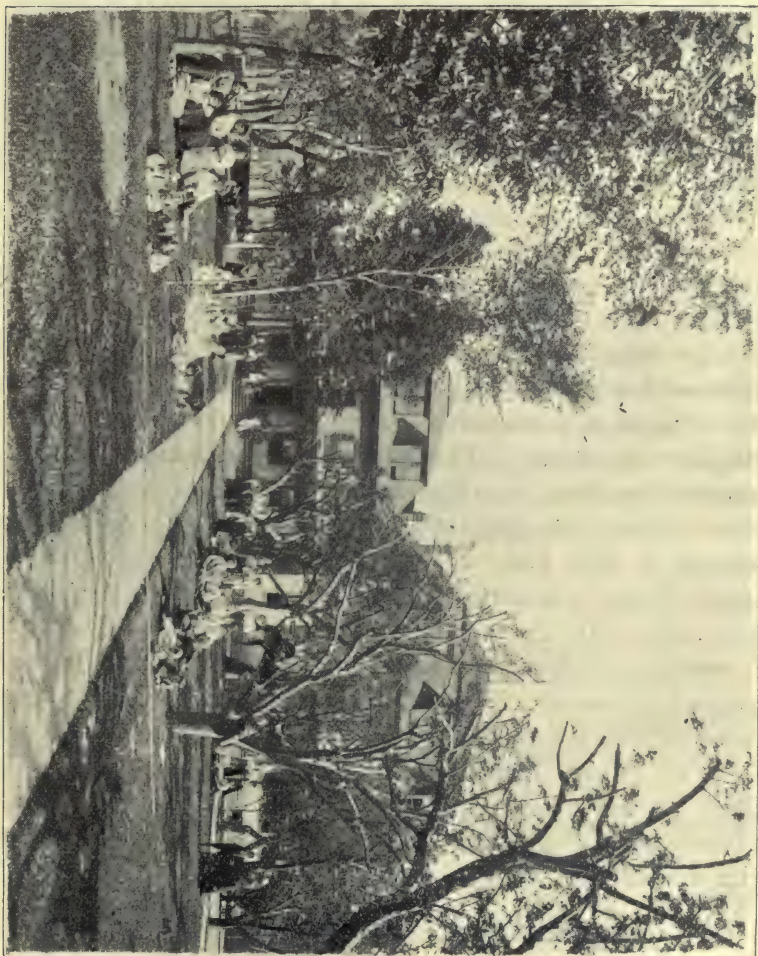
THE House of Bishops of this organization held a special session in October, 1866, and created a new missionary field of which Utah was part, and the well and favorably known minister Daniel S. Tuttle was assigned thereto. He was

preceded to Utah by his helpers, Revs. George W. Foote and T. W. Haskins, they arriving in May, 1867. They secured the old Independence Hall, Salt Lake City, and here the first services were held. The mission was given the name of St. Mark's. Bishop Tuttle arrived July 2d, 1867. A school was soon established as an adjunct, which grew vigorously, converts became numerous, and a fine school building was erected on East First South Street. To this establishment is due the honor of holding the first school commencement. It is needless to say the church is in a flourishing condition. At this writing the bishopric is vacant through the death of Rev. Abiel Leonard.

Ground was broken in June, 1870, for a grand cathedral, which was finished September 3, 1871. The church has many other institutions and several branches in Utah, all doing well, among them the widely known and largely patronized Rowland Hall.

This institution (an excellent cut of which appears herewith) is one of the well known and widely popular creations of our Episcopal friends. It was 23 years old on September 9, 1903. Its aim is to give intellectual training, combined with social culture and Christian influence, and special attention is given to the manners, habits and conversation of pupils, as well as to their studies. The hall is located in a healthful and attractive portion of Salt Lake City, and is so arranged, equipped and conducted as to be not only a school but a well-ordered home. It was established for the convenience of those desiring to prepare their daughters for Eastern colleges (or give them a finished education without sending them East), and in this connection it is proper to say that its certificate admits to either Smith or Wellesley colleges, this being the only college recognized by Eastern ones as a preparatory school.

Very Rev. James B. Eddie is Vice-Rector and Chaplain; Miss Clara I. Colburne, A. B., is Principal, having held the position for ten years. The faculty otherwise are as follows:



ROWLAND HALL.

Miss Martha K. Humphrey (Smith College), Mathematics and Science; Miss Annie Starling, English; Miss Katharine Russell, Latin and History; Miss Henrietta English, French and German; Miss Miriam Starling, Preparatory Department, Grades V, VI and VII; Miss Sarah J. Simpson, Preparatory Department, Grades I, II, III and IV; Miss Gratia Flanders, Piano and Musical Literature; Mrs. Chas. Plummer, Vocal Music; Mrs. Franc Elliot, Supervisor of Drawing; Mrs. R. H. Cabell, Matron; Miss Louise Sissa, Home Mother.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IN 1869, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who had previously been appointed superintendent of missions for this region, established Presbyterianism at Corinne, Utah, and placed Rev. M. Hughes in charge. The church was organized with ten members on July 14, 1870, and a building for worship was soon erected. In July, 1871, it was decided to establish a mission in Salt Lake City, and in September, 1871, Rev. Josiah Welsh was duly installed as pastor. The organization here (also with ten members) was on November 12, 1871. A lot was purchased some time after and an edifice for congregational services begun in the spring of 1874, being dedicated October 11 of the same year. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. W. M. Paden, a man of great energy and ability, his term having proved quite successful. The church has branches all through the State, these being without exception in a flourishing condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIS organization (as such) entered Utah in 1869, the entry being made by Rev. L. Hartsough, who visited and preached in Salt Lake City. He was subsequently appointed

superintendent of the Utah mission. In the Spring of 1870 Rev. G. M. Pierce was appointed to this work and held his first service on May 15, in the loft of Faust & Houtz' livery stable, which subsequently did service as the arena in which the United States court held sway. Soon after a church building was opened and dedicated at Corinne. On August 8, 1872, in Salt Lake City, the Rocky Mountain Conference, embracing Utah, Montana, Idaho and part of Wyoming, was organized. Like the Episcopalians, the first regular service was held in Independence Hall, the date being May 15, 1870. In December, 1871, the lower story of the church building which had been contracted for and under construction for some little time, was temporarily enclosed and in it the services were thereafter held. It became a fine building, costing over \$50,000. Of course this is not the only structure our Methodist friends have. They are an exceedingly energetic people and have kept things going until their ramifications are abundant in the metropolis and throughout the State. Rev. J. L. Leilich is the present presiding elder.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE most numerous membership of this organization is that of the Swedish Lutheran Zion Church, which was organized July 18, 1882, with five members. Since its organization it has enrolled no less than four hundred members. It stands now as the largest Lutheran congregation in the State. Its church property is centrally located in one of the finest residence parts and at the same time near to the business portion of the city. The church property is valued at \$40,000 and the congregation owns one of the finest parsonages in the city. Besides this, there are the English, German and Norwegian Lutherans, each with a goodly membership and prospects.

What can be said to the credit of the congregation is that it owes not a cent on its church property.

The different societies in the church are in a flourishing condition. The services are well attended. The church has always treated its pastors well, which accounts for the fact that during twenty years the church has not had more than three pastors, the present incumbent having taken charge within two years. The first pastor was J. A. Krantz, now of Duluth, Minn. He was succeeded by F. A. Linder, now of Marquette, Mich. Following him was A. P. Martin now of Chicago, Ill. Rev. P. E. Asley was his successor. The present incumbent of the pastoral office, Rev. Emanuel Rydberg, arrived here from Chicago, where he left an important charge to come to the Zion Church and to the superintendency of the Swedish Lutheran missions in the State. He took charge in April, 1902, and his efforts have been crowned with success not only in the local work, but also in the State, he having organized no less than three new congregations within a year. The Zion church desires to continue, as it hitherto has been, a beacon of light and hope to the thousands of Swedish inhabitants in Salt Lake.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

AFTER some more or less intangible beginnings, the Baptists effected an organization in Salt Lake City, on February, 1872, Rev. Mr. Brown, of Evanston, Wyo., officiating. In July, 1882, Rev. Dwight Spencer reinaugurated the work, regular services beginning in October following. He secured help and soon began the erection of a church building, the corner stone of which was laid on Aug. 26, 1883, Gov. Murray presiding. Rev. H. G. DeWitt became the first regular pastor in March, 1884. It has grown quite vigorously and has a

number of branch organizations in Salt Lake City and throughout the State, besides several auxiliary societies.

Rev. D. Arthur Brown is pastor of the First Baptist Church and Rev. Frank Barnett of the East Side Church, Salt Lake City.

THE JEWS.

THE Jewish element in our midst—a large and respectable aggregation—are entitled to mention in this department, albeit they do no proselyting whatever and represent a nation or race as well as a religion. The first to come to Utah were a young couple, Julius G. Brooks and wife, who finally settled in Salt Lake City. Their numbers slowly increased and are still increasing, and embrace some names well known throughout the country. A *minyan* was established on Sept. 18, 1866, and meetings have been held ever since. In 1874 there were enough members to form a regular organization, to which was given the name "B'nai Israel." A modest synagogue was soon erected and in 1885 a rabbi was secured in the person of Rev. Leon Strauss of Eufaula, Ala., he remaining but one year. The synagogue property was sold in 1889 and with the funds thus realized and subscriptions from increasing membership the Jews were able to support a minister and secured the services of Rev. Herman J. Elkin, of Cincinnati, as Rabbi. A lot was then purchased on Fourth East Street and a beautiful and commodious synagogue was constructed at a cost of over \$30,000, another one being now completed. The present rabbi is Rev. L. G. Reynolds.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

THE only Unitarian church in Utah was organized in February, 1891, in Salt Lake City, by Rev. David Utter, the present one being W. H. Fish, Jr. Its first services were

conducted in the Salt Lake Theatre but it now has a more appropriate housing in a building on Second East street, between First and Second South. The church has grown steadily in membership and influence.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THIS church was organized in Salt Lake City in April, 1890, with twelve members. The first pastor was Rev. W. F. Cowden, the present one being Rev. T. W. Pinkerton. It is a missionary organization and as such receives aid from the Board of Missions; it has recently completed a fine church building in an eligible location and is doing well in a general way.

IT is not pretended that the foregoing is an exhaustive showing of the religious element otherwise than the Mormon and Catholic churches. There are several branches of most of them, some of them having different names; their are also the Christian Scientists, the Reorganized or Josephite church and the Congregationalists, each with quite a numerous and respectable membership, and becoming places of worship. The space for church mention, which was deemed ample at the beginning, is exhausted at this point.

IRRIGATION & AGRICULTURE.

INTER-DEPENDENT INDUSTRIES STILL GROW- ING.

AS HAS been shown elsewhere in this volume, irrigation owes its existence as an applied science to agriculture, and *vice versa*. The proportions attained by either are utterly past elucidation, and except in a general and aggregated way the same is true as to the visible results of the union of the two. The number of incorporated irrigation companies, some of them very great as to capitalization and areas covered, would make a formidable array if published all together; while the unincorporated and individual systems of land-watering are utterly beyond enumeration or computation. And still there are vast tracts of the finest soil "out of doors" awaiting but the magic touch of irrigation to bloom as a garden and contribute mighty sums to the wealth of the State. Along the line of the San Pedro railroad between Nephi and the southwestern boundary line of Utah, is enough of such land to provide sustenance for the whole population of the United States; at present, except in far-apart spots, it produces sagebrush, jack rabbits and lizards. But the change is coming, slowly enough, of course, yet still coming.

The principal water supplies are the Utah Lake drainage, Bear River, the basin of the Sevier River, that of the Uintah, Ogden and Weber rivers, and the country which may be watered from Grand River. Of these the first two

sections contain the greater part of the population of the State.

In a recent article Mr. T. B. Hollister, a hydrographer of note, declares that the streams draining into Utah valley and Great Salt Lake, viz.: Provo River, Spanish Fork, American Fork, City Creek, Parley's Creek and Mill Creek, are of special importance, as on them depends not only the supply for the irrigation of rich valley lands, but the generation of extensive power and the supply of Salt Lake City and other nearby communities. The power utilized on Provo River and the power plant on American Fork give excellent examples of the value of the streams in this direction, while the largest power plant in the State is located in Ogden canyon.

The second section whose streams have received the attention of the geographical survey is that drained by Bear River, especially the tributaries which enter the fertile Cache valley. Logan River, Blacksmith Fork, Cub River, Bear and Little Bear, are all being systematically gauged. Bear River is assuming additional importance on account of the new canal to divert part of its water to irrigate a tract of land on the east side of Cache valley. Blacksmith Fork is also a stream of much importance and a knowledge of its flow is of value, as it provides water for six irrigation canals and one large power canal. For the first twenty-five miles of its course, this river like many other Utah streams, descends rapidly through a precipitous canyon and affords excellent water-power facilities. Another stream in this section which is being measured by Prof. Swendsen, and which is of great importance, is Logan River, its entire supply of water, 160 to 170 cubic feet per second, being used for irrigation during the low water season.

The drainage area of Sevier river forms a section by itself. With proper storage at the foot of the various valleys through which it passes, there would be water sufficient to irrigate a considerable acreage, but it is necessary to obtain a

better knowledge of the flood flow. Less accurate information has been obtained regarding this section than any other referred to.

As has been previously shown, Utah introduced the system in the United States and has kept in the lead right along. Co-operation is the keynote to her success in this and other respects. Mr. R. P. Teele, a Government expert, shows that in other parts of the West co-operation has built many small canals and a few good-sized ones, but capital has built most of them. In Utah, with but few exceptions, the canals have been built by those who must use them. The irrigators are their own "water lords," and are subject to no exactions but those placed upon themselves. How much this means can only be understood by those who have seen the evils of trying to farm under a canal whose owners are not the water-users, and who run the canal for a profit on the investment.

In the matter of water rights Utah stands at the head. In the other States and Territories the first appropriator from a stream obtains a right to a constant flow of whatever volume he has appropriated. The next appropriator does the same, subject to the rights of his predecessor. This continues down to the last appropriator. In times of shortage the last appropriator is cut off entirely, while the others draw their full supply even though they might be better off with less water. As the shortage becomes greater the water-users are cut off in turn, the earlier ones still drawing a full supply, until but one canal, perhaps, is drawing any water used by a farmer. These streams are then used in turn by those having rights to their use, instead of being divided into smaller streams, one of which is used constantly by each holder of a right. The Utah practice is rapidly being adopted in other regions, but was for a long time peculiar to that State.

The last computed report of the State Statistician showed the total farming acreage to be 1,301,826, the acreage

under fence 956,428 and the acreage under cultivation 507,115. The production of wheat was 1,719,106 bushels, an average per acre of 17.5; of oats, 1,238,277 bushels, an average of 32.9; corn, 177,997 bushels, average 19.10; of potatoes, 1,355,722, average 134.3. These figures, excepting the averages, would all show some increase for this year, but probably not more than 10 per cent, depending chiefly upon the additional number of people who have gone into farming, and this is not great, certainly not more than the percentage stated.

In this connection, reference should be made to the great Irrigation Congress held at Ogden in September, 1903. The proceedings have been printed in book form and the interested reader is referred to this for information.



SALT LAKE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

MINES AND MINING.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF OUR GIANT INDUSTRY.

UTAH'S developments in aid of the economic world and all other ways, is a great story—too big for this little book to be able, more than partially, to unfold. What the State has done, is still doing and for many years will continue to do in the way of home-making, home-building and home-improving, is of course inconceivable, and therefore goes with an incomplete yet reasonably comprehensive showing herein; the chief object is to show how, where, when and by whom all the elements of growth originated here and how as well as by what circumstances they have reached their periods of evolution, without going painfully into statistics. As to this phase of the question, no other subject is so full of real, material, widespread interest as that of mining. By reason of our mines and their ceaseless products, we reach a wider and more comprehensive circle of people and places within the great zones of civilization and progress than could have been found by any other human agency.

In this department the matter is, as is mainly the case elsewhere, general and descriptive, rather than statistical. The book is not a gazetteer, but aims at giving the origin, progress and present development of our various enterprises with so much of particularity as circumstances may permit and conditions make necessary. To give the story of mining in Utah in detail would require not merely a volume but a li-

brary, and then it would not be perfectly told. In fact, the word "mining" has come to be used in a much wider and more comprehensive sense than the dictionaries authorize, embracing as it does, for instance, boring for oil. In this latter respect Utah has not yet shown up its well known possessions to any great extent, but every day, every hour, brings us nearer to the attainment of such productiveness in the matter of petroleum, paraffin, etc., as will attract the attention of the world, the quantity being already shown to be unlimited as far as human judgment can determine, while the quality is equal to any on earth. In the carbons and hydrocarbons also, many of the accessible ranges and many more others not yet reached by railway, are to be found in practically inexhaustible quantities—enough to last the world for ages to come, no doubt.

THE FIRST MINING HERE.

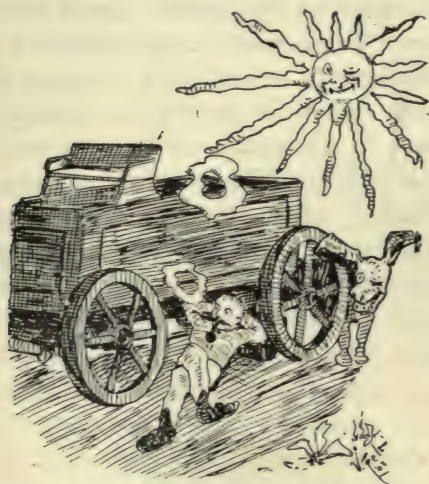
THERE was no record made, at least none handed down—of the first mining done in Utah. Some time, perhaps a very long time, before the advent of the white race in these mountain retreats the industry was carried on, though of course in a restricted fashion, corresponding with the primitive methods then in vogue. There are now in various parts of the State, and for that matter all over the Pacific Coast, abundant evidences of the burrowing propensities of the aboriginal Mexicans and Spaniards. These of course mined only for the more precious of the precious metals and for the useful ones not at all, the reasons for this being obvious enough—they could not with their means of extraction go very far in the matter of development, so that everything must be high grade "from the grass roots," to use a common mining expression and with the mechanism employed in the reduction of ores could only handle the best grades, without saving all the metal even in them. After they had gone as far on a

fissure or deposit as their capabilities would permit, it was apparently their custom to fill up the cavities, at least the most of those old finds that have been unearthed were so treated, either by the Mexicans or by nature, the chances greatly favoring the former. These are good property, as a general thing, when found, for the reason that no want of materials to work on but the means of getting the materials out was oftener than otherwise the cause of abandonment. Such mines would not in all likelihood be found by adhering to the rules generally obtaining among the prospecting fraternity; these rely first upon "float," or small detached fragments of a vein or outcropping rolled to the place where found from a higher altitude, the exact origin being guessed at and looked for, and when found (if found at all) presenting to the untrained eye an appearance as much unlike the commonly accepted idea of a repository of precious metals as possible. In the case of the Mexican or Spanish mine, not an upheaval but a depression in the face of nature is the thing to look for, and there being many of these caused by other agencies than the handiwork of man, it follows that one might work for a long time in getting out the "filling" only to find at last that there was literally nothing in it. If one should be struck, however, there would probably be a vastly different tale to tell, but there have been very few such instances up to date.

THE PROSPECTOR.

SPEAKING of "finding" things at once suggests the prospector—that hardy, persistent, courageous, intelligent man who is the inception and mainspring of all the wealth resulting from unlocking the treasure vaults of nature. He makes the discoveries as a result of his hard labor, perseverance and

knowledge gained by the sweat of his brow in the unequal struggle with forbidding nature only that others may reap the benefit later on. Sometimes he runs out of provisions



THE FAKE PROSPECTOR.

and wearing toil, in the region west of the Rocky Mountains, reckoning by day's labor at fair wages and the expense of maintenance, can never be imagined, let alone computed. It passes the limit defined by seven figures and possibly that of eight, and all there is to show for the enormous outlay of toil and money are the numerous holes in the ground and attendant mounds, mutely eloquent reminders of the ceaseless struggle in which at such points stubborn old nature successfully resisted the attacks made upon her flinty breastworks. After several



THE REAL THING.

such reverses the weary prospector, despondent, broken down, his resolution about gone, wanders into civilization to subsist as best he can until the snows again disappear, and then if he can prevail upon some one having the means to equip him with a "grub stake," he sallies forth once more to storm the crags and if possible force an entrance into the silver-lined and gold-framed portals of Pluto. If he fails to get the necessary backing, the jig is up, of course, unless he is resourceful and raises means on his own account. The fact that it has steadily become more and more difficult to get a stake is by no means because men of capital with mining tendencies are close and grasping—as a rule they are very much the reverse; but so many fakirs have intruded into the grand army of prospectors, men who obtain money and either through indolence, ignorance or a disposition to defraud—perhaps all three—do nothing for it, that speculators have become wary and the upright worker has to suffer for the sins of the other class. Perhaps, however, he may succeed, and if he makes a "strike" he seldom loses time in making his way to town and seeking the most available and promising means of realizing something upon his success. With this accomplished you will soon see him with a brand new suit of badly-fitting clothes in which a blue flannel shirt and a flaming necktie are conspicuous, with a clean shave and (alas!) a jag that proclaims its existence from every lineament and at every speech, and a breath that would burn a hole in a blanket. With all this, he is seldom bad, always liberal and as honest as the common run of men ever get to be. As shown, he does more hard work that avails him nothing and gets less for what he actually produces than any other man on earth as a rule; he is the mainspring of commerce, one of the bulwarks of civilization, an evangel of progress, and the strong right arm of enterprise. He is entitled to a monument, and if I ever succeed in disposing of any of

my numerous locations to advantage, I will see that he has it.

THE PIONEER MINE AND DISTRICT.

THE first attention that was given to the extraction and treatment of ores in a systematic way related entirely to those which are indispensable to mankind in his civilized state—iron and lead, the former not having received so much attention. As far back as 1858 it became known that there were great veins and deposits of lead near the young town of Minersville, in Beaver County; also that Iron County abounded in the ore from which it derived its name. In the case of the lead deposits it was deemed advisable to work them to some extent for the purpose of keeping the settlers in that and some other parts of the Territory supplied with bullets for protection against Indians and wild beasts, also for many other things of daily requirement. Accordingly work was commenced on a fissure which yielded handsomely from the beginning and has since contributed many thousands of dollars in gold, silver and lead to the world's wealth. It was quite an item for those days, with supply points so far away and freights so high, to be able to produce all the lead which the people needed at a trifling cost, but it was done and kept up for some time. All the while, as depth was gained, it was noticeable that the metal became gradually harder and without any of the scientific apparatus in vogue with which to make tests, intuition and experience united told the workers that the cause of the increasing hardness was the presence in an enlarging percentage of lead's almost invariable associate, silver. It then ceased to be a merchantable article for a time, for two reasons—it was a loss of money to sell the white metal at the cost of the blue, and there were no available means at that time of separating the two. Thus it was that Utah lead in the early sixties ceased to be a factor of com-

merce in the Territory of Utah, but it was the foundation of the mining industry in this community. I have been reading an account which places the credit point in Little Cottonwood canyon, another locating it near Stockton as the work of Colonel Connor's soldiers in 1862. Neither of these is anywhere near correct, and for the benefit of those who require exact information on the subject, the foregoing is presented as the facts in the case. Not only was the extraction of ores from the old Rollins lead mine, as it was called, in 1858, the first mining done in Utah by civilized agencies, but the region of country in which it is situated became the first organized mining district in the Territory; this was accomplished in 1861, the name Lincoln being given it, which name was also subsequently given to the old lead mine. It and the adjoining properties have since been worked systematically and thoroughly by capitalized companies representing other parts of the Union as well as Utah, and in the district other locations have been made in later years until now there are fully 100 recorded claims. Some of these have been great producers and will probably be such again, as, while the total amount of work done in the district represents hundreds of thousands of dollars, the development is comparatively superficial.

As Lincoln is the pioneer district and contains the original as well as for a long time the only mine of Utah, it is entitled to a little more than a mere mention in this article. Perhaps there was not one soul in attendance when the virgin soil was broken and the glistening galena first reflected the light of the sun, nor any one else into whose mind there entered even a suggestion that following in the wake of that rude beginning in the years shortly to come would be an industry rivaling all others in our midst and second in importance on similar lines of occupation to those of but very few in the sisterhood of commonwealths; but so it was. That other localities were prospected, mines located and some few worked before the pioneer district became generally known

to the commercial world through its products and its productive capacity, does not take from it one jot or tittle of its right to the title deeds falling to it as the Genesis of these great industries in our midst; nor does the other and prevailing fact that it has been measurably idle for several years contribute in the least toward diminishing its wealth of minerals laid away in the great storehouses of nature and waiting for the further enterprise and labor of man to bring them into the light of day and make them useful to our race and time.

The special drawbacks to the pioneer district have been partly natural and partly artificial, the latter being chiefly inexperience, ignorance, mismanagement and the inability to cause speculators and investors to understand the situation as it is. The other detriment is a vein of living water cut right through at a low level in the Lincoln shaft. This was in 1872, when a town (or "camp") of considerable proportions had gathered in the principal gulch, some 100 houses having been built and 500 or 600 people occupying them, with all lines of business peculiar to such places flourishing. The Lincoln was then in the heyday of prosperity, many men were employed, shipments were regular, and as the property exhibited no symptoms of declining in either quantity or quality of its products, a great future seemed to be in store for it. Not only this, but by reason of its operations and promise other mines in the district were being worked with a will, some shipping ore and others nearing as rapidly as possible the point at which this could be done, the Lincoln being thus a sort of industrial cynosure or nucleus for the others, which acted more or less in sympathy with it.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT

Of a systematic character in the direction of mining development was by the enlisted men of General Connor's command

at Fort Douglas. In 1863 the General issued an order announcing with more or less high-sounding phrase the existence of wealth-bearing deposits in the mountains of Utah and assuring those who desired to prospect and open up the treasure houses of nature that they should have encouragement and protection if need be—or words to that effect. Not only this, but the soldiers themselves were given permission to scale the heights, storm the crags and reduce to personal possession the profit-bearing fissures of old mother Earth. The year following, or at least not long after the promulgation of this remarkable edict, several companies of troops were ordered to Rush Valley, Tooele county, where there was better grazing grounds for the animals than anywhere near the fort. Early in the spring of 1864 this detachment camped at what has since been the town of Stockton, and prospecting became one of the first and most assiduously followed employments. They soon organized as a part of West Mountain mining district (this being the second, I believe, in the Territory), covering an enormous scope of country which embraced Bingham Canyon; the miners on the west side of the Oquirrh range subsequently, however, met and organized separately as Rush Lake Valley district. Many locations were made, some of which proved to be very rich, but the vast majority, as in most other cases, not amounting to much on the average. The fortunes of this region have fluctuated considerably and at this writing seem to be on the up grade with somewhat more of a promise of stable prosperity.

THE MINES OF BINGHAM.

THE vast and numerous producers of Bingham, which number such giants as the Highland Boy, Utah Consolidated, Butler-Liberal and many others, were discovered the same year as, perhaps a little earlier than, those of the west side of

the range, but there is less definiteness regarding the event or events, since, from all accounts, there appears to have been a series of them with nothing definite of record as to the first location. It seems to have been regarded at first as a silver-lead district, but subsequently developed gold and copper in large quantities. Its sluicing operations for fine gold and nuggets have been a marked feature for years and are still going on in a desultory way, with more or less profit to those engaged in them. "The Old Reliable," as it is called, thus affords many a dollar to those who otherwise would be unable to get it.

A SHADY BEGINNING.

THE first mine to bring Utah into close communion with the outside world was the notorious Emma of Little Cottonwood. With its advent upon the field of commerce came also others in the same neighborhood, and the camp which grew up in the summits of the mountains at the head of that canyon was appropriately named Alta. It was a very lively little place for a time, containing at different periods as many as 1000 persons, chiefly men, although there were a few families. It was a rigorous place to live in during the winter season, the snow sometimes being twenty feet or more in depth, and several lives were lost there by reason of avalanches. It must also be said of the Emma that it did not stop with making for us a new commercial chain with the great centers of the earth, but came near destroying its offspring by precipitating upon the mining industry specifically and upon the whole Territory incidentally one of the most stupendous and disgusting frauds ever worked upon an unsuspecting world.

The Emma was discovered in 1863 by a couple of prospectors who seemed to have no particular object in view, but were disposed to keep their eyes open and be ever on the

lookout for the "main chance." The "croppings" or top rock projecting from a ledge above the surface of the point which was afterwards christened as above attracted their attention and after examination it was decided to make a location. Not much was done in the way of development and the work went slowly along, only about one hundred tons of ore being taken out the first year. Subsequently some Utah parties, the Woodhulls, Captain Woodman, Joseph R. Walker and others of greater or lesser periods of residence became owners, then came Trenor W. Park and H. H. Baxter from the East, who also acquired interest in the property, which had been undergoing some litigation. The attention of others was attracted to the property and an arrangement entered into on the basis of effecting an English sale, and here we have the foundation of the great scandal. It is related, not as a matter of recorded history but as something passing from mouth to mouth, that the highest valuation ever placed on the Emma previous to the raid made on our foreign cousins was said to be \$250,000, and this after the ledge had narrowed down from one of goodly proportions to the thickness of a knife-blade and was followed until it opened out into a chamber of ore. Those who are familiar with either geological laws or practical mining to a considerable extent will readily endorse the statement that great chambers generally run out in about the same way that they come in—all at once. They are likely to be immense while they last, and with people who are new to the business to deal with and in a virgin district, such deposits for "fleecing" purposes cannot be beaten. Of course the speculators knew this, and they did nothing to diminish their stock in trade. This has little if any reference to the Utah owners and investors, who seemed to be acting in good faith all along, and through whose operations the first lot of bullion ever run out in Utah was produced; this was placed in a wagon and paraded in triumph up and down Main street of Salt Lake City.

With the exception noted, which occurring so early in

our mining career finds the one excuse of newness and correspondingly raw conditions, Utah has been as in everything else a shining mark. No community and no class of people can at all times and in every case control individual acts; so that, even now, frauds may be attempted and perhaps carried out on a small scale; but these are so sternly frowned down, so little comfort is given to the perpetrators, that the example made is an effectual preventive of infection; and it is now perfectly proper to show to the world that mining in our midst is on the same plane as are other legitimate enterprises, being amply encouraged by results and fully protected at all stages by law.

TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

THIS district comes next in order of general mention, having been established in 1869, late in the year. To the Sunbeam location is accredited the distinction of being the first, though some little prospecting had taken place before. The district is now, and has been for years, the home of some of the greatest mines of the world. It is ten by fifteen miles in area, the long way running north and south. The ores average higher in value and the lower workings are freer from water than is the case with any of the old districts of the State, and while all the others have to get along with not more than one town of consequence each, Tintic has five—Eureka, Silver City, Mammoth, Diamond City and Homansville. The first of these has almost reached metropolitan proportions, being nearly if not quite as populous and business-like as Park City. The belief that Tintic's best days are ahead of it is quite general with those who know and comprehend, and their faith is one that each day's development does but tend to strengthen.

The list of mines contained in this district and its environs is a most formidable array. It is estimated that these produce

(in value) one-third of the total ore shipments of the State.

TINTIC DISCOVERIES.

Under this heading a great deal of contradictory matter is extant. It seems impossible in such cases, where no records were kept and those who were on the ground widely separated by death or distance, to get at the exact facts as to every feature. It should also be remembered that because different statements vary they are not of necessity thereby false, nor is either of them. Being the home of one of the most munificent dividend payers on the Pacific coast—the Centennial Eureka, and one not so very far behind it—the Bullion-Beck & Champion, as well as many other high-class mining properties, the history of Tintic is something which should be preserved.

One authority gives the location of the mine first named as being on the 2nd of June, 1876, and N. P. Lake as the discoverer. It does not follow, however, that Mr. Lake, or any other person associated with him or otherwise was the first to discover pay ore on what is known as Eureka Hill, nor does the honor fall to anyone in so recent a period of time. The writer has had a personal interview with some of the men who were first on that now historic ground and the event occurred in 1869. These were W. L. and B. L. Croff; John Beck, of this city; Peck Brothers, Darwin Walton, Sidney Worsley and some others. They found fine lead samples on top of the ground. They discovered the Eureka and Eureka Twin mines and did considerable work on them. Like Mark Twain, they were undoubtedly millionaires for awhile but didn't know it. Soon after this the Mammoth mine was discovered and was then called the Crismon-Mammoth, from which I have seen samples that were about one-half pure copper, the rest pretty much pure gold; the locators and owners were Charles and George Crismon and the McIntyres. Other locations at

that time or following soon after were the Sunbeam, Morning-Glory, Undine and others which have achieved wide reputations. Such great wealth makers as the Grand Central, Uncle Sam, Tetro and many others are too well known to need extended mention.

PARK CITY (UINTAH DISTRICT).

WHERE is now the large and flourishing town of Park City was the scene of the next big mining attraction in chronological order. The beginning here was made with the discovery of the great Ontario mine in 1872, and, as is the case nearly everywhere else, when the first find proves a good one, others follow in rapid succession. In this case, those which followed proved, in a greater number of instances than usual, to be worthy associates of a great exemplar. As elsewhere, the Park has had its share of tribulations consequent upon demonetization and its concomitant evils, besides a destructive fire a few years ago. The place early outgrew its purely mining camp character, and became a thoroughgoing, pushing town of the first class—a city in contemplation of law, being incorporated as such—with school houses, churches, fine buildings, large mercantile establishments, two railroads, and a population which has been as much as 5000.

THE ONTARIO MINE.

Nothing in Utah literature of late years diffuses more of the odor of an Arabian Nights story than the account of the finding and subsequent history of the Ontario mine, Park City. Travelers bound for all parts had passed over the ground and doubtless in many cases placed their feet upon the identical spot where the first piece of ore was found, and which finding was the forerunner of millions and millions of

wealth being added to the resources of the land. None of them could see anything there but stunted brush, sun-baked stones, an abundance of bushy foliage, and indicative of anything on earth but the roof of one of the greatest treasure-house ever contained within the nether domain of nature. How very true it is that one person can see as far into a mountain as another! No man, woman or child knows what he walks over every day, perhaps every hour; and it is, all things considered, just as well that it is so.

On a warm summer day—it being the 19th of July—a prospector in Parley's Park made the location which has since become famous in the annals of mining. His name was Herman Budden and he was of Austrian nativity, but came here from California. He had followed the business of prospecting in the neighborhood of where the location was made for some months, invariably without success. After one of his fruitless jaunts, when coming down the hill and near the bottom, his eye happened by the merest chance to rest upon a projecting rock, which looked like so many others in the neighborhood and at many places where he had been, that it is the greatest wonder, in his tired and more or less faint-hearted condition, that he stopped long enough; but he was made of the material of which the true prospector is composed, and he proceeded to knock off a chunk of it with his pick, taking the piece along with him.

The more he examined the rock the more impressed was he with the belief that it carried mineral, and he decided finally to make the location, which was done, as above stated. Had he been as easily discouraged or as lacking in tenacity and determination as some others who have gone into the business that I know of, there would, in all probability, have been no Ontario mine, with its grand retinue of great wealth-producers and all the adjuncts of civilization and progress in full sway alongside of it; but Budden had the necessary qualities, and the waiting opportunity seized him as he passed. His hesitation afterward had to be overcome,

for mere "finds" by prospectors were common enough, and few indeed there were who would risk a dollar or any other sum on them. It was, in fact, and is yet, a rare thing to get a willing investor to make the indispensably prerequisite trip to the discovery, while "float" is also common and by no means an indication of the presence of a ledge; samples are easily obtained almost everywhere, and a "blossom"—that is, a small fragment of good rock capping a worthless vein or projection—is sometimes found.

These and other things operate detrimentally to getting a capitalist to undertake the discomfort or undergo the expense of sending a trustworthy representative to examine the find. But the silent and unseen agency which brought Budden to the outcropping rock, dissipated one by one the other obstacles. Next day after the location he and his partner went to work on the claim. After excavating a few feet, and finding the vein to be not only a true one but readily widening out, they concluded to sell out lest it go to narrowing again, *a la* Emma, and it was offered for \$5000. Nobody wanted it, so they kept on, the continued development having the effect of steadily raising the price, and after it had reached \$30,000 a bond was taken on it for fifteen days by Mr. Al. Guiwitz, well known hereabout. About this time the late R. C. Chambers, who was then operating mining property elsewhere in the joint interest of himself and the late Senator Hearst of California, was in Salt Lake City, and the latter, having heard of the Ontario property, suggested to Mr. Chambers that he make an inspection of it, which was done. His identity being known, and his wealthy connections understood, he was unable to secure the mine at anything like a reasonable figure, as it was then considered, so a third party was brought into play. The bond previously given had run out, and the stranger secured the property for \$30,000. A large force was put to work, the great lode became greater, and Chambers was all at once a millionaire! His partner had been one previously, but his fortunes were greatly reinforced

by the Ontario purchase, which up to date has yielded about \$40,000,000, and paid some \$15,000,000 in dividends, and is still one of the greatest properties in existence. Similar things could be said of the great Silver King, the Daly-West, Daly, and in fact all the more prominent mines of Park City, making it the centre of incomputable mineral wealth.

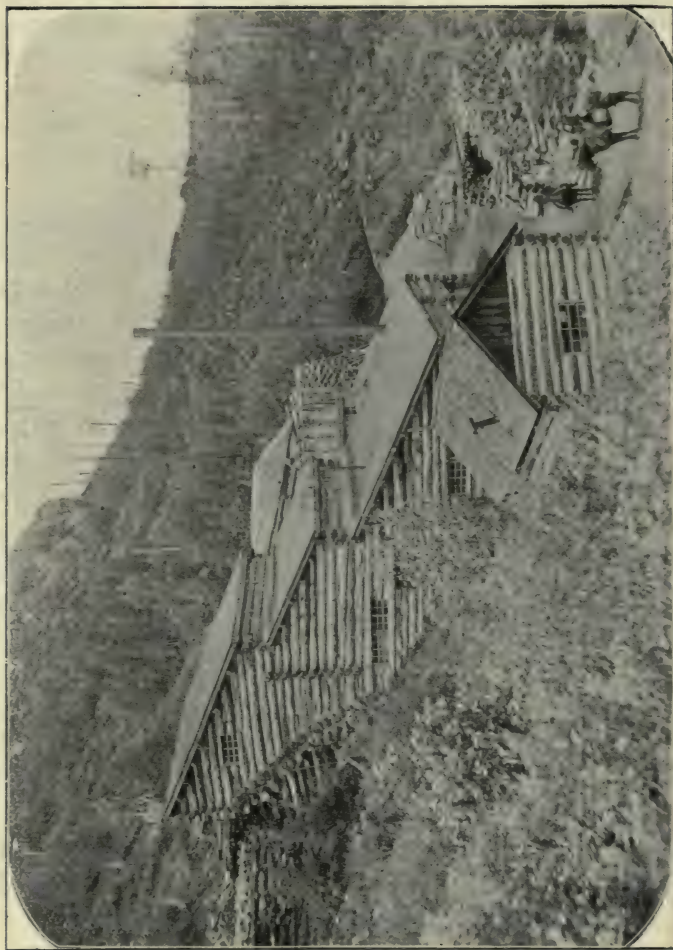
CAMP FLOYD DISTRICT.

THIS district was organized in 1870; at least, practical mining was commenced in that year, and organization followed hard upon. It was buffeted by fate for some time, now up and then down, but oftener down, until finally it dropped out of sight altogether and became a negation in mining circles. This only serves as another example of the solemn fact, that unpropitious conditions in mining are to the persevering and capable oftener than otherwise but the forerunners of prosperity; nature having done her part will do no more, her children must do the rest.

In 1881 a German prospector located the Mercur mine and spent a considerable sum in labor and means developing it; but fortune eluded him, because of the general ignorance of mankind at that time as to that class of ore and not knowing how to treat it. It could not, of course, be kept a secret forever, and is well enough known of all men now—at least all of those within the “charmed circle.” What was set down as a worthless piece of property is now one of the greatest producers in the country, and is surrounded by numerous others, some of them quite as promising. A good-sized town has grown up, and it is quite as far-famed as the mine.

MARYSVALE—GOLD MOUNTAIN.

ABOUT 160 miles a little west of south of Salt Lake City the well-known town of Marysvale was founded and the



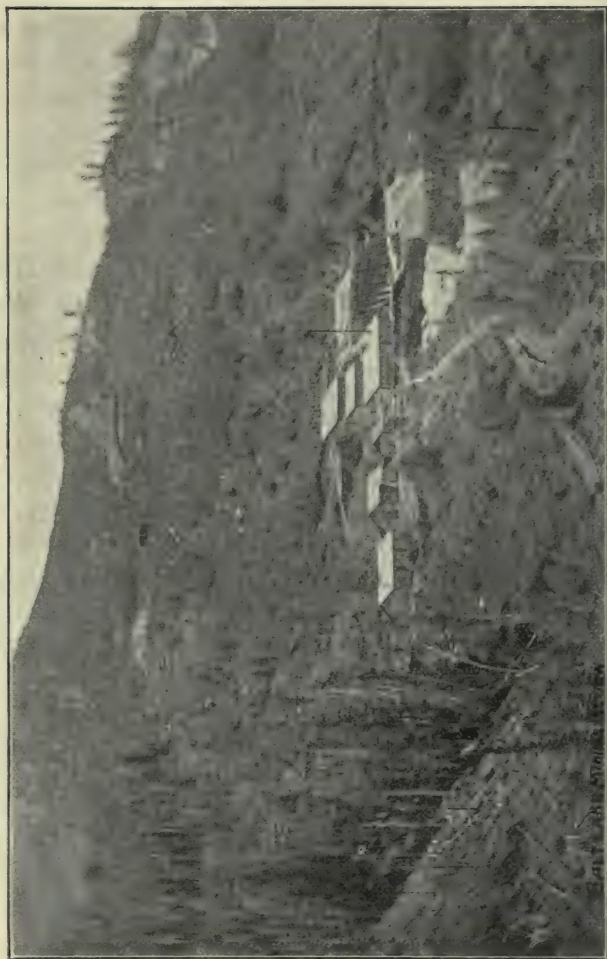
LAMMERSDORF'S SEVIER MINING CLAIMS. (From the Salt Lake "Mining Review.")

adjacent mineral zones discovered. For some years it flourished like a green bay tree, then the silver slump set in and this region received its full share if not somewhat more of the hard luck following. The town held together, however, there being enough of the element which does not yield to discouragements to accomplish this, and instead of crying over spilt milk some of the men concluded to look for something else than silver, and they succeeded to such an extent that for several years past the district and the neighboring country are more noted for gold than they were previously for silver. The country contains such famous producers as the Sevier, Wedge (Horse Heaven), Dalton, Annie Laurie, Paymaster, Crystal, Bully Boy, Webster, Clyde and many others; while the number of properties which are not so well known but are still known to hold within their embrace gold and other metal-bearing ores of such extent and richness as will soon bring them to the front is much greater. From the Wedge, values per ton have been taken out which amounted to nearly \$1,200 per ton, and the quantity is not limited either. Great values have, indeed, been taken from all the developed and many of the partly developed properties, going to show that the region when brought up to something approaching its capacity is a veritable Johannesburg, if not even ahead of that South African Golconda.

As only generalizations regarding beginnings, and progress can be given, except such specifications as are needed to illustrate peculiar or conspicuous features, it becomes necessary to refrain from further mention of a part of Utah's territory concerning which a book of large size might be written and then the whole story not be told.

SENATOR LEWIS' GREAT ENTERPRISES.

BEAVER County is receiving a goodly share of attention in these pages, for reasons already partly shown. But all is



LAMMERSDORF'S SEVIER MINING CLAIMS AND REDUCTION WORKS.
(From the Salt Lake "Mining Review.")

not yet told. The story of the splendid work of economic redemption accomplished by Senator A. B. Lewis, referred to in his personal sketch, does not fully represent his great achievements by any means, nor can it be done here; but something nearer an approximation can be had. When first he dawned upon the scene here the locality in which he subsequently pitched his tent and made his headquarters was not an inviting field by any means. It had been worked over and, as some believed, practically exhausted. After a careful, thorough examination he concluded otherwise and at once began to show his faith by his works. After operating in Lincoln district for a while, making it better known than it had ever been before, he turned his attention to the other side of Beaver valley and soon the commercial and mining world was introduced to that gigantic enterprise, the Majestic Copper Mining & Smelting Company, whose great smelter—the second greatest in the country—was completed in October, 1903, and made a highly successful and profitable experimental run of forty days, then suspended for a time awaiting the further development of the company's fields. It should, in this connection, be mentioned that the wonderful Cactus group, because of which the town of Newhouse and one of the greatest pipe lines in this western region now exist, was one of the acquisitions of Mr. Lewis relinquished by him to the present owner because the former had discovered in adjacent territory, in the language of Hamlet, "metal more attractive." The attraction must have been immense, for Mr. Samuel Newhouse, the fortunate owner of the Cactus, claims to be able to show up a bagatelle of some \$40,000,000 worth of ore with plenty more to follow! The result of Mr. Lewis' operations, however, fully proved the excellence of his judgment, and was demonstrated by the successful organization of the Royal Gold and Copper Mining Company, with a capital of 1,000,000 shares of a par value of \$10 each. In this combination he has grouped together an empire of over 4,000 acres of ground located in Beaver

County. This indeed was a sovereign effort and astounding to many in its magnitude and significance. Equally so was the manner of its accomplishing. Despite the keenest rivalry and cleverest schemes to thwart his progress, Senator Lewis quietly and persistently pursued his purpose, surmounting obstacles as with an eagle's wings, the obstinacy of his will being the open sesame by which he gained control of the treasure vaults surrounding him. Tact and talent were no less necessary, as was capital in abundance, but the royal result at once proclaimed the work a triumph of a master mind. The mines thus absorbed have in the past produced from their surface workings, in the face of adverse conditions of various kinds such as heavy transportation and smelter charges, ore to the amount of more than \$3,000,000, while that on their dumps, long since discarded as unprofitable, is rich in wealth under present conditions. But under the mammoth organization now effected by Senator Lewis, every group of mines in this extensive combination will yield untold wealth to its owners and result in greater vindication of the wisdom which, in the face of every discouragement, proclaimed this region the Eldorado of the West. Not content with this matchless effort—the greatest ever undertaken single-handed in the State—Senator Lewis at the same time was looking around for another world to conquer. The magnetic attraction of Iron County's prodigious deposits of iron ore drew him thither and the star of empire hangs lumious over the couch of Utah's industrial redeemer—the Iron King. Hence Senator Lewis may be likened to one of the three wise men who, seeing the star in the east, followed whither it led. His operations and pending negotiations will, therefore, give impetus to the beginning of the reign of the Iron Age—the establishment of an empire that shall mean industrial glory and salvation to unnumbered thousands in our State; for no mind is keener than his to grasp the possibilities such as there are sculptured by the hand of Omnipotence, and bring about their realization.

The great work, however, of operating, equipping and managing the enormous properties of the Royal Gold & Copper Mining Company, will not be, because of any contingent project, in any way impeded. His marvelous adaptability and capacity for work has given Senator Lewis striking pre-eminence and nothing in his hands, seemingly, is ever in danger from mismanagement or incapacity of any kind, so that the industrial and financial world with which he has become so notably identified, has every confidence in him, well assured that the interests of labor and capital are safe in his hands.

No possible description of the extensive properties that he has unified and organized into ideal existence can be given here in the limits of this department, so numerous and diverse in their nature and ramification they are, but the results that time—and not so very distant—must show will justly and amply emphasize the feeble measurement of the man we have here been able to portray.

DEEP CREEK, ETC.

THIS region embraces Granite, Dry Canyon, Dewey, Clifton, Gold Hill and Dutch Mountain. In the same region, so to speak, are Fish Springs and Dugway districts. These have all been occupied and worked for many years and are as promising as those of any other part of the State. In fact it is not altogether a matter of promise, since all are producers, some of them extensive and continuous ones, and with the construction of a long-promised railroad would add many figures to the commonwealth's income, besides adding a few names to its list of millionaires. The whole country has been written up until its story is a household word, and what it needs now is fewer words and more applied enterprise in the direction of rapid transportation. In view of the fact that the needed road would be an assured money-maker from the

start, that it could be constructed cheaper than any other that has ever been built in the Western country, and that so many languishing industries would of a surety all at once spring into magnificent advancement, it is one of the wonders of our time why the thing was not done long ago. However, it cannot be held off much more, and with its coming the places named will not only be populous ones, but attract more and more people and wealth to the State at large.

COAL AND IRON.

NEITHER coal nor iron, by some sort of conventional perversion, figure as precious metals, hence they are here considered separately.

Iron mining was carried on to a limited extent earlier in the fifties than was any mining event recorded herein. This was in Iron County where (at Cedar City) a furnace was built and some castings were made. These were not equal to Eastern work by any means; one of the articles cast was a bell which was duly mounted for public service, and while it lacked in resonance and vibratory power somewhat, it was an evidence of the pushing enterprise and tenacious purpose of the early settlers. The working of iron ores, even in such crude and primitive manner, presupposes the finding and use of coal, of which there has always been an abundance, but which has not, by reason of the lack of cheap transportation facilities, forced its way into the open markets to any great extent. In both the respects spoken of Iron County is surely destined to stride to the front at no distant day and as surely to remain there.

As a mercantile and systematic proposition, coal mining in Utah began near where the town of Coalville now stands. This was begun as an agricultural community in 1859 by W. H. Smith, Alanson Norton and Andrew Williams, being joined soon after effecting a location by H. B. Wilde, Thos. G. Franklin and Joseph Stallings. Coal croppings had previously

been observed in various places, but it was not until the little settlement was some three years old that the measures were attacked in a systematic, determined manner and made to yield in abundance of the dusky diamonds with which they were charged. One location followed another in rapid succession and the coal business grew into one of great proportions and several organized companies sprang into existence. It is impossible at this time to go into details regarding the growth and present proportions of the industry, the figures are too varied, vast and far-reaching. Great coal finds have been made in other parts of the State, notably in Sanpete, Emery and Carbon counties, but it is held that nothing yet uncovered has even remotely approached in vastness and accessibility the great deposits immediately surrounding Coalville.

It is probable that the total yield of the State is not much short of three million tons per annum, an element of wealth to the few and comfort to the many which is not to be ranked among the smaller things of our great and growing commonwealth by any means.

GENERAL MENTION.

NEW districts have been forming fast of late years, and some of them give promise of becoming as famous as their predecessors. Stateline, whose location is defined by its name in the western part of Beaver County, Blue Mountains and Henry Mountains in the southeastern part of the State, Park Valley in the northwestern part and various others of more or less consequence elsewhere have come into existence in recent years. In fact, almost every county in the State has at least one, some of them several districts, but the producers in a commercial sense, have previously been spoken of. New

finds are being made every day, and it is more than the daily papers can do to keep up with them.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Salt Lake Stock Exchange is one of the institutions of the State deserving of prominent mention. Its membership consists of prominent business men of integrity and capacity, of course more or less interested in mines and mining. Its transactions every day amount to many thousands of dollars, and besides the speculative feature the Exchange serves the useful purpose of advertising the mineral wealth of the State and furnishing ready information regarding the workings of the great industry such as could scarcely be obtained all at once from any other source.

The officers of the Exchange are as follows: J. A. Pollock, President; E. D. Miller, First Vice-President, J. Oberndorfer, Second Vice-President; W. H. Farnsworth, Third Vice-President; G. P. Norton, Treasurer; James Shorten, Secretary; these, with M. M. Miller, M. S. Pendergast, A. S. Campbell, W. H. Tibbals and W. J. Browning, are the Directors.

SILVER REEF.

THIS once flourishing district was a wonder in its day, and it may become a name to conjure with yet. Not only was its productiveness for many years vast, but its characteristics were something unique and unprecedented in the history of mining in modern times. Not only was the prevalent geological theory of the precious metals not existing in sandstone upset, but the vegetable and mineral kingdoms were united by means unknown to man. I have seen petrifications of sage-

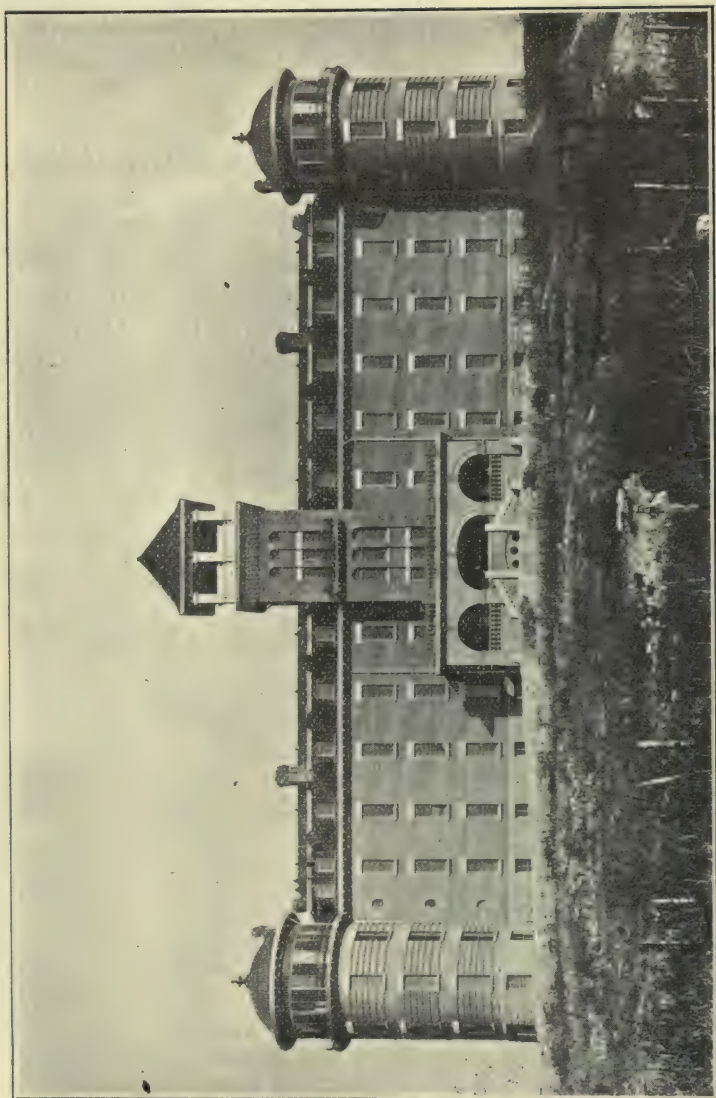
brush twigs and parts of trees that went hundreds of dollars in the precious metals per ton!

METAL PRODUCTION AND DIVIDENDS.

PRIOR to 1870 Utah almost failed to score in the commercial world as a producer of metals, although not wholly without a record. Probably the total would have reached three-fourths of a million. Beginning with 1871 the first five years made a fine showing, the gold, silver and lead output being \$20,558,079. Copper appeared on the scene in 1873, and its production steadily increased. The totals to the end of 1903 are as follows: Gold, \$34,564,459.12; silver, \$180,000,336.27; lead \$51,563,589.61; copper, \$17,947,859.76. For 1903 the yield was approximately in round numbers—gold, \$4,000,000, silver, \$20,000,000; lead, \$5,000,000, copper, \$5,000,000; aggregate, \$34,000,000.

The following were the dividend payers for 1903:

NAME OF MINE.	LOCATION.	DIVIDENDS PAID.	TOTALS TO DATE
Annie Laurie	Gold Mountain ...	\$ 149,516	\$ 169,516.00
Butler-Liberal	Bingham	2,500	2,500.00
Century	Park Valley	9,000	9,000.00
Consolidated Mercur...	Mercur	150,000	3,210,312.97
Daly - West	Park City	1,332,000	3,491,000.00
Gemini	Tintic	100,000	950,000.00
Grand Central	Tintic	225,000	916,250.00
Horn Silver	Frisco	20,000	5,362,000.00
Sacramento	Mercur	61,000	187,000.00
Silver King	Park City	1,300,000	7,450,000.00
South Swansea	Tintic	9,000	284,000.00
Utah	Fish Springs.	8,000	205,000.00
Utah Consolidated	Bingham	1,404,000	3,929,000.00
Totals, .....	.....	\$ 4,769,016	\$ 26,165,578.97



THE JUDGE MINERS' HOME.

ELEEMOSYNARY.

RETREATS FOR THE SICK AND UNFORTUNATE IN OUR MIDST.

SALT LAKE CITY and Ogden are well equipped in the matter of eleemosynary institutions, these added to the splendid and capacious Mental Hospital at Provo making Utah as well provided for in this respect, proportionately as any of her sisters. As in other things, the end is not yet, and places of refuge and sanitation will be provided as rapidly and extensively as circumstances may require. All are more or less charitable in their purpose and practices, while some are altogether so. The first in the order of mention is that splendid structure overlooking Salt Lake City from the east bench and known as

THE JUDGE MINERS' HOME.

THE Judge Memorial Home, intended as a home for aged and disabled miners and a hospital for the care of the sick and injured, was founded by Mrs. Mary Judge in 1902. The new building, which occupies the finest site on the east bench, overlooking the entire Salt Lake valley, is one of the most imposing edifices in the city. The building has a rock foundation and four stories of brick. Its dimensions are 225

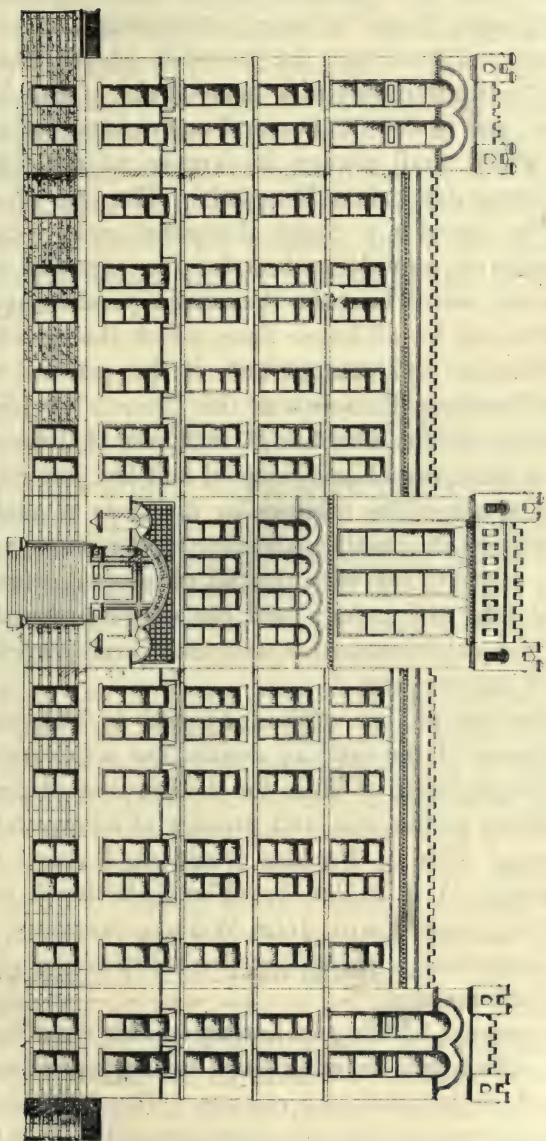
feet by 40 feet, with two wings extending 100 feet back of the main structure. The north wing is designed for the miners' home and the south wing for the hospital, which will be fitted up with all the latest improvements. An elevator in the building will be an important convenience, especially in conveying the sick and injured to the upper floors. There will be two operating rooms supplied with thoroughly modern equipment, and the hospital department will have accommodations for at least 150, while the home proper will entertain 250 persons.

This home and hospital is a charitable institution, endowed by Mrs. Judge as a monument of her regard for the men who delve in the earth for its hidden treasures, and to be under the supervision of the Catholic church, Bishop Scanlan being its general manager. Here needy miners when injured may be treated and cared for free of charge and, if permanently disabled, will be given a permanent home. The building is now enclosed and plastered and the work of finishing the interior is in progress. It is expected that it will be ready to be opened in June, 1904.

DR. W. H. GROVES LATTER-DAY SAINTS HOSPITAL.

THE Groves Latter-day Saints Hospital is in course of erection in Salt Lake City. It originated with the bequest of the late Dr. W. H. Groves, an old time resident of Salt Lake City, who died several years ago and left all his property, both real and personal, for the purpose of constructing and operating a hospital. The following is a paragraph of his will on this subject:

"I give and devise all my real property wherever situated to my executors, Franklin S. Richards and Jas. T. Little, as Trustees, their successors and assigns, and authorize and



DR. W. H. GROVES' WALTER-DAY SAINTS HOSPITAL.

direct them to sell and dispose of the same whenever, in their judgment, it can be done to advantage, and as soon as practicable, and to devote the proceeds of the sale of said property to the purchase of a hospital site at Salt Lake City or vicinity, and to the erection and maintenance of a Hospital thereon, which shall always be known as the 'Dr. W. H. Groves Latter-day Saints Hospital.' The title of said institution to be vested in a board of trustees or in a corporation as my executors may deem best for the carrying out of my intention and desire, to make the same a permanent and creditable institution for all future time, which shall always be under the direction and management of the persons who compose the Presiding Bishopric of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Franklin S. Richards shall be one of the trustees or directors of said hospital and Dr. Jos. S. Richards shall also be one of the trustees or directors of said hospital, and he shall be the medical director of the same as long as he lives. It being my wish that all of my real estate shall be converted into the money and the entire proceeds thereof used for the establishment, endowment and perpetual maintenance of said hospital."

Under date of June 27th, 1903, and in accordance with the provisions of the will, an association was formed under the laws of the State of Utah for the purpose of carrying out the conditions of the will, and articles of incorporation were filed, naming Wm. B. Preston president, Robert F. Burton vice-president, O. P. Miller, Franklin S. Richards and Jos. S. Richards as trustees, with John Wells as secretary and treasurer. Immediately thereafter the construction of the hospital was commenced.

The present building is known as the main building attached to which will be wings on the east and west as the business of the hospital may require. The estimated cost of the present structure is in the neighborhood of \$150,000. This is four stories high with a basement all out of the ground. It is absolutely fire-proof. It will be furnished with every mod-

ern convenience for hospital service. It is expected that somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000.00 will be derived from the estate of Dr. Groves, the balance to be provided by the Trustee-in-Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other donors. A short time ago the Fifteenth Corporation of the Church, known as the Fifteenth Ward, generously donated the sum of \$10,000.00 towards the erection of this building, and it is expected that other similar donations will be received when the hospital is completed.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, the first in the Territory of Utah, was established in 1873, by the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., Bishop of Utah, and the Rev. R. M. Kirby, Rector of St. Mark's Church, at the corner of Third South and Fifth East streets, Salt Lake City, in a small two-story adobe house. From this very humble beginning as a hospital, accommodating half a dozen patients, it has grown to one of five large buildings accommodating 150 patients. During the first year less than 25 were cared for, last year over 1600. During the thirty years of its work it has cared for nearly 20,000 sick and injured men and women. This growth has of course been gradual; the first move was the erection of a three-story brick building at the corner of Second West and Seventh North streets, and the last the erection of a four-story wing which has just been completed. The equipment in the beginning was the crudest, while now it is thoroughly up to date. In the beginning the staff was made up of one doctor, J. F. Hamilton, to whom the hospital owes everything as to its inception and early carrying on; now the staff is made up of sixteen prominent physicians and surgeons and there are also two internes. The hospital draws its patients from Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and Idaho. It cares for men

from every mining camp in the State of Utah. All work for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, from Huntington, Oregon, and Granger, Wyoming, to Salt Lake City, is done at St. Mark's Hospital. A majority of the work on the Rio Grande Western from Grand Junction, Colorado, to Ogden, Utah is also done here. All the work of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad is brought to St. Mark's.

In the new wing are two operating rooms, together with instrument, sterilizing, etherizing, preparation and x-ray rooms. There is also the general diet kitchen for the hospital



ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

and a large room for the making and storing of all surgical dressings used, and a dark room for the development of x-ray photographs. The laboratory situated in this building is completely equipped for all analytical and bacteriological works. The hospital has its own steam laundry and also two dynamos for generating electricity for all purposes. The ambulance service is prompt and careful.

In connection with the hospital there is a large training school for nurses. The course of training extends over three years, during which time the young women are taught nurs-

ing along the most modern and up to date methods. The superintendent of the training school has classes each week, lectures are given by members of the staff weekly, examinations are set, and those who pass successfully are at the end of a three years' course given a diploma, which, coming from a well known and modern institution shows them to be well fitted for their life work. The training school is the largest in the inter-mountain country.

The officers are M. H. Walker, President pro tem; Rev. C. E. Perkins, Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. W. V. Rice, H. C. Wallace, H. G. McMillan and C. E. Allen, Trustees.

The Superintendent is the Rev. G. C. Hunting and the Superintendent of Nurses, Mrs. N. F. Crossland; Mrs. A. M. Slavan is Night Supervisor, and Miss L. H. Hard is Operating Room Nurse.

The Medical Director is F. S. Bascom, M. D., while the other members of the staff are:—S. H. Pinkerton, A. C. Ewing, G. B. Pfoutz, A. S. Bower, U. Worthington, J. F. Critchlow, A. C. Behle, D. M. Lindsay, Philo E. Jones, A. A. Kerr, T. B. Beatty, E. V. Silver, R. W. Fisher, B. A. Gemmell and Henry LaMotte.

HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY CROSS.

More than a quarter of a century ago the Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, alive to the needs of the growing city, matured a plan for the opening of a hospital, a project quite in line with the broad, practical charity characteristic of him. Accordingly, at his invitation, from the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, St. Mary's convent, Notre Dame, Indiana, October, 1875, came Sister Holy Cross and Sister M. Bartholomew, the former charged with the responsibility of the undertaking, in which she was ably assisted by the latter. A

rented two-story house, accommodating patients to the number of thirteen, was the unpretentious opening. Dr. Allen Fowler and the Drs. Benedict—brothers—gave their services gratis.

The work of caring for the sick was carried on under circumstances demanding continual sacrifices until 1882, when a site on First South Street was purchased upon which the present brick structure was erected. Just here it may be said that the architectural beauty of the edifice, its sunshine-flooded halls, wards and private rooms, are due to the sound judg-



HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ment and critical taste of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, under whose direction the plans were prepared.

The cost of the structure was met by the surplus fund of the hospital, together with donations from the non-Catholic public, and especially by contributions from the generous-hearted miners of the district.

In this connection it seems eminently proper to call attention to the fact that the Bishop, with his Vicar-General, Rev. Denis Kiely, bore the brunt of the work, as regards securing from the miners financial aid to meet the expenses involved in the erection of the hospital, and to them, in large measure, is due the success of the enterprise. But equally

contributable thereto was the work of the sisters in charge, and with such a union of forces the work was bound to prosper, and accordingly the new building was ready for occupancy in June, 1883.

Holy Cross Hospital is admirably arranged, the usual wards and private rooms appertaining to similar institutions being sufficient to accomodate in the main building patients to the number of one hundred and twenty-five. The wards are conveniently arranged and the apartments generally are as nearly perfect as possible. Improvements just completed at the hospital include the addition of a new wing and a chapel with a seating capacity of about one hundred and fifty.

The present medical service is contributed by the following eminent physicians and surgeons: Dr. Hughes, oculist and aurist; Dr. Richards, Dr. Niles, Dr. Root, Dr. Hosmer, Dr. Whitney and Dr. Mayo.

It should be understood that Holy Cross Hospital is non-sectarian in its management, no distinction being made whatever.

KEARNS ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE.

IT WAS in 1890 that Bishop Scanlan abandoned his former home in this city and converted it to the use of an institution known as St. Ann's Orphanage. From the beginning, the number of children cared for rapidly increased, until accommodations were woefully inadequate, and it was a matter of real concern as to how to keep pace with the demands made upon the institution. The magnificent donation of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kearns of fifty thousand dollars, solved the problem for many years to come, and no delay was permitted in starting work on a new structure that should be large enough and in every way adapted for the purpose. Hence on August 27, 1899, the corner stone of the in-

stitution—now called the Kearns St. Ann's Orphanage—was laid by Bishop Scanlan in the presence of a large assemblage. The Governor of the State and other prominent officials were present at the ceremony, together with many distinguished citizens from surrounding cities and towns. Governor Wells made an address at the conclusion of Bishop Scanlan's sermon. Senator Rawlins also spoke and at the end of the ceremonies, Hon. C. S. Varian presented Mr. Kearns with the silver trowel, which was received by him in behalf of Mrs. Kearns in a fitting response.



KEARNS ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE.

The Kearns St. Ann's Orphanage is situated in the center of a ten-acre block, bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth South and Fourth and Fifth East streets. The building faces north and is 130 feet in length, 80 feet in width and 125 feet high to the point of the tower. The basement has a nine-foot ceiling, containing two playrooms, each 25x32, the main dining hall, 25x70, the kitchen, 18x25; and pantries, storerooms, etc.

The first floor has a twelve-foot ceiling; has main en-

trance hall, 10x18; the main corridor, 8x20; staircase hall, 18x20; four classrooms, each 25x32; a drafting room 18x25; a music room, 15x25; parlor, 18x28, two office rooms, 15x18 each, and a large veranda, 10x70 feet.

The second floor is used for dormitory purposes, boys and girls having separate sections, each room being 25x70. There are also boys' and girls' wardrobes, with lockers, each 15x18; two nursery chambers, each 15x18; four rooms for Sisters of Charity, each 15x18; one sick room, 15x18; closets, etc. The ceilings are eleven feet high and a balcony extends over the full front veranda. In the attic, which has a twelve and a half foot ceiling, there is a chapel with a seating capacity of 500, and also closets and extra bedrooms.

The annex in the rear of the main building, connected with it by covered passages, contains the heating plant in the basement, laundry on the first floor, boys' and girls' toilet rooms and bath rooms on the second floor. The dimensions of the annex are 20x28.

The building, as will be seen by the accompanying engraving, is a neat, substantial structure, the outer walls being of red pressed brick, with gray cut stone trimmings; the interior is furnished in hard wood, with hard wood floors, and the heating, lighting and ventilating arrangements are of the best. It has sleeping accommodations for 250 children, with school capacity for many more day children.

Many homeless little ones, not only from Salt Lake City and State, but from Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and elsewhere are being tenderly cared for and trained to become useful citizens in the future; and to Bishop Scanlan and the faithful sisters in charge, as well as to Senator and particularly to Mrs. Kearns, the community owes grateful thanks for the founding and directing of this beneficent institution.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

THIS institution is now located at the historic Devereux house, 334 W. South Temple Street. The old mansion was built by the Hon. William Jennings and for years was the centre of many notable and brilliant festivities in Salt Lake social life, Generals Grant and Sherman, Lady Franklin and other celebrities having been entertained there.

Devereux house, with its cosy accommodations and elegant appointments, makes an ideal home for so praiseworthy



THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

an institution as the Keeley, and as the treatment it affords has been before the public since 1880, counting those it has cured by the thousands, it is worthy of every encouragement. As there are hundreds of people in this State who need the treatment there given, many of them unable to incur the necessary expense, it is intended to appeal to the Legislature for the passage of a law which will secure to those unable to pay for the same the treatment necessary to save them from

absolute ruin and make of them self-respecting citizens. The great majority of the people are believed to be in favor of such a law, as its results to the State and humanity at large must be beneficent. The Keeley Institute treats drunkenness as a disease and cures it, and those who have any knowledge of its results need no assurance of its safety to the system, its administration being equally salutary and effective whether applied in infancy, youth or old age.

If the Legislature shall enact a law establishing a guardianship over those who are helplessly afflicted with the disease of drunkenness, and provide for these people treatment at the public expense, the money thus appropriated would accomplish results more far-reaching in a redemptive way than those achieved through the establishment and maintenance of jails and all the ramifications connected therewith. It would result in large measure in the reclamation of thousands of our people from degradation and disgrace, transforming them into respectable citizens and thereby securing the State ample return for the funds invested. The treatment provided by the Keeley Institute would aid the State to accomplish this desirable end surer and quicker than any other yet discovered.

CHILDREN'S A. AND H. F. ASSOCIATION.

THE Children's Aid and Home Finding Association of Utah is one of the very worthy institutions in our midst deserving of more extended mention than can be given it here. Its purposes are to protect children from cruelty and to provide for the care and control of those who are orphaned, neglected, dependent or homeless; also to aid by every practicable means the State, county and city officials in carrying out the laws for the protection, disposition and supervision of such children. It is an incorporated institution and a most noble charity.

The officers are:—Rev. R. Wake, President; Mrs. E. E. Shepard, Secretary; H. W. Lawrence, Treasurer; Mrs. V. A. Stickney, Superintendent. It is located at 11 Earl's Court, Salt Lake City.



MRS. STICKNEY AND ONE OF HER CHARGES.

Part II.—Biographical.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PICTURED AND PENNED.

THE strictly narrative portion of this volume being practically concluded, that of presenting some of our prominent people by sketch and portrait begins.

This division will be found of unusual interest. In it are presentations of every line of life, embracing all shades of belief in our midst. The statesman, the minister, the professor, the educator, the merchant, the industrialist, the designer, the producer in every department—all have a showing. Representative types in each class have been selected, and the varied stories combined, themselves constitute a history of Utah superior to any other when convenience and accessibility are considered along with accuracy, variety and scope.

The arrangement follows somewhat the previous plan of the book. The founders of the community are given the first mention, after which the other biographies appear as nearly as may be in chronological order, but failing in this the order in which they were received, or as close to that as possible, is followed. By this means there are no "preferred places" and none more prominent than any other. This statement may appear in substance elsewhere, and there is no necessity for an apology for this, because it must be understood at every stage.

The work of getting these portraits and sketches together has been a long and arduous task, but the end justifies the means. Undoubtedly a representative assemblage which it would be quite impossible to improve upon is the result. As to that, no part of the book has been easily got together—all parts have required labor, persistence, patience, time and expense, the outcome being, as is believed, one that will be satisfactory all around.

Having said so much by way of introducing and explaining the Second Part of the book, the work will proceed from this point in regular order.



"AMELIA PALACE," RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. E. F. HOLMES.

MORMON CHURCH OFFICIALS.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

[Portrait on page 27.]

THE President of the Mormon Church, whose full name is Joseph Fielding Smith, was ushered into this vale of tears on Nov. 13, 1838, in the little colony of Far West, Caldwell Co., Missouri. A "vale of tears" it certainly was at that time, for his people at least. His father, Hyrum, and his uncle, Joseph, with other prominent men in the Church, had been and were undergoing a siege of persecutions and privations, the shifting scenes in the awful drama being merely so many changes from bad things to worse ones, the climax being reached on the 27th of June, 1844, when both men were assassinated by a mob while they were in jail on trumped-up charges and under the "protection" of the law. When it is considered that the present leader's advent was under such a terrible stress of circumstances, that his early boyhood was spent amid scenes always threatening, sometimes harrowing and not infrequently tragic; that the blaze of the roof-tree often shed its lurid glare upon the naked feet, the bare heads and the shivering limbs of the despoiled people; that no place was a real home and no retreat a safe one; that forced marches with the attendants of hunger, manifold discomforts, dangers, sorrows, sickness and death were frequent; that few human voices were ever sounded and fewer arms ever raised in their behalf; that the terms "land of liberty" and "home of law" had become to them hollow, meaningless

mockeries; that whichever way they turned, wherever they set their feet, they were met by cold disdain, pitiless indifference or—worst of all—hypocritical professions of sympathy and sorrow; when all these things are considered, would not a just and impartial person given to forming conclusions from the evidence—of reasoning from cause to effect—be apt to conclude that President Smith was so embittered with rancorous recollections and saturated with resentment that he could



EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, DRIVING
HIS MOTHER'S TEAM.

not extend even passive friendliness to or have any manner of association with those who were not with and of him? No doubt; and as well grounded as such conclusion would be, it would still be very wide of the mark indeed. Undoubtedly

the memories associated with the hounded and homeless outcasts of Missouri and Illinois are ineradicable and have not even been dimmed by the lapse of time; but there is no more affable, approachable, tolerant, compassionate man occupying a part of the Lord's footstool than Joseph F. Smith; at the same time there is none that is more determinedly opposed to sin and vice in whatever form they may appear, none that has less tolerance for crime and iniquity. He believes in literally carrying out the injunction to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.

The head of the Church, even secularly considered, is the right man in the right place. He has great administrative capacity, is a natural organizer, knows when things and persons are in the right as well as in the wrong places, has the faculty of order well developed, is invested with that

degree of endurance and pertinacity which characterize great soldiers, and, believing that measures are either right or wrong, is a slow hand at making compromises. He is systematic and thorough-going; a proposition, for example, involving a dozen factors, would be as incomplete if but one were missing as though but one were present. Being a believer and practicer in the upbuilding of home enterprises, the encouragement of home talent and the development of home resources, he inclines somewhat to the protective feature of national



FIFTEEN YEARS
OLD, OFF ON A
MISSION TO A
FOREIGN LAND.

economy, which, with a belief drilled into him by bitter experience that the national Government possesses and ought to exercise the inherent right to protect its citizens whether buttressed by State lines or under the flag of a foreign land, causes him to look with undisguised favor upon the Republican phase of Federal politics; still, he is not a bigot in this respect or otherwise, and has no dislike for Democrats or other partisans because they are such.

The dauntless character and great self-reliance of Joseph F. Smith manifested themselves at an early age. When the exodus of the Saints took place he drove his widowed mother's ox team to the Missouri river, a distance of over 300 miles; this feat would not have been so remarkable but for the fact that he was but eight years of age and thereby no doubt the youngest teamster that ever engaged in the business. At Florence, Nebraska, and after his arrival in Utah he herded stock and thereby helped the family along. At the age of fifteen he went on a mission to the Hawaiian islands, working hard in California for the means to pay his passage, and discharged the duties of his calling like a full-grown man. He has since been on several other missions. In many places and at divers times (especially in crossing

the plains) he was placed in perilous positions, but always escaped unharmed. As a man he has shown the developed and more comprehensive characteristics of the boy. He has always been a worker; has held many public stations of honor and trust, though very few of profit, and been invariably able and faithful in all. As would reasonably be supposed, his schooling was very meagre, but he is a great reader and has the quality of assimilating what he reads, so that his mind is well stored with the best there is to be had. As a speaker he is fluent, forceful and impressive, talking to, not around, his subject and never leaving the listener in any doubt as to his meaning or his earnestness. He became an Apostle in 1866 and one of seven counselors to President Young; after his death was chosen second counselor to President John Taylor, occupying the same position with every subsequent President up to himself, becoming such on November 10, 1901.

In appearance President Smith is tall and sinewy. His hair is quite luxuriant and his beard is untrimmed; both were, till of recent years, somewhat dark, but now show so many silver threads that it is difficult to say which shade predominates. He walks with a firm, regular step and is doubtless set down for a green old age.

It is not pretended that this imperfect sketch contains all there is of interest in the life of President Smith; this could not be done without devoting the whole volume to it.

COUNSELOR JOHN R. WINDER.

[Portrait on page 27.]

PRESIDENT SMITH's first counselor formerly occupied the position of second counselor to the Presiding Bishop, W. B. Preston, but upon the former's accession to the Presidency he chose the subject of this sketch and Apostle A. H. Lund as his first and second counselors, respectively.

John Rex Winder is a native of England, having been

born at Biddenden, Kent county, on December 11, 1821. With an education far from complete, but amply supplemented with good sense and practical judgment, he made his way to the commercial centre of the universe, London, when just out of his teens and obtained employment in a shoe store; he became, a benedict in 1845, the bride being Miss Ellen Walters. Some two years later he removed to Liverpool and after being there about a year he heard by chance of the Mormon Church and at once began investigating. He was not long in finding his way to where the Liverpool branch held services; becoming interested he went from one stage of conviction to another, and was finally bapuzed on September 20, 1848. With his wife and three living children he emigrated to Utah, having a hard trip on shipboard with smallpox and none too good an experience at any stage of his journeyings. Arriving here in October, 1853, he engaged in the business of harness and shoemaking, at which he was quite successful, but the perturbed state of things precipitated by the coming of Johnston's army put a quietus on the business for the time being, but it was taken up again under improved circumstances later on. In the interim he became a military man—not one of the carpet warriors, but a real fighter, and saw a great deal of hard, active service against both palefaces and redskins. With the succeeding growth of his business he expanded into stock raising, at which he has been one of the most successful men in the whole Western country, his beautiful residence, Poplar Farm, just south of the city, showing some fine specimens. He was assessor and collector of Salt Lake City for fourteen years, during which time he served three terms in the City Council; also was a member of two constitutional conventions, gauger in the U. S. Internal Revenue Department, chairman of the Territorial and County committee of the People's party, a director and president of the D. A. & M. Society, director in two sugar companies, president of the Deseret Investment Co., director of Z. C. M. I., Deseret National Bank and Deseret Savings Bank, vice-president and director of the Union Light

and Power Co. and vice-president of the Pioneer Electric Co. For years he has been conspicuous and active in Temple work and held other Church positions than those herein set out.

The foregoing gives something of an idea of what an industrious, enterprising, progressive citizen Col. Winder is, but nothing on paper can fairly present his characteristics as a humanitarian and Christian. As zealous in his faith as any, he is broad, tolerant, forbearing and ever ready with an encouraging word and a helping hand for the deserving unfortunate in any walk of life. The old-fashioned type of honesty which rigidly excludes all consideration of policy, opportunity and advertising, but includes the prompt adjustment of all obligations and recognition of sterling merit however obscure or handicapped, is his in abundance. His promise is a gilt-edged bond, his word a pledge of honor which is never forfeited to friend or foe.

COUNSELOR ANTHON H. LUND.

[Portrait on page 27.]

ALMOST cotemporaneous with the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith was the first appearance on this stage of action of the present second counselor in the Presidency of the Church, Anthon H. Lund. Although many thousand miles and a great ocean intervened between those events, the work which the two died for was to find one of its most stalwart, determined and intelligent supporters in the developed child whose presence amid the sorrows and joys, the trials and triumphs of life was for many years unheralded and unknown beyond his immediate vicinity. The date of birth was May 15, 1844; the place, Aalborg, Denmark. His studies began at the extremely early age of four years, the progress made was very rapid and he entered the public schools when only seven. He studied languages along with his regular routine and his aptness in acquiring foreign tongues was even then shown to be remarkable; this continued with him and he is

today able to read and understand at least half a dozen standard languages. He had a fondness for Bible reading which was by no means repressed; and this with the spiritual characteristics of his nature made his acceptance of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, a matter of course so soon as he was brought in contact with it, this occurring May 15, 1856, when twelve years of age. He began preaching the next year, being thus one of the youngest ministers of the Gospel that ever went afield, if not the very youngest. After laboring thus for five years he forsook his native land and came to Utah, settling in Sanpete county, where he engaged in numerous useful pursuits. He has been on some important missions, two to Scandinavia, one to Palestine and one to Europe, over which field he presided. Three years after the completion of the Manti Temple he was placed in charge of it. He became an Apostle in October, 1889, and upon the accession of Joseph F. Smith to the Presidency Elder Lund was chosen as second counselor.

This worthy representative of a historic and once powerful race, while one of the most thoroughgoing and best informed men of his time, is so approachable in person, so unaffected in demeanor and so utterly devoid of self-assertion or exclusiveness in his manner, that to know him is to respect him. In his presentation of Gospel principles, while as earnest and uncompromising as any, there is no vehemence, no boisterousness, no artifice; just plain, unequivocal presentations which must carry conviction where conviction can be had and at least impress the listener with the man's unquestionable sincerity and absolute freedom from doubt. Like his associates he is honest, straightforward and has no enemies but such as upright men can afford to have.

APOSTLE F. M. LYMAN.

SINCE 1880 Francis Marion Lyman has been a member of the council of Twelve Apostles. He is the eldest son of

Amasa M. Lyman and Louisa Maria Tanner and was ushered into the vicissitudes of mundane existence January 12, 1840, in the town of Goodhope, McDonough county, Illinois. On July 1, 1848, he was baptized in the Elkhorn river by his father, who also confirmed him, and during that summer, like others of his youthful companions, he drove a yoke of cattle and wagon across the plains when only eight years old. He arrived with his family in the Great Salt Lake valley, October



F. M. LYMAN.

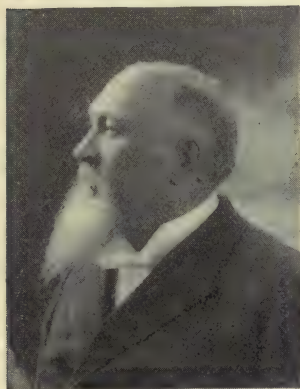
19, 1848, and subsequently was given such opportunities for education as the community then afforded. When his father located at San Bernardino, California, young Lyman migrated thither, driving loose stock all the way from Utah. He returned to Salt Lake, and in 1860 was sent on a mission to Great Britain where he remained for three years. This may be said to have been his entry into active public life.

During his long and honorable career he has filled many important civic, legislative and ecclesiastical positions. While absent on a mission in Southern Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, Elder Lyman was chosen one of the Twelve Apostles at the General Conference, October 10, 1880. His life has been a strenuous one, but his genial character, engaging personality and generous nature has enshrined him in the hearts of all his people. At present Apostle Lyman is president of the European interests of the Church, with headquarters at Liverpool, England, to which mission he was assigned in April, 1901.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

Was born at Carburna, near Kanesville (now Council Bluffs),

Pottawattamie county, Iowa, September 18, 1848. The time of his advent was a most grievous one, his parents with their compatriots fleeing from the bigotry and oppression of their fellowmen when his birth occurred. His father, President George A. Smith, and his mother, Sarah Ann Libby, came to Utah October 27, 1849, but on June 12, 1851, the boy was left motherless, and was then placed in charge of his mother's sister, Hannah Maria, to whom he owes much for the training which led to the success he has so far attained in life. For a few years the lad remained in Provo with his aunt and went to school. September 18, 1856, he was baptized and con-



JOHN HENRY SMITH.

firmed a member of the Church. Subsequent to this he came to Salt Lake and pursued his studies and obtained a moderately good education for the times. When eighteen years of age he married Sarah Farr, daughter of Lorin Farr and Nancy Chase of Ogden, and then moved to Provo where he engaged for a time as telegraph operator. In 1857 he was chosen as counselor to Bishop W. A. Follet of the Fourth Ward and held this position until he obtained work on the Central Pacific Railway, which

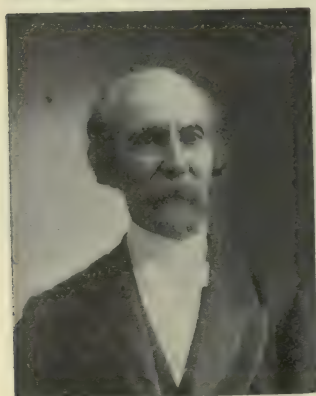
was then being built. Thereafter he returned to Salt Lake and occupied positions in the Territorial Legislature of 1872 and Constitutional Convention of the same year. In 1874 he was called on a mission to Great Britain where he remained until ordered home to the sick-bed of his father, who passed away September 1, 1875.

His career since then has been a most active one, and of a diversified nature. He has traveled in many lands preaching the gospel and has between times occupied various municipal, Territorial and political offices, among which was the presi-

dency of the convention which formed the constitution under which Utah was admitted to Statehood. Since his call to the Apostleship on October 27, 1880, Elder Smith has devoted practically all of his time to public duties and has visited every Stake in the Church. Though not a business man in the general sense of the term, he is capable and progressive and is connected as an officer and a director with many of the leading institutions of the State. His is a personality most interesting, possessing as he does a buoyant nature, brimful of love for his fellow men, magnetic and cheerful, and as a speaker he is forceful and eloquent. A large and loving place does John Henry Smith occupy in the hearts and affections of his people.

APOSTLE GEORGE TEASDALE.

BORN in London, England, December 8, 1831, his parents being William Russell Teasdale and Harriet Henrietta Tidey,



GEORGE TEASDALE.

George Teasdale began life under pleasing auspices. He was given the best education that the public schools and the London University could afford and being of a most thoughtful, studious nature, he commenced his youthful career well equipped to command success. After leaving school he entered the service of an architect and surveyor but resigned this to learn the upholstering business. While working at this trade he became interested in the principles taught

by the Latter-day Saints and was baptized August 8, 1852. Upon being ordained an Elder he devoted much time to

preaching and giving lectures on religious subjects. While doing this he met Miss Emily Emma Brown, whom he married in 1853.

From thenceforward he occupied many ecclesiastical positions in Great Britain, and in 1861 was released to come to Utah, arriving in Great Salt Lake valley, September 27, 1861. Since his arrival in Utah he has held many important stations, and has filled numerous missions in this country and in Europe, succeeding Daniel H. Wells in the presidency of the British mission from February 1887 till 1890, when he returned home.

Most of Elder Teasdale's life has been devoted to advancing the interests of the Church he espoused, and October 15, 1882, he was ordained an Apostle by President John Taylor. He is a man of calm, even temperament, of deep spiritual nature, enthusiastic, in a quiet way, in the dissemination of the principles of the gospel, and is regarded as the very embodiment of honor and integrity. He is greatly beloved by all his fellow religionists and is worthy of his high calling.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT.

HEBER JEDDY GRANT was born in Salt Lake City, November 22, 1856, his parents being Jedediah M. Grant and Rachel Ridgeway Ivins. He is the first of Utah's sons to be honored with the sacred office and calling of an Apostle. When a child he attended a school taught by the mother of Matthias F. Cowley; another taught by the mother of Hon. A. F. Doremus; later he was a student in President Young's school house and subsequently entered the Deseret (now Utah) University. Owing to ill health he was unable to give marked application to his studies in his early years, but on reaching manhood he developed a spirit of tenacity and determination to excel, and acquired much proficiency in various branches

of business and scholastic education. He entered the commercial world as a messenger boy in an insurance office, rising step by step by close attention to duty. Becoming later assistant cashier in Zion's Savings Bank, he aspired to the presidency of such an institution and became president of the State Bank of Utah at its organization in 1890. He has also been vice-president of the Salt Lake Herald Co., a director of the Provo Woolen Mills Co. and the Deseret National Bank, a director of the Oregon Lumber Co., and at present is president of the Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah, the Salt Lake Theater Co., the Coop. Wagon & Machine Co. and the insurance firm of Heber J. Grant & Co. In 1887 he was elected a director in Z. C. M. I. and subsequently became chairman of the executive committee of that institution.



HEBER J. GRANT.

Elder Grant is conceded to be a Napoleon of finance, and has had phenomenal success in filling financial missions for the Church and the business institutions with which he is connected. As a churchman he is equally prominent, having held the offices of Elder and Seventy prior to his ordination as a High Priest, in October, 1880, when he became President of the Tooele Stake of Zion, being ordained by President John Taylor. He was ordained an Apostle October 16, 1882.

During his early ecclesiastical career, he performed missions to the Yaqui Indians of Mexico; he has also visited the Navajos, the Moquis, Zuni and Pappago Indians, and is now filling a mission in Japan, whither he was called to open the gospel door, leaving Salt Lake City July 24, 1901. He was baptized into the Church June 22, 1864.

Politically, Elder Grant has had some experience, having

served one term in the Council of the Territorial Legislature and several terms in the city council of Salt Lake City as councilman.

Personally he is tall and erect in figure, with prominent features which indicate energy and push. He is naturally affectionate, easily moved to tears and quite emotional, but strong in every characteristic of manhood. He was married to Lucy Stringnam in St. George, Utah, November 1, 1877, but death dissolved this happy union some years ago.

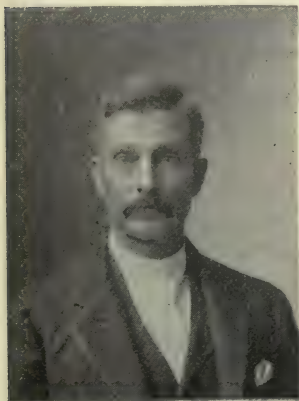
He has suffered much, having borne many trials incident to mortality, but is developing a life of high and noble ideals; a faithful minister and earnest worker of the Church, beloved and honored by all, and deriving supremest joy in his labors as an Apostle.

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR.

WHEN Johnston's army was approaching Utah with, it was believed, hostile intent, the citizens of Salt Lake City prepared to burn their homes, and then moved south. The parents of John Whittaker Taylor located temporarily in Provo, and here the child was born May 15, 1858. His parents were President John Taylor and Sophia Whittaker. When the trouble which caused the exodus abated, the Taylor family returned to Salt Lake City, and here the subject of this sketch was reared until he attained his twenty-fifth year, when he married and removed to Cassia county, Idaho.

In his boyhood days, as in later life, John W. was industrious in his habits, and is endowed with bodily health and a strong, active mind. He has worked on the farm and in his father's sawmill, but his opportunities for scholastic training were limited, his father being somewhat financially embarrassed; but nevertheless Elder Taylor acquired a broad-gauge education outside of as well as in the schoolroom, and

being naturally spiritual-minded, his bent led him to obtain a large fund of religious knowledge which has been part of his panoply against sin and unrighteousness. In many respects, Elder Taylor is unlike the generality of mankind, possessing, as he does, a combination of traits that is far from common. Of a deeply spiritual nature, he yet discloses a vein of humor that enables him to make apt and witty comparisons; and while his varying traits may be regarded as peculiarities, they are nevertheless evidences of moral strength and independence of character, as well as originality of thought and action.



JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Elder Taylor is essentially a churchman, and most of his life has been devoted to preaching the gospel. He has filled many missions and been the means of converting hundreds. In the spring of 1884 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, being ordained an Apostle on April 9th of that year by his father, who was then President of the Church.

He has labored successfully in establishing the prosperous colonies in Canada, and was until recently president of the mission which embraces Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

APOSTLE M. W. MERRILL.

BORN September 25, 1832, in Sackville, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, Marriner Wood Merrill is the son of Nathan Merrill and Sarah Ann Reynolds. The latter was a member of the Church, having been baptized in 1836, but her husband was not. The spiritual influences of his life be-

gan early to manifest themselves in young Merrill, and became prophetic of what his later years would be. He was converted to his mother's faith, and was baptized into the Church in April, 1852, when nineteen years of age. On September 5th of the same year he was ordained a priest. He was one of a company that crossed the plains and arrived in Salt Lake City September 11, 1853. In November, 1853, Mr. Merrill was married to Sarah A. Atkinson, and immediately thereafter went to Bingham canyon,



MARRINER W. MERRILL.

where he passed the winter making shingles. In the spring of the following year he moved to Bountiful, where he continued shingle making.

In the spring of 1860 he located in Richmond, Cache county, where he established a reputation as a most indefatigable and ceaseless worker. He was selected in 1861 as the second bishop in Richmond, which office he filled for eighteen years, and he also engaged as contractor on the Utah Northern railroad during its construction. In this capacity he distributed among the people for

work done some \$780,000 dollars, and this was the beginning of his financial progress.

In 1879 Elder Merrill was called to act as a counselor to Stake President William B. Preston, and remained such for ten years. In 1884 he was counselor in the stake to President C. O. Card, and in the same year was appointed to the presidency of the Logan temple, with Apostle Moses Thatcher and Elder N. C. Edlefson as his counselors. In 1889 he was ordained an Apostle, and in 1899 he was appointed President of the Cache Stake of Zion.

During his residence in Cache valley, Elder Merrill has been prominent in the civil affairs of the county and State.

In 1876 and 1878 he served two terms in the Legislature, and for more than ten years he was a member of the county court. The position of postmaster of Richmond he held for twenty years. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Agricultural College board, which office he held for nearly four years, and at present he is a member of the Brigham Young College board.

Elder Merrill's life in Cache valley, and its far-reaching influence throughout northern Utah and southern Idaho, has for many years made him a leading character among men, his great farms, his beautiful homes, his industrial enterprises in dairying and milling, all indicating a high degree of thrift and enterprise. He is a man of strong attachments, of persistent effort and indomitable will, of few words and little given to speculative philosophy, but of strong, abiding faith, and his life has ever been characterized by the greatest earnestness and sincerity.

APOSTLE M. F. COWLEY.

BORN in Salt Lake City, August 25, 1858, Matthias Foss Cowley is the son of Matthias Cowley and Elizabeth Foss. This interesting event took place immediately after the return of his parents from Springville, whither they had gone during the "move." Some years after his father's death, which took place in 1864, his mother married the well-known early civil engineer, Jesse W. Fox, and young Cowley assisted him in his labors in the survey of the Utah Southern railway (since a branch of the Oregon Short Line south of Salt Lake City) for seven summers. In the winter season he attended the Deseret (now Utah) University, his early education being received from his mother. An inborn desire toward religion early developed itself in young Cowley, and while in the surveying field he carried a Bible, which he frequently pe-

ruled, his mind becoming permeated with the great principles of life as therein set forth.

He was baptized November 1, 1866, and in October, 1874, was ordained a Deacon and Teacher. December 28, 1874, he was ordained an Elder, and in April of the following year he was chosen counselor to Edwin W. Davis of the first quorum of Elders. In February, 1878, he was called on a mission to the Southern States. Prior to his departure on a second mission, Elder Cowley was ordained a Seventy by President Joseph Young, and subsequently thereto he has filled numerous missions, traveling extensively in the interest

of the Church, and on May 21, 1884, he was married to Miss Abbie Hyde in the Logan temple.

When President George C. Parkinson was chosen to preside over the Oneida stake, Elder Cowley was made his second counselor, and this position he occupied for ten years, until called to the apostleship. He was ordained to this office in 1897, and since then his life has been one of great activity in preaching the gospel throughout the earth. His value as a laborer in the cause he

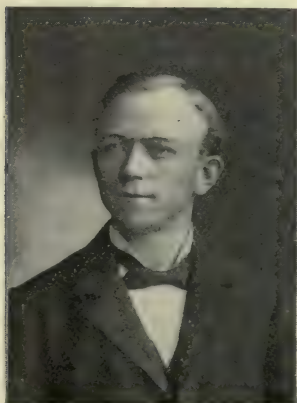


MATTHIAS F. COWLEY.

espoused has become more pronounced as the years roll by, and his plain simplicity, open-heartedness and rich endowment of the spirit of his calling have endeared him to his people everywhere. Standing on the threshold of a great career, Elder Cowley gives promise of the fulfillment of life's highest ideals, the spirituality of his nature developing in grace and beauty and his chiefest aims being the service of God and the realization of the brotherhood of man.

APOSTLE A. O. WOODRUFF.

ABRAHAM OWEN WOODRUFF is the son of President Wilford Woodruff and Emma Smith, and first saw the light of day November 23, 1872, the place of his nativity being a short distance south of Salt Lake City. His education was acquired in the public schools and the Latter-day Saints College, and when eighteen years of age he was placed in a bank, where he served first as a collector and next as assistant bookkeeper.



A. O. WOODRUFF.

In 1893 he was called to the Swiss and German mission, but in 1896 he returned to his native city, and resumed his work in the bank. On June 30th he was married to Miss Helen May Winters. During October conference, 1896, he was called to the apostleship, and on October 7th was ordained to that office by his father. Since

his appointment, Elder Woodruff has been most diligent in the high office of his calling. One of his special and successful labors being the colonization of the Big Horn country.

Scrupulous honesty, simplicity, implicit faith in God, industry and a total absence of ostentation are the endowments which Apostle Woodruff possesses in marked degree, and being humble and companionable he is in close touch with the people, enjoying their love, confidence and esteem. He is just past the threshold of manhood, his career has but commenced, and the skies are blue and the sun shines o'er his pathway with the promise of a glorious future in the chosen work, and that his course will be guided by true principle and noble purpose is unequivocally assured.

APOSTLE RUDGER CLAWSON.

[Portrait on page 95.]

THE subject of this sketch was ushered into this life March 1, 1857, in Salt Lake City, his parents being Hiram B. Clawson and Margaret Gay Judd. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and after leaving school he became private secretary to John W. Young, then president of the Utah Western Railway company. In 1879 the young man was called on a mission to the Southern States, and it was while laboring in Georgia that his friend and companion missionary, Elder Joseph Standing, was shot down by a brutal mob. In December, 1887, Elder Clawson was called upon to preside over the Box Elder Stake of Zion, and he at once moved thither and entered upon the discharge of his duties. During his presidency new meeting houses were erected in eleven of the fourteen wards of the stake, and a new tabernacle replaced the old one previously destroyed by fire, this great task being accomplished in only thirteen months, the building being fully paid for and dedicated within that time.

President Clawson was called to the apostleship at the general conference held in October, 1898, and on the 10th of the month was ordained by President Lorenzo Snow. Since that time he has been occupied in the discharge of the duties of his calling, organizing, instructing and in office work for the Church. Whatever of success he has so far attained in life he attributes to his determination to be guided by the counsel of his brethren, and to always do the right as God gives him to see it, let the consequence follow, whatever it be.

APOSTLE REED SMOOT.

[Portrait on page 151.]

THE son of Abraham O. Smoot and Anna Kirstine Mouritsen, Reed Smoot was born January 10, 1862, in Salt Lake

City. He obtained his early training in private schools in his native city, but in 1872 his father moved to Provo, and here the subject of this sketch has resided ever since. He was baptized at eight years of age in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, and was ordained a Deacon July 15, 1877. In 1879 he was made a Priest, and in April, 1880, an Elder. Four years later he was ordained a Seventy, and in 1895 was ordained a High Priest. At the same time he was appointed as second counselor to President Edward Partidge, of the Utah stake. Elder Smoot continued to serve as one of the presidency of that stake until called to the apostleship, April 8, 1900. He was ordained by President Lorenzo Snow the day following.

In the business world, Elder Smoot has made a phenomenal record. After leaving the Brigham Young Academy, where he passed through all the higher branches then taught there, he entered the service of the Provo Woolen Mills, working successively in every department of the factory. Upon entering the mills he formed the characteristic resolve to become their manager, and this ambition was realized eleven years later. He also occupied an humble position in the Provo Co-operative Institution, beginning at the foot of the ladder; but his energy and faithfulness were rewarded with the superintendency, a position which less than eighteen months before he had resolutely set out to win. He remained in the superintendency nearly four years, and in April, 1884, was made manager of the Woolen Mills.

In 1890 he filled a mission to Europe, and while he had previously visited nearly every State in the Union on business bent, this was his first extended absence from home. Prior to going on this mission he had become totally absorbed in commercial affairs and was fast becoming a man of means and financial influence in the community. After his return from England, October 1, 1891, he launched out in business more extensively than ever. He resumed his former position as manager of the Provo Woolen Mills, and for a short time

assisted his father as manager of the Provo Lumber, Manufacturing and Building company. He was the main promoter of the Provo Commercial and Savings bank, and has been from the first its president. He also engaged considerably in mining, and was made vice-president of the Grand Central Mining company, also of the Victoria Mining company. He erected a number of business blocks, and became a director in the Clark-Eldredge company of Salt Lake City as well as in other important concerns.

Apostle Smoot is tall, well built, and more than usually energetic in all his actions. He is broad-minded, charitable by nature, although unostentatious, the soul of punctuality, courteous and candid, and his genius is practical and progressive. In January, 1903, at the second Tuesday's session of the Legislature, he was elected to the proud position of United States Senator on the first ballot, and will undoubtedly make a name and fame for himself in national life akin to the success he has so notably achieved in the business world.

APOSTLE H. M. SMITH.

HYRUM MACK SMITH is the eldest son of President Joseph F. Smith and Edna Lambson, and was born in Salt Lake City March 21, 1872. He was carefully and lovingly trained and nurtured in his youth and obtained his education in the public schools, later attending the Latter-day Saints College from which he graduated in June, 1894. On November 15, 1895, he married Miss Ida Bowman of Ogden and on the evening of the next day he departed on a mission to Great Britain.

Upon arriving home in April, 1898, he was set apart as

a home missionary and also acted as assistant teacher and corresponding secretary of the 24th quorum of Seventy. He



H. M. SMITH.

was employed at Z. C. M. I., where he remained until October 30, 1901. When the Salt Lake Stake was divided he became a resident of Granite Stake and occupied various positions therein. He was called to the apostleship October 24, 1901, and was ordained by his father the same day.

Hyrum M. Smith is in all respects a model young man, never having tasted tea, coffee, tobacco nor intoxicating drinks of any kind; has never taken the name of God in vain nor befouled his mouth

with profanity; and is ever found working diligently and earnestly for the success of the great work in which he is engaged. He honors and loves his parents next to his Maker, and is esteemed and loved in return by a host of his fellow men.

JOHN SMITH, PATRIARCH.

THE sixth presiding Patriarch of the Church bears the by no means unfamiliar name of John Smith, and he is so plain and easy-going in his way that the name seems to fit exactly. He was born in the historic town of Kirtland, Ohio, on September 22, 1832, and was one of a family of six children. In 1838 he accompanied his father, the Prophet's brother Hyrum, to another historic place—Far West, Missouri—the persecutions at which were fully shared in by the family and resulted

finally in their being driven out of the State. Early in 1839 they landed at Quincy, Illinois, moving to the site of Nauvoo soon after. Their story from that time on was that of many others and is an oft-told tale, but no amount of repetition can ever diminish its awfulness. In February, 1847, John proceeded ahead of the family along with Heber C. Kimball, and his experiences on that trip were many, varied and trying. In September, at Winter Quarters, learning that the family were on the way he turned back and met them, and returning to that place they stayed two winters, John building a house, tilling the soil and making himself thoroughly useful all the time. In the spring of 1848 the family pulled out for Salt Lake valley, reaching it on September 23, after a series of hardships such as none of those of the present day can appreciate even when told of them.



JOHN SMITH.

John's missionary and plains-crossing work after that would make an interesting book by themselves. Of late years he has given most of his attention to his duties as Patriarch, and it is worthy of note that in this calling he has pronounced blessings upon some 16,000 people. He is something of a farmer, a man of affairs and a good citizen all through.

BISHOP WM. B. PRESTON.

[Portrait on page 29.]

THE full name of the fourth presiding Bishop of the Church

is William Bowker Preston. He is a native of the proud Old Dominion State, having first beheld the light of day in Franklin county on November 24, 1830. His is a thoroughly historic name, being traceable back to the Scottish kings of a thousand years ago, the line embracing many distinguished names. His earliest recollections are associated with the farm, and these have presumably been of much use to him in his wide and varied experiences in Utah. At nineteen he became clerk in a store and followed this calling till 1852, when he left home and drifted with the tide which was then sweeping onward to the golden shores of California, reaching which and declining to yield to the prevailing fever he obeyed the promptings of his earlier associations by settling down to farming and stock raising in Yolo county. He had as neighbors the Thatcher family, through whom he learned of Mormonism and was soon converted, being baptized in February, 1857. Along with the others he came to Utah in response to the call of President Young because of the approach of Johnston's army. On February 24, 1858, soon after his arrival, Mr. Preston was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Thatcher. In the trying times following he became a veritable sentinel on the border, taking up with the duties and labors of the plainsman as readily as though to the manner born. Freighting, merchandising and pioneering were the prevailing features of his career, On November 14, 1859, he was ordained Bishop of Logan, of which place he had been one of the founders. He engaged in many useful enterprises, among them railroad building, and was always to the fore in matters looking to the welfare and advancement of the people. He served several terms in the Territorial Legislature, was presiding Bishop of the county and then President of the Stake, and soon after the death of Bishop Edward Hunter, on October 16, 1883, President Preston was called to the office which he now holds, the date of appointment being April 6, 1884.

BISHOP R. T. BURTON.

[Portrait on page 29.]

THE subject of this sketch is much more widely known than in the connection in which he is here presented, which implies peace and fraternity in their fullest estate. He exemplifies these in the best possible measure, but he has been a good deal of a fighter, and if the occasion arose would undoubtedly be one yet, notwithstanding his somewhat advanced years.

Robert Taylor Burton was born at Amersburg, Canada West, Oct. 25, 1821. The family from which he came was a numerous one, there being thirteen children besides himself. In 1837 he first heard Mormonism preached and showed his friendship for its messengers at that early age, being baptized into the Church the following year, the family having preceded him. They left for the headquarters of the Saints soon after and remained in Walnut Grove, Ill., for two years, removing thence to Nauvoo. They participated in the awful experiences of their people, and Robert T. with his young wife crossed the Mississippi river on the ice in February, 1846, camping in snow eighteen inches deep and the temperature below zero. What a delightful honeymoon! Finally they reached the Missouri river about the middle of June, where the aged mother died from the exposures of the trip. Finally they got together in the main emigration movement, arriving in Salt Lake valley after innumerable hardships in September, 1848.

Early in 1850 the military company to which he belonged had to take the field to protect the Utah County settlers against the ravages of the redskins, and here young Burton showed military genius of a high order and such native courage as is not often met with. The campaign was decidedly successful. In the fall of the same year he was in the field against the Shoshones of the north country, in November was again after the Utah County marauders and in December

participated in a very trying campaign against the savages in Tooele County. In June, 1851, he fought them to a finish on the western desert and soon after headed an expedition in aid of District Court process to Green River. He took a large part in the operations against the army under A. S. Johnston, a detailed account of which would make a long story, and would not then be complete without the addition of several more expeditions and achievements each demanding more space than can here be given it. He was arrested during the earlier part of the "period of friction," to which abundant space is elsewhere devoted in these pages, on the charge of murder for executing the process of a Federal court and to that court's satisfaction, but was honorably acquitted by a jury composed equally of Mormons and Gentiles. In 1868 he received a commission as major-general at the hands of Governor Durkel, having reached it through the process of regular promotion, his upward progress having embraced every subsidiary rank. He has also held a great number of Church and civil positions and was appointed counselor to Bishop Edward Hunter in 1875 and to his present one of first counselor to Bishop Preston on July 31, 1884. He has always brought to his positions the great qualities of efficiency and thoroughness and has made a name and fame which cannot be effaced.

BISHOP O. P. MILLER.

[Portrait on page 29.]

ORRIN PORTER MILLER, second counselor to Bishop W. B. Preston, is a native son of Utah, his birthplace being Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, the date of arrival Sep. 11, 1858. He was baptized in his ninth year and advanced rapidly in Church positions. In 1881 he was married to Elizabeth M. Morgan. His positions of honor and trust, civilly and ecclesiastically, would make a very long essay,

and in each and every one he proved so efficient and faithful that promotion was a natural result. When Salt Lake Stake of Zion was divided and Jordan Stake organized out of the southern part, he was called from the Riverton Bishopric to preside, and the call from this station to his present one was on October 24, 1901.

Mr. Miller is one of our most popular citizens, his friends being numerous and representative of people of all shades of opinion, religious and political. As a churchman he is sincere and thorough; in business he is efficient and straightforward; and in every walk of life he is without reproach. In appearance he is tall and commanding and in deportment is affable and genteel under all circumstances.

ANDREW JENSON, HISTORIAN.*

MR. JENSON is a native of Denmark, having been born in Forsley parish, Hjørring amt, on Dec. 11, 1850. He received as good an education as the common schools of his neighborhood admitted of, and begun his business career at the early age of fourteen, earning enough to pay his way to the United States, for which he set sail in May, 1866; he landed at Nebraska and soon thereafter crossed the plains to Utah, settling at Pleasant Grove, where he lived for sixteen years. He worked hard at farming and other laborious pursuits, putting in his spare time reading and going to school; his experiences from that time along have been varied and trying, but educational in a practical way to a marked extent. Having been baptized into the Church when but nine years old, he was ordained an Elder on April 10, 1873, and a Seventy in May following. After his return from a mission to his native land, in 1875 he was married to Kirsten Marie

* Prest. A. H. Lund is Church Historian. Those named herein are his assistants.

Pedersen, by whom he had four children and who died in 1887. He had two other wives, Misses Emma and Bertha



ANDREW JENSON.

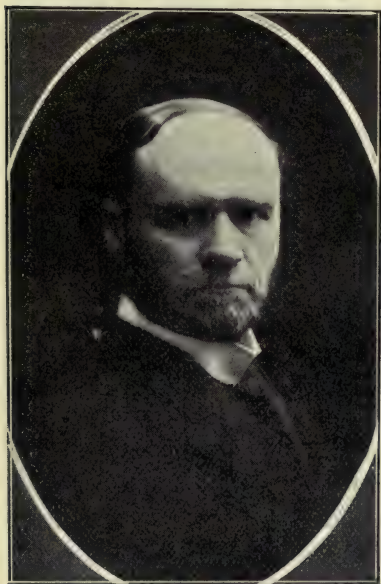
Howell, by the first of whom he had three children. Mr. Jenson has done great work as a writer and translator, being an editor and author of excellent attainments and extensive experience; he has also held several civil offices and is always "on the go," being one of the busiest men in any community. His last mission for the Church was in 1902-3, when he filled a special one to Europe, getting out a new edition of the Book of Mormon in the Danish language and attending to some historical work.

O. F. WHITNEY, HISTORIAN.

MR. WHITNEY was born July 1, 1855, in this city, being the eldest living issue of Horace K. Whitney and Helen Mar Kimball Whitney. His father was one of the Utah Pioneers of July 24, 1847, and occupied many positions of distinction. He was educated in the district schools of his native city and in the University of Deseret (now University of Utah), and his earliest predilections were music and the drama. Was preparing for the stage when called on a mission to go to the Eastern States in October, 1876. While absent corresponded for the home papers, notably the Salt Lake *Herald*, over the *nom de plume* of "Iago," by which he acquired considerable reputation. He then began to take a deeper interest in liter-

ature, and aspired to journalism, developing along these lines and in oratory, owing to his practice in preaching.

Returning from his mission, he became on July 14, 1878, Bishop of the Eighteenth ward, Salt Lake City, which office he has since held. About the same time he became connected



O. F. WHITNEY.

with the *News* staff as city editor. In December, 1879, he married, and in February, 1880, was elected to the City Council. From the autumn of 1881 to the summer of 1883 he was in Europe filling another mission; most of the time in the editorial department of the *Millennial Star* at Liverpool. Visited various parts of Great Britain, spent a memorable week in the city of Paris, and "did" London thoroughly, living there several months. Returning home he again became city editor of the *News*, and in October, 1883, made

his last appearance upon the stage. A year later he was appointed City Treasurer, and was twice elected to that position. Was Chief Clerk of the House in the Territorial Legislature of 1888, and from 1884 to 1890 was Chancellor of the University of Deseret. Mr. Whitney was a member of the Constitutional Convention and one of the most active and capable members. He was a Senator in the third and fourth State Legislatures. His greatest literary work is the History of Utah, with which all our readers are abundantly familiar, but he has produced many others of decided merit. He is a poet of great and recognized ability, his latest effort being a masterpiece—an epic entitled "Elias," and as a public speaker has very few superiors

For several years past Mr. Whitney has been an active assistant in the Church Historian's office. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democrats for the position of County Clerk, but it was not a Democratic year and he went down with his ticket. Personally he is one of the most genial of men; in his friendships as in his faith he is true and steadfast.

A. M. MUSSER, HISTORIAN.

[Portrait on page 216.]

AMOS MILTON MUSSER, assistant to the Church Historian, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Donegal, Lancaster County, on May 20, 1830. Dependent upon his own labor in childhood for his support and largely that of the family (his mother being a widow) such dreams of childhood as life being a great playground was in his case dissipated at the beginning and the stern realities having to be grappled with all along have contributed in no small measure to fitting him for the many trials he has passed through. He was one of the youthful modern Spartans who defended Nauvoo against the merciless mobocrats and was frequently a witness of scenes of blood and carnage which might well have appalled older and sterner men. He was baptized into the Church at Kanesville, Iowa, in the spring of 1851 and the fall of the same year saw him safely landed in Zion. There was but little for anybody but hard work in those days, and it is needless to say that he did his part as uncomplainingly as the rest, until the turn in the tide placed the toilers in more desirable circumstances.

Elder Musser was for many years what was known as a traveling Bishop, looking after Church affairs of a temporal nature throughout the Territory and its immediate surroundings. He has been in his present position since his return from a mission to the East Indies, circumnavigating the globe without purse or scrip, in 1857. He is a man of immovable integrity and unswerving fidelity to principle. When sentenced to im-

prisonment for refusal to abandon or in any manner besmirch his several families, his demeanor was one approaching sublimity in its lofty disdain, spurning the means of escape offered as an insult to his manliness and sense of honor. And yet he is not that kind of person in everyday life, being somewhat retiring, always affable and not in the least self-assertive in his manner. He has numerous friends whose company he always enjoys.

(Mr. Musser's labors and achievements in other departments of life are previously spoken of).

B. H. ROBERTS, HISTORIAN.

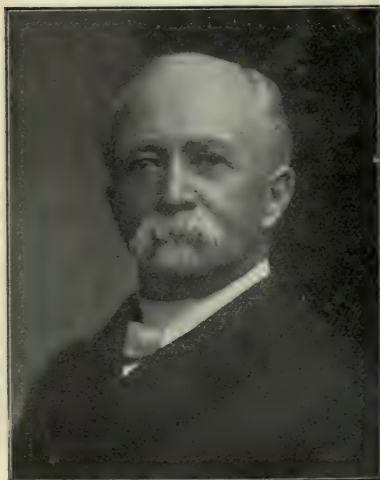
[Portrait on page 150.]

AMONG the men of Utah who have made their impress upon both Church and State is Brigham Henry Roberts. He is a type of the self-made men of this country. He begun active life here under very humble circumstances. Reaching the United States from his birthplace (Warrington, Lancashire, England) when only nine years old, he settled with his parents at Bountiful, Davis County, this State. He participated in the hardships incidental to supporting a family by hard labor in the early days and worked in the mining camps of Ophir and Jacob City, Tooele County, for some time. He was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade at the age of seventeen, and whenever opportunities afforded attended the local schools. Instead of squandering his spare hours in pleasure-seeking or idleness, young Roberts persistently delved in the published thoughts of the great minds of this and other ages, assimilating as he went along, and was soon able to enter the University of Utah as a normal, graduating in 1878 at the head of his class and being accorded the honor of delivering the valedictory. He afterwards traveled extensively throughout Great Britain and this country, having visited nearly every State in the Union. Politically

he is a Democrat and acquired his proclivities not by a combination of circumstances or because of peculiar situations, but through a close and persistent study of forms and theories of government and social polity, beginning his researches with the studious reading of Blackstone's Commentaries and continuing along that line down to the statutes of the State. His knowledge of history is very great and has been of signal benefit to him in his public and private career. He is one of the most effective speakers in this or any other State and is the author of several volumes of ecclesiastical literature. (Other references to Mr. Roberts occur in different places in this volume.)

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON.

THE President of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion has held his present position since 1876. He was born in Liverpool,



ANGUS M. CANNON.

England, on May 17, 1834, his parents being George and Ann Quayle Cannon, one of his brothers the justly renowned George Q., and the other members were Mary Alice, Ann, David H. and Leonora. The mother, on her way here, died on ship-board and was entombed in the ocean. Late in 1842 the family reached New Orleans and the following spring made their way to Nauvoo, Illinois. Angus M. entered the Church in 1844, by baptism in the Mississippi river.

As a boy he shared in many of the harrowing conditions through which his people passed, and after innumerable hard-

ships succeeded in reaching Salt Lake valley in October, 1849, having walked the entire distance. His pioneering and other work contributed in no small measure towards the building up of the community, and to detail his missionary experiences and do them justice would be more than can be undertaken here; and his services in the militia, as a public officer and an enterprising citizen can also but be hinted at. He was one of the goodly army who underwent penal servitude because of their adherence to principle, having had considerably more of the ordeal dealt out to him altogether than any one else in the list and stood it remarkably well. Mr. Cannon is the father of 27 children. He is a farmer, a stock raiser, and is largely interested in the mining industry.

President Cannon's counselors are Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, elsewhere spoken of.

THE RECENTLY DEPARTED.

THERE are a great many men and women of note who have gone before that are worthy of special mention in this department; but the restraints of space again make themselves apparent and restrict the mention to those more recently departed, embracing the names of Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon, Franklin D. Richards and Brigham Young, Jr.

LORENZO SNOW, the fifth President of the Church, was born April 30, 1814, in Mantua, Ohio. He was brought up on a farm and became thus inured to manual labor, but his mental faculties were by no means neglected, his spare moments being given largely to reading, which, with the scholastic training received and including a term at Oberlin College, made his education far above the average. The discipline of the college was Presbyterian, and young Snow had about decided upon a life with religion strictly eliminated; however,

his gifted sister Eliza R. had previously embraced Mormonism and was constantly laboring with him, which, with improved associations, soon wrought a change in his views and he joined the Church in June, 1836. He was a participant in most of



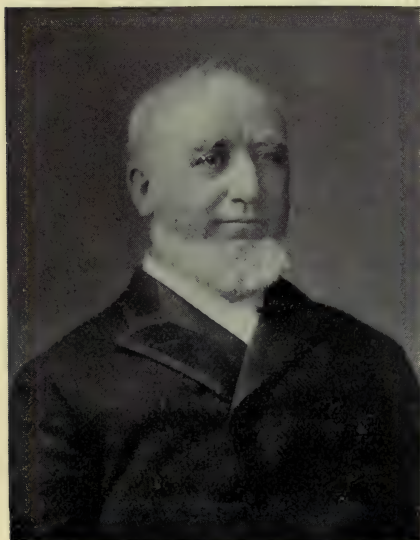
PRESIDENT LORENZO SNOW.

the troubles of his people in those stormy days, and as a teacher and missionary rendered valuable service at different times and in many places. He came to Salt Lake valley in the fall of 1848, was made an Apostle in 1849, becoming President of the quorum on April 7, 1889, and on October 18, 1898, was called to the Presidency of the Church, President Woodruff having died a few months previously. President Snow was one of the victims of the great crusade beginning early in the eighties and which began to die out with his own release from

the penitentiary through the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court, after serving eleven months imprisonment. He engaged largely in business pursuits and was a thorough business man. He served the people for the unusually long term of twenty-nine years in the Legislature, and after a long and eventful life passed away in Salt Lake City on October 10, 1901.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, who served as first counselor to Presidents Taylor, Woodruff and Snow, was born in Liverpool, England, on January 11, 1827, his parents being natives of

the Isle of Man. The name is thoroughly historic and interwoven with many events of stirring interest. He became converted to Mormon doctrine at an early age and was ordained an Elder on February 9, 1845, at Nauvoo, where he had also learned the printing business in the office of the *Times and Seasons*, a publication conducted by Elder (afterwards President) John Taylor. In 1846 George Q. accompanied the main body of the Saints to Winter Quarters, and the following



GEO. Q. CANNON.

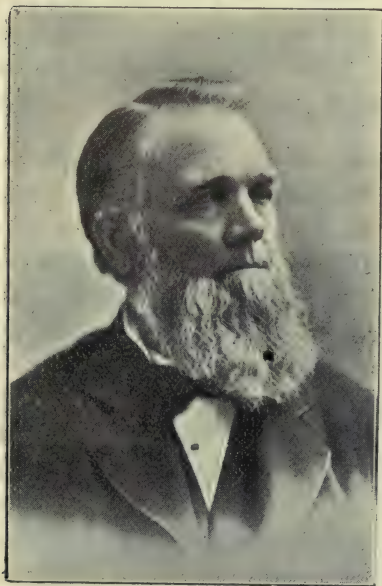
year, on October 3rd, reached Salt Lake valley, this being soon after the vanguard of the Pioneers got here. For two years he participated vigorously in the trying work of laying the State's foundation, and was then sent on a mission to California, then an unorganized territory, and the following year went on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he had a series of rigorous experiences. He acquired the language easily and translated the Book of Mormon into the native

tongue. Returning to San Francisco in 1854, he shortly after came on home, but was returned before long to assist in the publication of the *Western Standard*. To correctly set forth all of his missionary and other experiences in this narrow space would be a manifest impossibility; suffice it to say, he was and remained one of the most indomitable, indefatigable workers in the Church, sharing largely in the persecutions brought upon his people. Among his journalistic experiences were the editorship of the *Deseret News* and *Millennial Star*, Liver-

pool, 1860-2; he then proceeded to Washington, having been elected U. S. Senator from the provisional State of Deseret. He never took the seat, but was afterwards a Delegate from the Territory for upwards of nine years, having previously added to his political career several terms in the Legislature. (Some of his experiences will be found in other departments). He was an orator in the front rank, a born statesman and a natural diplomat, of excellent education, good address and pleasing personality. He died on April 12, 1901, at Monterey, California, whether he had gone in quest of health, but the funeral took place in Salt Lake City on April 16, 1901, and was attended by a great host of people.

FRANKLIN DEWEY RICHARDS was a native of Massachusetts, his birthplace being Richmond, Berkshire county, the time of birth April 2, 1821. He was raised on a farm and between the times of labor inseparable from that calling found opportunity to improve his mind, which he unfailingly availed himself of in the greatest measure. He became at an early age noted as a great reader and at thirteen took a term in Lennox Academy. He was brought up in the Congregational faith, but soon outgrew it. A copy of the Book of Mormon having been left with the family by some Elders, it was eagerly perused by all, but especially by young Franklin, and on June 3, 1838, he was baptized by his father Phineas, the latter having of course previously joined. On October 22, 1838, the son set out for Far West, Missouri, and while en route his brother was slain, with several others, by a mob at Haun's Mill. He first met the Prophet Joseph in 1839, and from that time on was a diligent, valiant worker for the Church. He was married to Jane Snyder in 1842, by whom he had several children, elsewhere spoken of. His life for many years was a trying one, what with laboring for the support of his little

family, from whom he was for long periods separated while laboring in the ministry among hostile people. Gathering together as good an equipment for traveling as his limited means would permit, he saw his family depart for the Western wilds and then turned his face resolutely to the East to fulfill a mission to England, which he had started on before but was recalled from on account of the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. He returned in the spring of 1848 and started



FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

for Salt Lake valley, reaching Winter Quarters in May, 1848, where he found his wife and the others who had been able to endure the rigors of the journey from Nauvoo. After innumerable difficulties, which must have utterly crushed less determined people, they reached the valley on October 19. On February 12 following he was ordained an Apostle, and in October, 1849, he was again sent upon a mission to Great Britain, having a hard trip all the way. His efficient labors there and since are well known and too voluminous to set out in detail. He

removed from Salt Lake to Ogden in May, 1869, and in addition to being the presiding ecclesiastical authority in Weber County was Probate Judge for several terms, filling both positions with marked ability and to the general satisfaction of the people. In April, 1889, he was appointed as Church Historian and served several years, and in 1898, with the accession of Lorenzo Snow to the Presidency, he became Pres-

ident of the Twelve Apostles, which position he held till his death, which occurred at Ogden on December 9, 1899.

Personally, Apostle Richards was one of the most affable men in public life and one of the most upright. With the opportunities at hand from which less scrupulous persons would have amassed fortunes, he died with no more than a competence to his credit. In the pulpit, on the street or at home, he was ever dignified but never distant, his deportment being that of a gentleman by instinct and training.

APOSTLE BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THIS son of the great leader of the Mormon people was born in Kirtland, Ohio, on December 18, 1836, his mother being Mary Ann Angell. He was a twin, his sister being



BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR.

named Mary and her life was very brief, as a result of the mobbings to which the family was subjected in Missouri. They underwent all manner of privations and persecutions. The boy was, even in the midst of trouble, light-hearted and disposed to make the best of every thing, and thus he grew up to manhood's estate. He was baptized into the Church in the Mississippi river by his father in 1845. It would be quite out of the question to depict the sorrows and sufferings which those devoted people underwent

while preparing for and engaged in their trip to Utah, in which the boy ever participated and always lent a willing hand in the performance of all the work which such proceedings entailed. As a boy of twelve he drove two yoke of cattle across the plains, reaching the valley in the fall of 1848. On

November 15, 1855, he was married to Catherine C. Spencer and subsequently to Jane Carrington. Young Brigham rendered efficient service in the "war" of resistance to Colonel Johnston's army and took a very active part in all things of a public nature requiring his assistance, working and contriving along for the support of his family in the meantime. He was on several missions, and in these as in every walk of life was persevering and efficient. He was a singularly open-hearted and free-handed man, always cheery and care-dispelling, was as honest as the day is long and had a multitude of friends wherever known. He died in Salt Lake City on April 13, 1903.



TEMPLE, TABERNACLE AND ASSEMBLY HALL.

STATE AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

PAST AND PRESENT OFFICEHOLDERS AND OTHERS POLITICALLY ENGAGED.

THE reader will please keep in mind that in this and succeeding chapters the arrangement of the matter has no significance. The sketches are inserted in, approximately, the order in which they were received. Any other plan would savor of invidiousness, perchance of favoritism, and these are things which this book is supposed to avoid. There may be some few exceptions, occurring by reason of not receiving the cut when the matter was ready, or *vice versa*, but this, in the light of the explanation, is of no consequence. The presentation of a man, or woman, is as conspicuous at the end or any other part of the chapter as at the beginning thereof.

In this chapter those who hold important offices at the present time, as relating to the State or any division thereof, are given; those who have held office under the State at large are also shown.

GOVERNOR HEBER M. WELLS.

[Portrait on pages 100 and 118].

THE first Governor of the State of Utah was ushered into this vale of tears on August 11, 1859, at Salt Lake City. His father was that sterling citizen and true patriot, Daniel H. Wells, Attorney General of the provisional State of Deseret and several times Mayor of Salt Lake, the mother being

Martha Harris. The foundation for what has proved to be a widely known and altogether honorable career was begun a few years later when young Heber started going to school, proceeding from the rudimentary to the more advanced classes with gratifying rapidity and graduating at sixteen years of age from the Deseret University. Soon after, he entered the service of the city as a deputy tax collector and advanced step by step to the positions of deputy recorder and recorder, the latter by appointment of the City Council in 1882. He was subsequently elected to the same position for three full terms of two years each. In the great struggle for the control of the municipality between the People's party and the Liberals, in 1890, he could have been the former's nominee for Mayor if he had permitted his friends to do all they desired to in that direction, but he peremptorily declined and thereby the party was deprived of some of the strength it would undoubtedly have had with him as the chief standard bearer. Perhaps the result would have been substantially the same, but certainly he would have done as he did on every previous and even subsequent occasion—have to look over his shoulder to see his associates in the race—showing his popularity with all classes of the community. His next position was membership in the Constitutional Convention.

In the first Republican State convention, which was held in Salt Lake City in the latter part of August, 1895, there was a sharp contest for the nomination for Governor, but Mr. Wells proved an easy winner on the first ballot. On the opening of the campaign he took the field in person and made a thorough canvass of every section of the State. His speeches were devoid of any attempt at rhetorical effect, being plain statements in business-like language, carrying conviction with them. Although pitted against a good man and one who had done the commonwealth much excellent public service—John T. Caine—Heber was a decided winner. Two years later (nearly a year extra was added to the first term by the Constitution, so as to avoid another election so soon after the first),

he was renominated and this time had as his principal opponent James H. Moyle, another capable, popular man. The result was as before, only a "little more so," and with the completion of this term the Governor will have had the longest continuous period of gubernatorial service of any of Utah's executives and among the longest on record in any of the States.

Governor Wells is largely interested in various business enterprises, among them the State Bank of Utah, Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co., Brigham Young Trust Co., and different mining companies. He is a member of the order of "Sons of the American Revolution" and "Sons of the Pioneers," is married and has an interesting family. His administration of all the duties which devolve upon him is marked in every case with thoroughness, uprightness and sagacity. He is a straight Republican but not an extremist, and numbers among his closest friends some of the pronounced Democrats of this and other States. His popularity does not wane but rather increases and it is altogether probable that other and greater honors await him.

EX-SENATOR FRANK J. CANNON.

UTAH has enjoyed the unusual, and so far as the last half century is concerned the exclusive, distinction of being represented in Congress by a delegation which was her own product, both Senators and the Representative having been born upon her soil. One was the gentleman whose portrait appears here, the first Senator ever chosen by this State, the others being Joseph L. Rawlins and William H. King, elsewhere spoken of at length. Mr. Cannon had previously been the Territorial Delegate to Congress, but Statehood cut his term in two, which he didn't regret very much, as he stepped from the lower house—where he had no vote and but a limited

voice—into the upper one, where he had both without restriction and used them most effectively on several occasions.

Mr. Cannon was born forty-two years ago, and except for the intense and continued mental application to which he has subjected himself and which has brought a sprinkling of gray



FRANK J. CANNON.

among his dark and luxuriant hair, would not seem to have reached even that early age. He was the youngest man in the Senate, but he at once took rank with the "grave and reverent seigniors" by means of sterling qualities properly applied, which gained for him recognition and regard from all sides. His demeanor, even when younger, as a Delegate, was at all times and under all circumstances free from the slightest trace of immaturity or awkwardness, by means of which general ability is often of no avail in such places, and he carried him-

self into and out of important discussions of abstruse propositions as though he had seen a score of years service. Conspicuous among these occasions were the Dingley tariff bill debate and the various times when measures relating to the currency or the Cuban situation were before the Senate, in all of which he was decidedly at the fore, standing prominently among those who have been recognized leaders for years. Although a Republican, he was unable to act with the majority of his party in what he conceived to be manifestly unjust measures, and because thereof he placed himself in opposition to the tariff measure spoken of, to which he offered an amend-

ment designed to equalize the situation somewhat, his proposition being that no protection was proposed for the farmers of the country, and it would be no more than just to them to allow them a bonus on all wheat exported. The amendment failed, of course, but not until Mr. Cannon had placed himself on record as a clear-headed and even-handed champion of the industrialists of the United States. He was perhaps the most active debater on this occasion in the chamber, and made a great speech which was published and distributed throughout the country, eliciting from all quarters most decided expressions of commendation.

Mr. Cannon has held other positions which have brought him into prominence before the public, one of these being that of delegate to the National Republican conventions held at Minneapolis in 1892 and St. Louis in 1896, on both of which occasions he was a conspicuous figure. At St. Louis his independence of thought and action were again made manifest by walking out of the convention when it refused to take action favorable to silver, a movement in which he was joined by Senator Teller of Colorado and a few others; this attitude he has since steadfastly maintained.

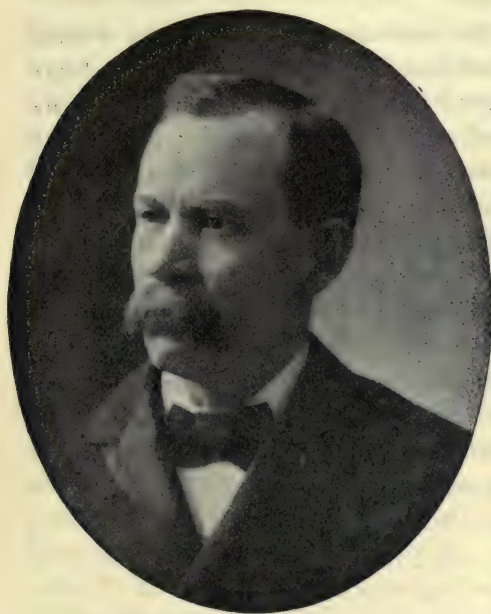
Mr. Cannon is gifted with a wealth of vocabulary and perspicuity of expression, together with a gracefulness of action and power and modulation of voice, such as make him an orator in the very front rank. He is a business man of active and untiring disposition, his affairs embracing several mining and commercial enterprises.

Mr. Cannon is a married man, his wife being Miss Mattie Brown of Ogden, in which city they still live. Five children have been born to them, one of whom is dead.

EX-SENATOR J. L. RAWLINS.

ONE of Utah's sons that has climbed the ladder of fame and stood almost at the top is Joseph Lafayette Rawlins. He

was born March 28, 1850, in Salt Lake County, and is in the highest sense a self-made man. His parents were Joseph S. and Mary Rawlins, people who shared many of the hardships inseparable from early life in Utah, and who gave their children as much schooling as the times and circumstances permitted. The opportunities were not wasted, for the subject of this article had the determination within him to be educated, and this invariably makes limited facilities go a long way, even when



JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

they are accompanied by such hard work as farm life imposes and of which Mr. Rawlins had an abundance. At eighteen he was enabled to enter the Deseret University, where his progress was rapid; and in 1871, having saved sufficient money for the purpose, he entered the University of Indiana, where he completed the classical course but was unable to remain for graduation through lack of

means. Returning home he was given a chair in the home University and in his spare time read law in the office of Williams, Young & Sheeks and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1875 the firm dissolved and Messrs. Sheeks and Rawlins became partners.

Mr. Rawlins' natural qualifications added to his scholastic attainments were soon the means of singling him out for political honors, and in 1892 he was nominated by the Democrats

for Delegate to Congress and was elected over Frank J. Cannon by a handsome majority. His record there was so gratifying to his supporters that he was renominated two years later, but by this time Republicanism had begun to secure a firm footing in Utah and the formerly vanquished became the victor. It is proper here to say that his labors in Congress in behalf of Utah brought him a multitude of commendations, these coming from the Mormon Church authorities and prominent Republicans among others.

Mr. Rawlins was the candidate of his party for United States Senator in the first Statehood election, in which there was a Republican victory; but the following year the Democrats swept the deck, and after a protracted struggle (which is elsewhere detailed) he was chosen to that distinguished position. That he has filled it with signal ability; that he has been looked upon as one of the most capable men in that grand aggregation where only capable men are supposed to go; that he loyally and ably represented his State and zealously safeguarded her every interest, are matters of which all newspaper readers are already apprised. At this time he is busy in his law office, where there is always enough doing to keep him busy every hour in the day; but that his political career has closed is not in the least degree probable.

WILLIAM H. KING.

[Portrait on page 145.]

MR. KING was born in 1862 in Fillmore City, Millard County, Utah. On his father's side he is of New England stock, the Kings having come to New England in 1630. The family was prominent, having amongst its members Rufus King, the great Federal leader, and William King, the founder of Maine. His paternal grandmother was of the John Hancock family. His mother was born at New Orleans, but her

parents were from Ireland. Until fifteen years of age the subject of this sketch spent his time upon the farm and the ranch; at that age attended the Academy at Provo, remaining two years. In the fall of 1880 he started to the University and was sent to England a few months later as a missionary in the Mormon Church. He then labored in the British isles, spending some little time in Ireland visiting relatives; returned to the United States and spent several months in New York, Massachusetts and Michigan; returned to Utah, and was elected, before reaching his majority, to several offices in Millard County and Fillmore City. Until 1889 he resided there. During that time he served as County Attorney for Millard County for four years and was also engaged in the lumber business. In 1885 was elected to the Legislature, representing Millard and Juab Counties. When Cleveland was first nominated for President, though national party lines were not drawn in the Territory, he made many speeches in the central part in behalf of Democracy and urged a division on party lines. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar, and went to Ann Arbor and graduated from the law department. In 1887 was again elected to the Legislature, representing the former counties. While at Ann Arbor took some interest in politics and made speeches for the Democracy in the State. Was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan in April, 1887. In January, 1889, removed to Provo and formed a partnership with S. R. Thurman and George Sutherland, and had an extensive practice with them. In the fall of that year Mr. Sutherland withdrew and the firm continued as Thurman & King. Continued to practice law at Provo until August, 1894, when he was appointed Judge of the Fourth District Court of Utah and member of the Supreme Court, being appointed by Prest. Cleveland. Prior to the appointment as Judge he held several offices in Utah County, being City Attorney for Provo City and various other cities in the county; was also County Attorney and attorney for the Mormon Church in the central part of the Territory.

Mr. King was elected to the Legislature in 1891 by the Democrats, and was the President of the first Democratic Legislative Council. He spent the following winter in Washington and was there admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. When the Sagebrush Democracy was organized he took a prominent part.

When Statehood came Judge King retired from the Judgeship; he moved to Salt Lake City and formed a partnership with Arthur Brown and H. P. Henderson, which existed until his election to Congress in 1896. He was nominated by acclamation and in the election had the wholly unprecedented majority of 18,000. He was again nominated for the vacancy caused by the rejection of B. H. Roberts and elected over J. T. Hammond. In 1902 he met with defeat, Joseph Howell being elected. His services as Representative were most satisfactory and are too well known to need recounting.

JAMES T. HAMMOND.

[Portrait on page 118.]

MR. HAMMOND is a native of Utah, and 44 years of age. Early in life his parents moved to Cache Valley, where he resided continuously until chosen to his present position in 1895. There he attended the local schools, and later took a University course; of later years he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He practiced extensively in the courts, and held the office of County Attorney for some years; he also held several other offices, all of which he filled to the complete satisfaction of his constituents. He was twice elected to the Legislative Council and once to the House of Representatives, in which he showed a marked capacity for legislation. He was nominated by the first Republican State Convention for Secretary of State, and after an active campaign was elected by a decided majority. In March, 1899, he was nominated to Congress to fill the vacancy occa-

sioned by the expulsion of B. H. Roberts, but the Republican wave hadn't arrived yet, and he was defeated by W. H. King, by a reduced majority. He was re-nominated for Secretary of State and re-elected by a handsome majority in November, 1900. He is a most efficient and affable official. During his administration, largely through legislation which he succeeded in securing, the revenues of his office up to the end of the fiscal year, 1903, amounted to \$300,000.

Personally, Mr. Hammond is one of the most efficient, approachable and accommodating men in the public service. He is a married man, his wife's maiden name being Leonora Blair, and they have three children, all boys.

JUDGE ROBERT N. BASKIN.

[Portrait on page 118.]

JUDGE BASKIN was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, December 20, 1837, and educated at Salem Academy, near Chillicothe, in his native State. At an early age he commenced the study of law with James H. Thompson, a celebrated attorney of Salem, remaining in his office a period of two years. He then entered the law school of Harvard University, where he finished his studies and thereafter returned to his native place. Here he formed a partnership with Colonel Collins, who during the war was stationed at Fort Laramie, and in 1865 Judge Baskin came to Utah, where he has since remained.

His legal ability speedily brought him into the front rank at the bar and for many years he enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was twice elected Mayor of Salt Lake City, in 1892 and 1894. On two previous occasions Judge Baskin was also Liberal candidate for Congress, once in 1872 when he ran against Captain William H. Hooper and again in 1877 against Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, but was defeated both times

In 1890 he was elected to the upper house of the Territorial Legislature. In November, 1898, he was honored with election to the State Supreme bench, being now Chief Justice of that tribunal. In politics he has always been a Jacksonian Democrat of the sturdiest stripe. His characteristics are striking; he is the friendliest friend and the most determined foe, whichever it may be, but to Utah and her people he is staunchly and truly steadfast in his kindly regard.

JUDGE G. W. BARTCH.

[Portrait on page 118.]

GEORGE W. BARTCH, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State and formerly Chief Justice, was born in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, fifty-four years ago, and spent the earlier part of his life in that State. Having received the academic degree, M. S., he began his professional career as a school teacher and for several years he served as superintendent of the public schools of Shenandoah, a position he filled with marked ability.

In 1872 Judge Bartch began the study of law and in 1884 was admitted to the bar of his native State. After practicing law several years he moved to Canyon City, Colorado, where he again entered into the practice of his profession. In 1888 he moved to Salt Lake City and opened a law office here. In 1889 he was appointed Judge of Probate of Salt Lake County and served continuously in that position until January 4, 1893, when he was appointed by President Harrison to the Supreme bench of the Territory. He was Chief Justice of the State from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1901, and will again be Chief Justice from January 1, 1905, till January 1, 1907.

During his career on the bench, Judge Bartch has shown great legal ability, integrity and unswerving impartiality, and his course has won the commendation of all parties. He is

one of the hardest students on the bench and in private life is one of the best of citizens—sociable, entertaining, well-informed and lovable. Possessing a charming personality, of generous nature and loyal to his friends, he is well worthy the high honors imposed upon him.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. McCARTY.

[Portrait on page 118.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Alpine, Utah County, Utah, May 15, 1859. In 1863, his parents moved to Dixie, locating in Washington County, where they resided until 1869, when they removed to Summit, Iron County. After a sojourn there of seven years they again removed and settled in Sevier County, where they made their permanent home.

Young McCarty obtained a good common school education and in January, 1882, commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of the District Court at Beaver, September, 1887, and to the Supreme Court in 1890. In March, 1889, he was appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney and, with the exception of a few brief intervals, held this office until the advent of Statehood.

Mr. McCarty was in 1892 elected County Attorney for Sevier County and re-elected in 1894. At the first State election he was elected District Judge and re-elected in 1900, running 700 votes ahead of his ticket.

During his boyhood days and the years of early manhood, Judge McCarty took an active part in the arduous toils incident to pioneer life, working on the farm, in the canyons, at sawmills, driving freight teams and cutting cord-wood. He also worked on railroads, in the mines, and in the winters attended school. His common school education was supplemented by a term of sixteen weeks at the Brigham Young Academy

at Provo in 1881-82, but never did he have the opportunity of attending law school or the advantage of reading in any law office, his attainments in his profession being gained by self-study and characteristic pluck. That he has succeeded so notably is eminently praiseworthy, and the honors he has modestly won are ample testimony to his worth as a lawyer and jurist as well as of public appreciation. Especially was this attested by his election to the Supreme bench in 1902, a position he is filling with conceded ability.

JOSEPH HOWELL, REPRESENTATIVE.

JOSEPH HOWELL was born at Brigham City, February 17, 1857, and at the age of six was moved to Wellsville,



JOSEPH HOWELL.

Cache County. He was educated in the common schools, with the exception of six months at the University in Salt Lake City, in 1870-71. He taught school for five years after leaving the University, having previously teamed and freighted considerably. Made a successful trip to Great Britain in 1882. Was elected Mayor of Wellsville, in 1882, and served three terms. Was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1884-'86-'88, and was elected to the State Senate in 1898.

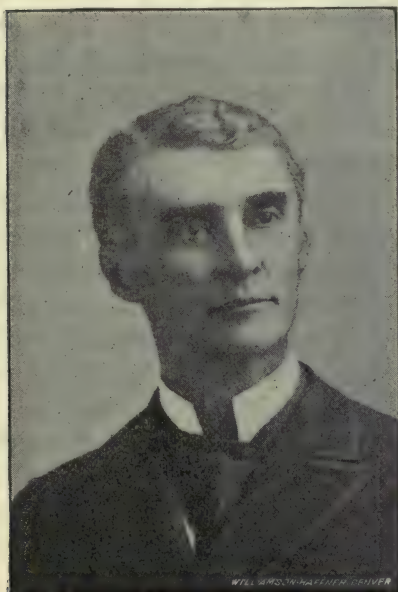
He was married at the age of 21 to a daughter of Bishop Maughan, of Wellsville, from

which place he recently removed and is now permanently settled in Logan.

In 1902 Mr. Howell was nominated by the Republicans for Representative to Congress; and after an exciting campaign, in which he took a very active part, he was elected, defeating so strong and capable a man as W. H. King. That he will give a good account of himself is well assured.

JUDGE WILLIAM C. HALL.

There are few public officers in our midst better known than Judge Hall. He has been a resident of Utah for many



WILLIAM C. HALL.

years, but is a native of the Blue Grass State, having been born in Pendleton County in 1842. He attended the common schools and was rounding out his educational term at Seeley College when the little misunderstanding between the North and South culminated, when he at once aligned himself with the gallant hosts who fought under the Stars and Bars, and there he remained till the surrender at Appomatox. His military experiences were trying and widespread, and the manner in which he stayed with the cause un-

der such wearing circumstances and at so youthful an age

marked him at once as a man who would forge to the front anywhere.

After the war he betook himself to the ways of peace and decided upon becoming a lawyer. He entered the office of John W. Stevenson, one of Kentucky's most illustrious sons, who among other distinctions has been Governor and United States Senator. After being admitted to the bar Mr. Hall went into active practice and finally followed the Star of Empire, bringing up in Utah in 1872, where he has been ever since and will remain till the finish. Here he has been signally successful, his talents as a mining lawyer particularly making him quite conspicuous. He has held several official stations, among them member of the Legislature and Attorney for Salt Lake City. In 1900 he was nominated by the Democrats for Judge of the Third District Court and elected by a decided majority, although the district otherwise went Republican. He has made a most satisfactory record in this and all other capacities.

Judge Hall was prominently named in connection with the nomination for Congressman in 1902, but having little taste for political contests he did not encourage his friends to push him, when he might have won. He has always been a conservative, impartial man, and in the days when the social elements were clashing most fiercely, he kept aloof from radical measures and extreme issues, gaining friends thereby who will always remember him. Being a man of equable temperament and affable disposition, he is quite approachable at all times and thereby enjoys a measure of popularity which is not limited to any party or creed. He is a man of family, and that counts for something in Utah quite as much as anywhere in the world. It is safe to say that the limit of his public stations has by no means been reached; men of his class always find plenty of room at the top.

A. B. LEWIS, MINING OPERATOR AND STATE SENATOR.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, having been born in Erie County in 1857. He did not remain at his birthplace very long, for we find him in Illinois in 1864, then six years later in Nebraska, Illinois being returned to in 1885. He went to the schools of the neighborhood and made the most of his opportunities, and having a receptive, retentive and comprehensive mentality, made excellent advancement, proceeding from one grade to another in a manner that was gratifying to his relatives and friends. But after a comparatively limited season his school training ended, at the age of twelve, after which he studied at home, where he succeeded in equipping himself in an adequate manner for the battle of life. So well were these studies carried on that he was then equipped for college, and we find him there at



A. B. LEWIS.

twenty-two years of age, having during his term of study lost no time and taken the best possible advantage of every opportunity which was afforded him. He then proceeded to put his attainments to practical use, and at twenty-five he was superintendent of county schools for Greeley County, Nebraska. After some varied experiences in the

journalistic field, occupying every newspaper position, he decided to take up the business of mining and with that object in view came to Wyoming in 1888, where, as well as in Colorado, he was soon in full swing and operated successfully for a number of years. In 1896 the fame of Utah proved too strong an attraction to resist and he wended his way hither. Inspection showed him that the reputation our commonwealth had earned was well bestowed and he began operations at once, continuing with varying fortunes, but still with a steady trend toward the goal, until in 1897 he began securing options on properties on the west side of Beaver valley, where are situated the now well known mines of the Majestic, Imperial, Royal and Cactus companies, being also the owner of the famous Comet interests in Iron, Washington and Box Elder Counties. He is also harnessing the waters of Beaver river to a power plant which will produce power enough to operate all the mines in three southern Utah counties. The great smelter now approaching completion near Milford will be another monument to his enterprise and perseverance; this will be one of the largest in the West, having a capacity greater than any other but one in the State. He is also engaged in various business enterprises there and elsewhere, and is altogether one of the most active and decidedly all-round citizens any State can boast of.

In May, 1903, Mr. Lewis, having no doubt an eye to more extensive operations, resigned the presidency of the Majestic Company and proceeded to organize the Royal Mining Company, in which he was entirely successful and of which great enterprise he stands at the head. He is further engaged in a great combination having in view the control and working of large tracts of the celebrated iron fields of Iron County, where probably the greatest investments in the State will be if they have not already been made. But it is not in the mining field alone that he is making giant strides as previously suggested. Having obtained the necessary franchises, he has under construction a mammoth reservoir scheme near

Minersville, by which the present worthless, but decidedly rich soil north and west of that town will be made productive, while that which produces will be greatly added to. He has obtained control of some 18,000 acres himself and will soon put it to good use.

Mr. Lewis took hold of Beaver County when it sadly needed taking hold of. It had a black eye as relates to mining affairs and was very much in the ruts of old-time slowness. It was the case for years that no matter how meritorious a prospect one might have, the fact that it was located in Beaver County headed off negotiations looking to assistance for development; but all that is changed now and Beaver properties are as eagerly sought for as any others, if not a little more so than the generality. This if not the direct work of Mr. Lewis, is more attributable to him than to any other person in the State. Besides, he has been a benefactor in other ways, giving employment directly or indirectly to some 300 men where little or none was to be had before, and this goodly army will soon be largely augmented. This alone means very much for the southern country, and it is no wonder that at the last general election the people there overthrew political distinctions and gave him a large majority for State Senator in a district which was previously the stronghold of his political opponents, a feat which was previously considered impossible. It is in fact a reasonable conclusion that his general career here has been no more than fairly begun, but will proceed from the commencement with gratifying rapidity and growth. The future undoubtedly contains much for him.

A. L. HAMLIN, REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. HAMLIN, who is a lineal descendent of the man who was Vice-President under Lincoln, is a type of the sturdy

characteristics and general hardihood indigenous to the Northwestern States, many of which class of people have found their way to Utah and made their homes here. He was born near Spring Valley, Minnesota, on October 1, 1858, and when old enough attended the common schools till sixteen years of age. He then entered into an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and followed it capably and successfully. He took up the business of contractor soon after emerging from the toils of his apprenticeship and followed it with success till 1879,



A. L. HAMLIN.

when he moved to Brookings County, South Dakota, and engaged in the same pursuits there for eleven years, being one of the pioneers in opening that section of the country. He found time to engage in political affairs, and aligning himself with the straight Republicans, became an active and influential member. In 1890 he decided to cast his lot with the people of Utah and has been here ever since, without undergoing any important changes in either person, politics or business, the latter especially having been productive of good results right along and all the time. His political

affiliations and nearness to the working classes were the means of landing him in the lower house of the fourth State Legislature, where he made so good a record for ability, industry and integrity that he had no difficulty in securing a re-nomination and re-election to the fifth Legislature, where his services again made him prominent. He stands high with employers, employed and all who know him and can undoubtedly have a political future if he draws for it.

Mr. Hamlin has a goodly family and is in that as in all

other respects a goodly citizen. He attends to his own affairs so much he has but little if any time to look after the squabbles of other people.

F. D. HOBBS, U. S. REGISTER.

FRANK D. HOBBS, the Register of the United States Land Office for Utah, whose office is at Salt Lake City, is a native of North Hampton, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Phillips



F. D. HOBBS.

Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated from the National University Law School of Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1877. Mr. Hobbs was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and was seriously disabled while serving his country in that capacity. He was appointed Register in 1889, was re-appointed in 1898, and again in 1902. By reason of his long term of service he has become "one of us" in all material respects and is a citizen who enjoys the esteem of all who know him. Undoubtedly he is a

Republican in politics, but is not an "offensive partisan," and administers the duties of his responsible calling with impartiality and fairness to all. He is quite active notwithstanding the physical disability imposed upon him in the service of

his country, and is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman as well as a most efficient officer.

GEORGE A. SMITH, U. S. RECEIVER.

THIS son of the well known Apostle John Henry Smith and his wife Sarah Farr, was ushered into this life in Salt Lake City on April 4, 1870. He received as good an education as the district schools could give and rounded it out with a term each in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and the Utah University. He then entered the employment



GEO. A. SMITH.

of Z. C. M. I. clothing factory and later had a position in its store, also in the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company. He was appointed to his present position of Receiver of the Land Office by President McKinley in 1898. From 1892 to 1894 he performed missionary work for the Mormon Church in the Southern States, acting as secretary of the mission, and held several ecclesiastical stations at home; is also a director in the Utah National Bank and Cunningham & Co's. Mr. Smith has been active in politics for

several years, and was one of the small but undaunted array who bore the banner of McKinley in 1896, when the State gave a Democratic majority of 52,000. He has traveled extensively in the United States and visited several of the lead-

ing cities of Europe. He is a good-natured and efficient official.

EDWARD H. ANDERSON, U. S. SURVEYOR.

EDWARD H. ANDERSON was born October 8, 1858, in Sweden, and came to Utah in 1864. He herded cows near the penitentiary for a year or so, then moved to Farmington, where he went to school to Aunt Huldah Kimball, and in 1868 went to Weber, where he worked on a farm and attended school, graduating from the normal department of the University in 1877. He taught school three years, and began the

newspaper business in Ogden in 1879, staying with it for a decade on the *Junction*, *Herald* and *Standard*, being manager of the last two. He was Superintendent of Schools in Weber for eight years, and edited the *Contributor* in this city for two years. In 1890 he went on a mission to Scandinavia, presiding over the mission; returned and wrote two books for the Cannons, "Life of Brigham Young" and "Brief History of the Church." Was elected Ogden City Recorder in 1893, and served three terms (six years), quitting to edit the



E. H. ANDERSON.

Improvement Era, of which he is now editor. Has held many ecclesiastical offices, and was a member of the High Council of Weber. Was elected to the fourth Legislature by a large

majority. He was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor General of Utah, a deserved recognition.

JOHN DE GREY DIXON, STATE TREASURER.

[Portrait on page 118.]

MR. DIXON was born in Salt Lake City on July 16, 1867, and is the son of Henry Aldous Dixon and Sarah De Grey Dixon. His parents removed to Provo in the year 1870, where he has resided ever since until his present position required his making Salt Lake City his residence. His father was born in Grahamstown, South Africa; he became a member of the Mormon Church and upon his arrival in Utah in the year 1856, at once took an active part in the affairs of the Church, and in the development of the new Territory. After a residence here of about three years, he went as a missionary to England and South Africa, and in that service spent one year in England and three years in the latter country. Having received his second call to fill a mission, he left for England in November, 1879. After his return to Utah he was variously employed until his death, which occurred in April, 1884, when he was in charge of the Provo branch of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

When the subject of this sketch was three years old, his parents removed to Provo from Salt Lake City, and in the former city he spent his boyhood days. He was a short time an attendant of the public schools and entered the Brigham Young Academy at its commencement and remained with it until he had taken a course in the normal department, but owing to the departure of his father was forced to end his studies and earn his own livelihood. His first work was in bricklaying, which he followed for a period of four years, during which time he assisted in the erection of the State Mental Hospital, at Provo, Brigham Young Academy, Tabernacle, bank, theatre and other prominent buildings. He also

kept the books of his employers, who were engaged in various other enterprises. Later he was appointed Secretary of the Provo school district and successfully administered the duties of that position for six years. He was clerk a short time to President A. O. Smoot, who later secured for him a position as bookkeeper, which position he held for four years. While in that service he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Dr. J. E. Talmage in the Provo City Council occasioned by the former's removal to Salt Lake City, and was later elected to serve a complete term, the ticket on which he was nominated and elected being the last put forward by the old People's party. During the term of his office he was an earnest advocate of improvements and aided largely in giving Provo its system of waterworks, which were secured at a cost of \$125,000, besides improvements in the health and sanitary conditions of the city. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Dixon resigned from the service of the Provo Lumber & Building Co. and entered into a partnership with Taylor Brothers in the furniture, stove, crockery and music business, located at Provo. The firm incorporated the following year under the laws of the Territory and Mr. Dixon was elected secretary and treasurer, and continued to hold those positions since that time until his election as State Treasurer; his entire time and attention were given to the business of this company, in which he was also a director, with the exception of two years, 1896-97—when the Church called him to take a mission to the Southern States; upon his return from this successful mission, he resumed his former position and continued there until nominated upon the Republican ticket and elected State Treasurer in the fall of 1900. He carried his own county by a majority of 820 votes, the average majority being about 300. It should be mentioned here that he was elected City Recorder of Provo and served one term covering the years 1894-96; also that two years later he was nominated on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, and after a vigorous campaign was defeated by a bare margin of 88 votes. The strength he developed in

this contest practically led to his nomination and subsequent election as State Treasurer in 1900. Throughout his political career Mr. Dixon has always been a Republican since the organization of the party in Utah. He is one of its most ardent supporters, and active workers. In the church of his choice he has taken an active part.

Mr. Dixon is married, his wife being formerly Sarah Lewis, daughter of Bishop William J. Lewis, of the Provo Third Ward, and they have five children, four sons and one daughter. The position which Mr. Dixon has achieved has been the result of constant hard work, unflinching application and industry. He is truly a self-made man and has won his place by his own merit and ability.

C. S. TINGEY, STATE AUDITOR.

[Portrait on page 118.]

THE State Auditor is a son of John Tingey of this city, where he was born in 1859. At the age of eleven years he went to work in a brick yard, working in summer months and attending the Deseret University during the winter. At fourteen he secured a position with a mercantile house in Salt Lake City, which position he held for seven years. In 1880 he purchased an interest in a business in Kaysville, which was conducted with success under the firm name of Stewart & Tingey until 1885, when on account of failing health he sold his interest to his partner and purchased a ranch in Juab County, and was employed in ranching and stock-raising until 1890, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper with C. Andrews & Co., the wool and grain merchants of Nephi. In 1892 he took charge of the mercantile business of Hyde & Whitmore, at Nephi, and in 1893 was given the position of cashier of the Nephi Savings Bank & Trust Co., resigning this position in 1894 to accept a position as cashier

of the First National Bank of Nephi. He was a member of the school board of Nephi for several years and served one term as County Superintendent of Schools for Juab County.

Mr. Tingey was married in 1880 to Miss Sarah L. Hyde, at Salt Lake City, his wife being a daughter of William Hyde, formerly of Salt Lake. He is thoroughly qualified for the Auditorship, as his record plainly discloses.

A. C. NELSON, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Portrait on page 118.]

MR. NELSON was born January 20, 1864, at Ephraim, Sanpete County, and at an early age developed many of the characteristics of the sturdiness of habit and fertility of intellect of that favored section. He was educated at the Brigham Young Academy and the Indiana Central University. From the former institution he holds the degree of Pd. B., from the latter the degree of Ph. B. He has had fifteen years experience in school work and has taught in all the grades from the primary up to and including the High School. He conducted the Manti College summer school two years and has been President of this school. Was appointed 1899 as a member of the State Board of Education, and has been County Superintendent of schools four and one-half years. While in this position his county spent \$90,000 in erecting school houses, a most gratifying and enduring monument.

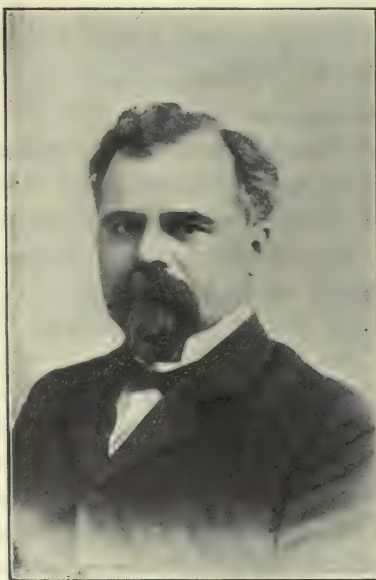
It will be observed by Mr. Nelson's experience that he is finely equipped for the duties of State Superintendent, to which he was elected in 1900 by a vote as large as any on the Republican ticket. Being a young man he has much to look forward to.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS.

MR. THOMAS, who was both Governor and Secretary of Utah Territory and is now Postmaster of Salt Lake City, was

born August 22, 1851, at Chicago, Illinois. Was taken by his parents in 1853 to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools and was afterwards taught by private tutors. In April, 1869, he was appointed clerk in the U. S. House of Representatives, serving until April, 1879, when he was appointed Secretary of Utah, which meant being Governor for different periods at various times, and was re-appointed,

the record being as follows:



Mr. Thomas was appointed in April, 1879, Secretary of the Territory of Utah by President Hayes; he was re-appointed by President Arthur in April, 1883, and served until April, 1887, eight years in all, a longer period than any other Secretary in the history of the Territory.

Arthur L. Thomas

In 1880 he was appointed Supervisor of the Census for the district of Utah, and in 1881 was appointed a special agent of the Government to collect the statistics of schools and churches. In 1884 he was elected by the Legislative Assembly one of four commissioners to compile the laws of the Territory, and in 1888 a director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

He was acting Governor of the Territory for all but five days of the Legislative Assembly of 1882, and for one-half the session of 1884; was appointed in December, 1886, a

member of the Utah commission to succeed A. S. Paddock, elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska; and in April, 1889, he was tendered by the President the office of Governor of Utah, and qualified on May 6th, 1889.

Governor Thomas has been a remarkably active and useful public official, and the evidences of his work are to be found in every department of our Territorial and State government for a period covering nearly twenty-five years. Particularly is this to be seen in the public buildings erected. He was the chairman of the commission which selected the plans and commenced the erection of the present modern equipped State Penitentiary; also of the board which completed the Reform School buildings; the Agricultural Exposition building on the 10th Ward square; one of the additions to the Insane Asylum, and also the first of the great Agricultural College buildings at Logan, Utah. The college's building history is unique in one respect; the plans were selected and the building completed by the board, of which Governor Thomas was the chairman, within the appropriation and a surplus was returned to the treasury. He has also had much to do with the work of simplifying many of the laws. He drafted the bill which abolished the cumbersome system of having the people pay city, county and school taxes at different offices and times; he also drafted the bill which radically changed the tax sale laws, reducing the expense to the non-payers. He drafted the law compiling and simplifying the corporation laws. In short, his energetic work for good can be found in every department of the fiscal system of the State.

In 1885 acting Governor Thomas was placed in a trying position by the action of the Federal Court in the celebrated Hopt case. The court had refused to perform a plain duty and grant Hopt a stay of sentence, pending his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Hopt appealed to acting Governor Thomas for a respite. The people became greatly excited and demanded that the murderer be executed. The streets were thronged on the morning of the day fixed

for the execution, and a great mass meeting was held in the Walker Opera House which adopted resolutions demanding that the law be allowed to take its course and Hopt be executed. In the face of this popular clamor Governor Thomas decided the prisoner was entitled under the law to a respite, and granted it. He was at first severely condemned, but public opinion rapidly changed, and his course was applauded. The Supreme Court of the United States subsequently granted Hopt a new trial, thus vindicating the Governor's action in the most pronounced and authoritative way.

He approved the first absolutely free school law in the Territory. His reports to the Government were comprehensive and voluminous, and in these respects unique and valuable as compared with those of most of his predecessors, and his messages to the Legislature always commanded approval.

Mr. Thomas, while by no means backward in insisting that the laws be obeyed, was never a fire-eater like many other "Liberals," and always gave the Mormons fair treatment. His uprightness and impartiality made him both friends and enemies, but neither caused him to swerve from the plain line of his duty as he saw it. He was appointed postmaster in January, 1888, by President McKinley and re-appointed in 1902 by President Roosevelt. In his present office he is efficient, affable and obliging and has added much to the service here.

WILLIAM GLASMANN.

[Portrait on page 157.]

THE Mayor of Ogden, who is also an ex-Legislator and editor of the *Standard*, was born November 12, 1858, at Davenport, Iowa. In 1871, at the early age of thirteen years, he took the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." He served an apprenticeship

of three years at the saddlery and harness-making trade, and then, following the path of many journeymen saddlers, traveled through the country working at his trade in every State and Territory west of the Mississippi river during the years up to 1880, when he came to Utah, where he has since resided, except for eighteen months spent in Montana.

During the boom years of the capital city, 1889-'90, his firm (Lynch & Glasmann), becoming over-confident like many speculators, purchased property at the topmost figure and when the boom collapsed, the shrinking values forced a dissolution of the firm, followed by a division of their property and a large amount of debts. In the division to Mr. Glasmann fell a herd of a hundred buffalo and a beautiful ranch at Lake Point, in Tooele County; and he promptly removed to the ranch, where he became a successful buffalo breeder and lucern farmer, remaining there until the fall of 1892, when he took up the cause of the Republican party. He was selected as the advance agent of Senator Frank J. Cannon's first political campaign, and was the first Republican speaker who visited southern Utah. During that campaign he organized Republican clubs in almost every county in the State.

After the defeat of Cannon for Congress, the Ogden *Standard* was about to go to the wall under an indebtedness very heavy. The friendship of Frank Cannon and William Glasmann was then quite pronounced, and the result was Mr. Glasmann placed himself under the *Standard* burden, and on January 1, 1893, he became the business manager. The buffalo herd was gradually absorbed by the *Standard*, being sold and scattered to all parts of the world, twelve head, the last of the famous one hundred, being sold to John E. Dooly and White & Sons, Salt Lake, and placed on Antelope island in the Great Salt Lake. The ranch also went by the way of mortgage into printer's ink. In 1894 Mr. Cannon stepped out of the editorship of the *Standard*, and Mr. Glasmann became editor and manager. He at once became a noted writer. When the "soup house days" were on the land and the indus-

trial army was crossing the continent from San Francisco, under General Kelly, they were halted at Ogden by Governor West, who brought with him the Utah militia with their Gatling guns and attempted to turn back towards California the "Commonwealers." Mr. Glasmann here showed his sympathy and espoused the cause of the 1,500 men who were housed in the stock-yards, and in earnest and patriotic editorials aroused the sympathy of the people to such an extent that in spite of the Governor, his soldiers and their Gatling guns, the industrial army marched through the city led by Mr. Glasmann and the Mayor of Ogden City and escorted by hundreds of citizens, taking up their march again toward the capital of the Nation. When the poor fellows were marching through the streets barefooted and barebacked, Mr. Glasmann called on the citizens to provide for them necessary wearing apparel, and directed that contributions be sent to the *Standard* office. Nine wagon loads of clothing and seven of food were the contributions of one day, sufficient to clothe and feed the entire army, and leaving enough to supply the second army of 300 men under General Smith. This fearless championship of these poor, defenseless men was one of the acts of Mr. Glasmann's life of which he is proud. The industrial army voted resolutions of thanks, the people of Ogden at a great mass meeting crowned him with the title "The Defender of the People's Rights," and the Southern Pacific railroad tendered its thanks to Mr. Glasmann, because Governor West intended to force the railway to haul these men back to California against their will.

Acts like these advanced the *Standard* with the people of Ogden, and the paper became self-supporting and has prospered in spite of the opposition brought against it.

Mr. Glasmann believes in Utah and her future. He found his wife in Salt Lake City and his children were born here. He believes in home industry and is energetic and enterprising. It was largely through his energy and the influence of the *Standard* that the half-million dollar sugar factory was built

at Ogden. Mr. Glasmann has made a host of enemies. At one time, for instance, he had ten libel suits against him, seven of them asking for \$140,000 in damages and three criminal suits, from all of which he successfully freed himself. Only a few years ago his enemies were numerous, yet notwithstanding, the Republican county convention of Weber County, held at Ogden, February 24, 1900, sent a delegation to the State Republican Congressional Convention unanimously instructed to vote and work for his nomination for Congress, and he received 91 votes. At the following Republican State Convention he made a strong effort to secure the nomination, and claims that but for treachery and unjustifiable opposition he would have secured it. The same year he received the unanimous nomination of his county for the Legislature and was elected, running ahead of his ticket. He was chosen Speaker of that, the fourth, Legislature and made a good record. Hardly had the Legislature adjourned when he was proposed for Mayor of Ogden and was the first Republican to be elected in ten years, carrying the entire Republican ticket with him. As Mayor he is now known as "Economy Bill" and "Veto Bill," on account of the rigid economy and the many vetoes he has sent to the City Council. His first annual message sent to the City Council shows that in twelve months, without increased taxes, the city's debt decreased \$48,725, this being a record. He is concededly one of the leading men of the State.

R. C. LUND, STATE EQUALIZATION BOARD.

AT New Diggings, Wisconsin, on May 29, 1847, Robert Charles Lund arrived on this stage of action. In 1850 his parents removed to Utah and made it their home, having pre-

viously been converted to the faith of the Latter-day Saints. He attended school in winter time and worked on a farm in summer till 1861, when his father was called to go to "Dixie" and settle up the country. At St. George, which became the permanent home of the family, Robert again went to school and ranched. In 1865 he went to the telegraph school established by President Young and kept by John C. Clowes, in Salt Lake City, graduating in the front rank, and upon the opening of the Deseret Telegraph line was assigned to the St. George office, which he held for several years; subse-



R. C. LUND.

quently, he had charge of the Pioche office and that at Silver Reef, at which latter place, as one of the firm of Woolley, Lund & Judd, he engaged extensively in the business of merchandising and banking. Was elected Mayor of St. George in 1875 and served two terms, during which time he was elected to the Territorial Legislative Council and served in it for two terms, giving his constituents ample satisfaction on every occasion. In the first Presidential election in 1896 he was chosen an Elector on the Democratic ticket and president of the college. In

the winter of the same year he was chosen by the Legislature as one of two commissioners to proceed to Arizona and negotiate for the strip of territory lying north of the Colorado river, and after this was appointed by Governor Wells to his present position, that of member of the State Board of Equalization, of which he has been president from the

first. He had been a member of the Territorial board throughout.

Mr. Lund has been and is extensively engaged in mining and stock raising in Utah, Arizona and Nevada. He was married in 1870 to Mary Romney and has six boys and three girls living. Personally he is a large, heavy man, quite affable in disposition, and has any amount of friends among people of all shades of opinion.

E. M. ALLISON, JR., STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

THE President of the State Senate and thereby contingently the acting Governor of the State is Edward M. Allison, formerly of Ogden but now of Salt Lake City. He was born at Lehi, Utah, December 13, 1863. Shortly afterward his parents moved to Coalville, Summit County, where young Allison grew to manhood. He attended the University of Deseret, then returned to Coalville, where he taught school and read law under the direction of J. L. Rawlins; served as County Attorney of Summit County from 1884 to 1886, and in 1888 went to Ogden, where he formed a partnership with the late Judge Emerson. After the latter's death in 1889, he associated himself with J. N. Kimball, and later with C. C. Richards, which partnership was recently dissolved.

Mr. Allison has ever been prominent in Weber County politics since his residence in Ogden. In 1891 he was elected to the City Council, and the same year was appointed assistant United States Attorney. He was a member of the upper house of the first State Legislature, and was City Attorney of Ogden for some time. He was again elected to the Senate in November, 1900, and on the assembling of the Fifth Legis-

lature was chosen President of the Senate. He is now a member of the firm of Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison.

AQUILA NEBEKER, EX-STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

MR. NEBEKER was born in Salt Lake City, his parents being John Nebeker and Lovenia Fitzgerald, both Pioneers of 1847. His father was the first man to reap wheat and grind it into flour in Utah. The ex-Senator was very energetic among the settlements of Utah and had soon acquired holdings in the "Dixie" country, Kane County, in the south and Rich County in the north, as well as intermediate localities. He was educated in the district schools and later finished his scientific studies in the Deseret University. When twenty years old he was professionally engaged as a mining engineer in the development of Silver Reef, which made such a wonderful record. Later, he became identified with the stock and agricultural interests of the State, which interests spread into adjoining States, and this along with his mining interests has made him one of the successful and prosperous citizens of Utah.

Senator Nebeker's life has been one of activity and wide range. He has held county offices and several terms in the Legislature, Territorial and State, in the second and third assemblies of the latter being President of the Senate, a position which he filled with marked ability. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the State's charter. His record shows him to be one of the broad-minded able and successful men of Utah.

W. G. NEBEKER, EX-STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

THIS member of the well known and respected Nebeker family is a Utah man in every respect. His parents, George

Nebeker and Maria Dilworth, were Pioneers of 1847 and typical of the thorough, substantial American, having descended from Revolutionary stock and being full of the spirit of expansion and empire building. The ex-Senator was born in Salt Lake City. His childhood was spent with his parents in the Hawaiian islands and his youthful days in Utah. His education was acquired in the public schools and the University of Utah, where he was one of the first to take up the advanced scientific studies. As a young man he was identified with his father in the promotion and building of irrigating canals, reclaiming arid land, etc., which was then a crude idea, since developed into what is now recognized as essential to the full development of Utah. His first work of a professional nature was in the mining and metallurgical field, which he has followed with success and which profession has necessitated extensive travel and research both at home and abroad. In a public way he has also been very active. At the time of the division of the people on national political lines he was energetic and welcomed the new order of things. He has held a number of public stations besides one under the Government—Internal Revenue Collector. He served with distinctive ability in the State Senate from 1896 to 1900, making a record for advocacy of high standards in political and practical affairs.

JUDGE JOHN E. BOOTH.

[Portrait on page 207.]

JUDGE BOOTH is a son of Richard L. and Elsie Edge Booth, and was born at Bedfordleigh, Lancashire, England, on June 29, 1847. His Utah advent occurred on September 12, 1857. He first lived in Utah County, then in Salt Lake County where for some time he followed the occupation of shepherd—not to an ecclesiastical but to a wool-producing

flock. He attained to the former distinction, however, some years later, being Bishop of the Fourth Ward of Provo from 1877 to 1895. In 1866 he acquired military honors in the noted Black Hawk war, in Sanpete and Sevier counties. In 1868 he attended the school at Draper, Salt Lake County, kept by the late Dr. John R. Park, and in 1869-70 he attended the Deseret University. The two following years he taught school in Davis County, afterwards in the University at Provo. For a little over a year he served as a missionary in the Northern States and was subsequently president of that mission for two years. He has held an array of offices almost too long to enumerate, and embracing all three departments of government. Upon the resignation of Judge W. N. Dusenberry from the bench of the Fourth district, in May, 1899, Judge Booth was appointed to the vacancy, and he was elected to it for the full term in the general election of 1900.

Personally, Judge Booth is one of the most accessible and agreeable men in public life. He is always in a good humor and diffuses an influence of geniality wherever he holds forth.

JAMES CLOVE, P. M.

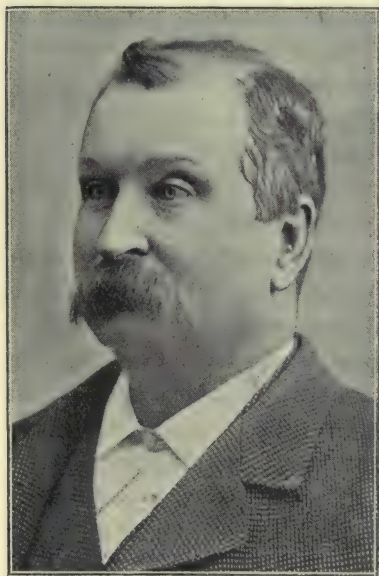
[Portrait on page 207.]

MR. CLOVE, who "holds down" the post office at Provo in a manner acceptable to Uncle Sam and all the people of that goodly town, is a native of Nevada, having been born in Panacca in 1866. In 1873 his parents moved to and settled on the upper Sevier, near Panguitch. He there went to school, having as a preceptor George Dodds, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He took a term in the Deseret University for the normal course, then taught school in Southern Utah for two years, after which he spent nearly three years on a mission to Turkey, during which he traveled through seventeen different countries of Europe, taking in the

great Paris Exposition of 1889. Returning, he worked as reporter on the Salt Lake *Herald* for a year, then went to Provo, where he became editor of the *Enquirer*, a position he held till appointed postmaster in 1901. During his incumbency he has installed the free delivery system and accomplished many other improvements, being a thoroughly efficient and popular official. He was married to Miss Lizzie Ivie in 1892 and has done his part toward standing off race suicide, his contribution to the cause (so far) being half a dozen healthy children.

JAMES THOMSON, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. THOMSON was born in the county of Sussex, England, on March 13, 1843, and came to Utah in 1862; has grown



JAMES THOMSON.

from one of the toilers under hard circumstances up to a man of affairs in the business world and an entity in political circles; he is an earnest and uncompromising upholder of the Declaration of Independance, especially that part which declares that all men are created free and equal, and a part of his time and ability have been given in the direction of making them so in reality. He was elected to the House of the second State Legislature as a Populist; where he became a most active member; he introduced and earnestly ad-

vocated several reform measures, notably the initiative and referendum. He is also an earnest advocate of municipal and government ownership of the public utilities and the reduction of taxation to a minimum.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

[Portrait on page 112.]

THIS gentleman is not a Pioneer, but nearly so, having reached Utah in 1851. England is his native land, but he is not particularly English, you know, for all that. He first saw the light of day on December 11, 1830, in the town of Horsham, county of Sussex. He was educated in the national schools and joined the Mormon Church when only seventeen years of age. He was at once set to laboring in the vineyard as a missionary in his own country and did so continuously for about four years, when he set sail for America. Arriving in Salt Lake he soon engaged in the furniture business, which he continued at until 1864, when he began the undertaking business, at which he is still engaged, having the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in Utah. The factory gives employment to several men and is one of the best appointed and most extensive in the whole country.

Mr. Taylor was appointed City Sexton in 1864 and continued in that office till 1889. He has held several positions in his Church and is at this time a counselor to President Angus M. Cannon of Salt Lake Stake of Zion. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1896 as a Democrat and was at once recognized as the dean of the House. He occupied the chair oftener than any other member except the speaker himself and showed decided aptness as a parliamentary. while on the floor he was always a ready and effective debater and steadfast worker. He was one of the "Rawlins' pull," meaning the thirty-two members who elected Joseph

L. Rawlins to the United States Senate in the memorable struggle of 1897. Mr. Taylor carries his years well, is vigorous, healthy and active, and is always well to the front on all questions requiring the exercise of public spirit and breadth of view. He has a large family who have as a whole and in detail been given all the advantages necessary to the making of life what it should be—a condition of advancement along all the lines leading to real happiness and genuine prosperity.

MRS. A. M. HORNE, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

[Portrait on page 112.]

MRS. ALICE MERRILL HORNE, whose portrait appears in one of our Legislative groups, is one of Utah's women who have grown up out of humble beginnings and limited opportunities. She was born in a cabin in the southern part of the State, then Territory, on January 2, 1868. She is a granddaughter of President George A. Smith and Bathsheba W. Smith, both prominent in the organizations and councils of the Mormon Church, and both builders of the foundation of that great structure which all the civilized world now recognizes as the State of Utah. At the early age of fourteen the subject of this sketch came to the metropolis of the commonwealth, Salt Lake City, having already had considerable experience in the practical manner of doing things, which her Church enjoins and encourages, relating to the upbuilding of organizations looking to the moral, mental and substantial training of the young people. She entered the University of Deseret and graduated in 1887. She became the wife of George H. Horne in 1891, and taught school while he was on a mission to foreign lands. Having a taste for the artistic and better side of life, with a desire to promote it by substantial and real means, she engaged in politics, and was elected to the third State Legislature, where her efforts

resulted, among other things, in the law creating the Utah Art Institute, the good results of which have already been manifested in numerous ways. She was recognized throughout as a keen-sighted, clear-headed Legislator, one who knew what to do at the right time and in the proper way. She is popular and affable to all, and her picture tells the rest.

INGWALD C. THORESEN, EX-REPRESENTATIVE

[Portrait on page 112.]

MR. THORESEN is a native of Norway, having been born in the capital city, Christiania, in 1852. He acquired the foundation of a good education in the public schools of that city, attending them until 1863, when his parents emigrated to the United States, naturally bringing him along with them. They came to Utah and went at once to Cache County, where the subject of this sketch has resided ever since, his home being in Hyrum. Mr. Thoresen, since his arrival at later boyhood, has been self-supporting. His first ten years in this country were spent first on a farm, then at railroading and mining during the summer months and attending school in the winter. He graduated from the Cache Valley Academy at Logan in 1873 and at once became principal of the academy of his own town. His school teaching experience has been somewhat extensive, and he was at different times County Attorney, Surveyor, Commissioner and Mayor of Hyrum City. He was a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1882, 1887 and 1895 and was elected to the House of Representatives in the second State Legislature, in all of which he rendered able service. He knows nearly all there is to know about farming and is the owner of a fine farm near Hyrum. He is well read in the law and would make a successful practitioner if he turned his attention that way. He is an enthusiast on the subject of good roads, irrigation and in-

ternal improvement generally, and is decidedly a useful citizen. At present he is a member of the Presidency of Hyrum Stake in the Mormon Church.

BYRON GROO, LAND COMMISSIONER.

[Portrait on page 157.]

MR. GROO was born August 11, 1849, at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, New York, his parents being Isaac Groo and Sarah E. Gillett Groo. He came to Salt Lake in 1854, and has resided here ever since. His education was such as could be obtained in the ward school in winter, by a year at Prof. Bartlett Tripp's school, in 1865, and a year at the University, in 1870, under Dr. Park. In 1866 he volunteered in the Black Hawk Indian war, serving that summer in Sanpete and returning home with his scalp and a lieutenant's commission. He went to ward night school in the winter of 1866-7, and in the spring of 1868 went to work on the U. P. railway, where his father had a grading contract, Byron having charge of the offices. In 1870 he was Supervisor of Streets and City Watermaster; in 1871 was deputy Territorial and deputy City Marshal, resigning in the winter of 1872 at the solicitation of E. L. Sloan, of honored memory, to take a position as reporter on the *Herald*, becoming editor three years later and so continuing until October, 1892. In June, 1893, he was appointed Register of the Land Office by President Cleveland and served till 1897, having been appointed early in that year a member of the State Board of Land Commissioners by Governor Wells and being re-appointed in 1899, 1901 and 1903. He has been Secretary of the Board since the beginning of 1898.

In business Mr. Groo is a director of the State Bank of Utah, Vice President of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, Salt Lake, and director of the Lehi Commercial and

Savings Bank. In 1875 he was married to Miss Julia Sutherland, a daughter of the eminent jurist, J. G. Sutherland, and the union has been a most happy one. Mr. Groo is a popular, level-headed man, whose friends are found in every walk of life and among people of all shades of opinion.

M. A. BREEDEN, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

[Portrait on page 118.]

MR. BREEDEN, is a native of Kentucky. He attended school at Maysville and also at the Mt. Zion Seminary of Illinois, and added to his schooling by home study, making good progress. It is worthy of note that he is in every essential respect self-made, having earned his own living since he was twelve years old. He was admitted to the bar in Sante Fe, N. M., after having taught school in that city for several years and practiced his profession there for fifteen years, having been the prosecuting attorney for the northern portion of the Territory and having suits of great importance in all the courts of the Territory as well as in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a matter of record that during his incumbency as prosecutor he had excellent success and sent up more transgressors than any of his predecessors ever did. His next holdforth was at Ogden, where he took a prominent position at the bar and in politics. He was from the first opposed to the old fight on religious lines and has the honor of having been one of the first to advocate division on national party lines of politics. He was elected as a Republican to the last Legislative Council of the Territory and was chosen President of that body. In the election of 1900 he was elected Attorney General of the State and pursuant thereto removed to Salt Lake City on January 7, 1901. His record in this office has been an admirable one. He has shown ability and discretion in the

discharge of the duties of the office, and is a courteous and dignified officer.

JUDGE C. W. MORSE.

JUDGE MORSE is a native of Illinois, having been born at Cambridge, Henry County, on December 29, 1856. He received a good education and took up the study of law, commencing active practice at Wellington, Kansas, in 1879. He came to Salt Lake City in November, 1888, and opened an office here, building up a fine practice at once and contin-

uing in it till the beginning of 1901, having in the preceding general election been chosen to the bench of the Third District Court where, as well as professionally and privately, he has been signally upright, able and fair. He is one of the most pleasant men in public life, never loses his temper or shows the slightest annoyance however trying a situation may be; he rules on disputed points quickly and accurately and has been sustained in nearly if not quite every appeal taken from his court. He was elected as a Republican,



C. W. MORSE.

but knows no politics or politicians as such on the bench.

JUDGE S. W. STEWART.

SAMUEL W. STEWART, District Judge of the Third Judicial District, was born at Draper, Salt Lake County, May 21,

1867. He is a son of Isaac M. and Elizabeth White Stewart, who were among the early settlers of Salt Lake valley. His father was a member of the County Court of Salt Lake County for a number of years and was in the early days of the county active in the educational and industrial affairs thereof.

Judge Stewart's boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, where he early learned the lessons of industry



S. W. STEWART.

and perseverance. He attended the district schools of his native town and was a student of the University of Deseret during the years 1885-6. He taught in the public schools of the State for three years and entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1890, graduating from that institution in 1892 as an L. L. B. He began the practice of law in Salt Lake City in 1893. He was married to Ella M. Nebeker, daughter of George and Maria L. Nebeker, in 1894. Judge Stewart was elected a member of the Third State Legislature and

served as chairman of the judiciary committee of the lower house. Was the senior member of the law firm of Stewart & Stewart until elected to the Judgeship in 1900, in which capacity he has shown marked ability and impartiality.

L. W. SHURTLIFF, EX-STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

NO FAMILY name sounds more familiarly or agreeably to

the long-time residents of Utah than that of Shurtliff, and it is quite as well and favorably known to more recent accessions as any other within the confines of this goodly State; and within the circle defined by such name none is better known than the one who was christened Lewis Warren, if even so well known. He reached this mundane sphere on a day that has since become memorable, and to most Utah people somewhat sacred—July 24—the year being 1835, the place Sullivan, Ashland county, Ohio—a State, by the bye, which has of late years become a successful rival of Virginia in the matter of providing Presidents for the United States. He is of sturdy Puritan stock, though his father and mother were members of the Mormon Church before he arrived at years of accountability. The family took an active part in the work of building up the Church and were subjected to many of the trials and privations visited upon the chosen people in those days. They finally made the overland trip and after innumerable hardships reached Salt Lake City on Sept. 23, 1851. Soon after they removed to and settled in Weber county, where they underwent all the vicissitudes incidental to pioneering, Indian depredations being a conspicuous and for a time continuous feature. Having previously joined the Church he occupied several positions therein and was called with others on a mission to Salmon River, Idaho, in 1855, it being previously uninhabited, the soil strictly virgin and the Indians as devilish as they knew how, which is saying considerable. In one encounter two missionaries were killed, several wounded and all their cattle and horses stolen. They were finally released and Elder Shurtliff made his way back to Ogden in 1858, while the Johnston expedition was en route and things generally somewhat unsettled. His wife departed this life in 1866, and the following year he went on a mission to Great Britain. His missionary work was very effective, and on his return home he became Bishop of Plain City and in 1883 was promoted to the Presidency of Weber Stake. In 1872 he was married to Emily W. Wainwright.

In 1883 he was elected County Commissioner and held the office continuously till 1886, during which time he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention and a Councilor in the Territorial Legislature. He was again Commissioner, also Probate Judge for two terms. In 1896 and 1898 he was a Senator in the State Legislature, and was one of the most able, conservative and conscientious members of that body. For a long time he has been connected with the Trans-Mississippi and National Irrigation Congresses and in both capacities renders a vast amount of good service which the public seldom hear of. Politically, he was a Democrat till 1902, when the anti-expansion and some other tendencies of his party made him "take down his sign," and he became a Republican. He is a good citizen in any party.

R. K. THOMAS, EX-STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

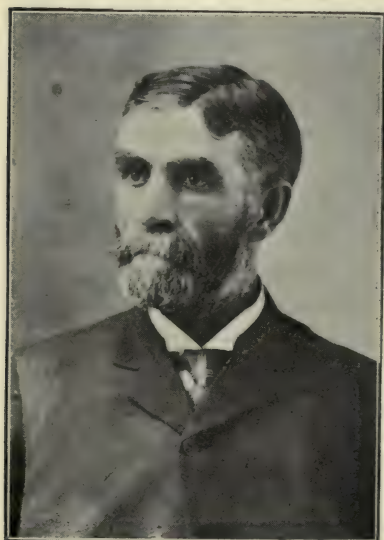
RICHARD KENDALL THOMAS, the well known citizen of Utah, was born at St. Columb, Cornwall, England, June 30, 1844. He was the oldest son, but the third child, of a family of four daughters and two sons. His mother was widowed when he was about six years old. He is the pioneer to America of his immediate family and perhaps fifty near relatives. Without a father and with a mother charged with the raising of six children, without much of this world's goods, he early in life felt its responsibilities. At thirteen he left school and was apprenticed to the business of linen and woollen draper for four years. At fifteen he joined the Mormon Church, the only one of his family who has embraced it. In May, 1863, he sailed from England, arriving in Salt Lake City in October of that year. Having paid his passage from England, he had only two dollars left on arriving, but was the only one of the company who was not a Church emigrant.

He had no one to welcome him, and the first night slept under a wagon on Emigration square. In the spring he was employed by William Jennings to clerk in a branch store at Logan. In February, 1864, he arrived in Cache Valley, and the first night slept on the ground, the thermometer down to zero. On the 28th of the following February he was married in Logan to Caroline Stockdale of Plymouth, England, and there are living of this union five sons and four daughters. His experience from this time to the spring of 1885 was varied, when he embarked in business for himself. Since then his name has been familiar to thousands throughout the State, his great and well-appointed mercantile establishment on Main street, Salt Lake City, being one that has made its way to the front rank in the whole list of the Western country. When the people divided on party lines he joined the Democratic party; was elected State Senator, and served in the third and fourth sessions of the Legislature. He is Jeffersonian in dislike of display and ostentation. While attached to English soil, America is his favorite country and Utah his beloved State, and he thinks there is no-place like Salt Lake City for a home.

J. B. WILSON, STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

PROMINENT among the sons of Utah's Pioneers is James Brigham Wilson of Midway, Wasatch County. Carson City, Nevada, was the scene of his nativity, and his natal day August 22, in the year 1856. His parents were of good old, sturdy, Scotch-Irish stock. Their names were James T. Wilson and Elizabeth Ross Wilson, and in 1852 they arrived in Utah. In 1855 they were called upon to take part in the mission of colonizing Nevada, and thus it was that the subject of this sketch was born in Carson City. His parents,

however, returned to Utah in 1857, and Salt Lake City became their permanent home. Here, when eight years of age and the eldest of five children, he was bereft by death of his devoted mother, but his surviving parent, though only a laboring man, put forth every effort to obtain for his son the best education he could, and that received in the common schools of the city was supplemented by a course at the University of Utah in 1876.



Jas B. Wilson

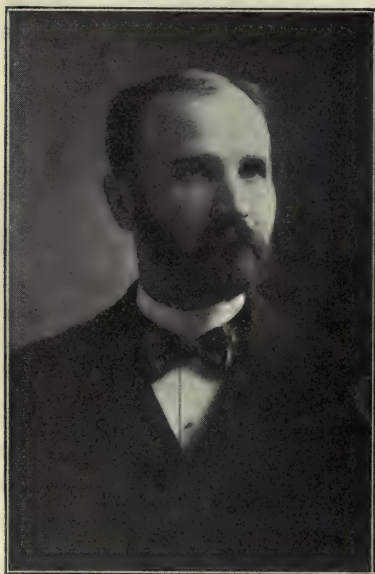
Young Wilson being now at the age of 20, and comparatively well equipped to commence the battle of life on his own account, went to Park City and became a contractor in cord wood and mining timber. For ten years, with the exception of the winters of 1880, '81 and '82, when he taught school in Salt Lake City and South Jordan nearby, he followed this occupation with gratifying success. On Sept. 29, 1881, he was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Margaret Powell, and their union has already been blessed with six children, three of each sex.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Wilson decided to seek out a favorable location in which to take up land and establish for himself a permanent home, and his choice fell upon Wasatch County. In 1884, therefore, the young couple moved to Midway where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and at various intervals, wood and timber contracting. He has always taken a prominent part in county affairs and is regarded

as one of the most substantial and progressive citizens of that section. His worth was fittingly recognized by his election Nov. 6, 1902, as Representative from the Tenth district to the Fifth Legislature, a position he filled with marked ability and business acumen. Mr. Wilson is a staunch Republican, unswerving in his convictions, and was one of the first to declare for division on party lines.

WM. M'MILLAN, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. McMILLAN was born in the city of Carlisle, Cumberland county, England, August 1, 1852. Since as early as 1871



WM. M'MILLAN.

the gentleman has been a railroad man. He commenced service in May, 1871, with the North Eastern Railroad company as clerk, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and continued in that position until June 26, 1879, at which time he determined to emigrate to America. He arrived in New York July 9, and in Salt Lake City July 16th of the same year. On the second of November, 1879, he commenced in the office of the Utah Central (now S. P., L. A. & S. L.) railway company at Deseret station, and in the fall of 1880 he was advanced

to the office of operator and train dispatcher at Milford, an important station, then known as the southern terminus of the system. In the summer of 1881 he was appointed agent

at Milford, which position he filled with ability and faithfulness until December 12, 1884, when he was transferred to the office of the paymaster and purchasing agent in this city.

After the local lines here were absorbed by the Union Pacific in 1887, Mr. McMillan for four years was chief of the motive power and car departments in this city, and left the service of his own accord. May 20, 1893, he entered the service of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway company as chief clerk, and is now secretary, treasurer and general freight and passenger agent of that company. He was a member of the Fourth State Legislature, and was the author of what is known as the anti-compulsory vaccination bill, which became a law, being passed over the Governor's veto.

Religiously he is a Mormon and served four years as Bishop at Milford. He is now Bishop of the 28th ward and received his appointment February 9, 1902. He is a well-dispositioned, popular man.

SARAH E. ANDERSON, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

ONE of the tragedies of this life was the departure of this estimable lady to the other shore at a comparatively early age. She was born on the soil of Utah in 1854 and died two years ago. She was a good deal of a traveler and was accomplished much beyond the domain of ordinary womanhood. In 1870 she married Dr. P. L. Anderson, an intimate acquaintance of the writer's; he died in 1888, leaving her with five children to look after, a sacred duty which was sacredly discharged. The children are all attaining to the best development and giving promise of excellent careers. The feature of her life that stands out most conspicuously, apart from her family relationship, is her contribution to the law-making power of her native State, having been a member of the Second State Legislature and proving herself to be a most active and useful one. She engaged in many beneficial enterprises, among them the beet raising industry, and in all

financial and social connections showed herself to be a remarkably well-poised and capable woman. Her picture shows that she had a fine appearance and it scarcely does



SARAH E. ANDERSON.

her justice, but of course neither it nor anything that can be said in words, can do full justice to the subject. The daughter of one of the founders of this grand domain, she could scarcely be less than what she became, as with additional years would undoubtedly have had greater honors.

Sarah Elizabeth Anderson's death occurred Dec. 22, 1900.

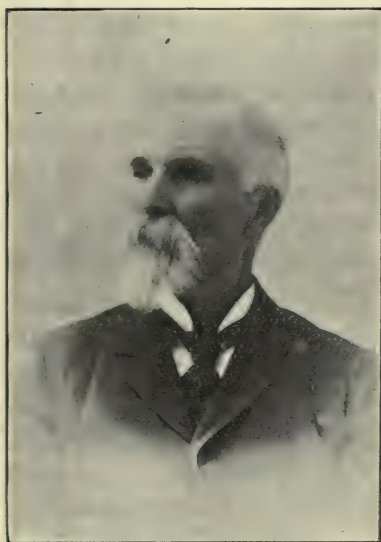
Her husband was known as a prominent physician throughout the West, she being the first lady Representative

in Utah; did not seek for political fame, but was a staunch advocate of equality of man and woman. Throughout her political career, her views were not marked with wavering indecision, they were thoroughly formed and remained firm. Yet she did not lose her sweet, womanly repose. She was possessed of great personal magnetism; passing acquaintances became warm friends. Not only among the most prominent people, but numerous among the poor and needy, her name passed their lips as a benediction.

J. R. MURDOCK, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

THERE is no sturdier, more thoroughly representative citizen of Utah than John Riggs Murdock of Beaver. He

was born Sept. 13, 1826, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents joined the Mormon Church in 1831, when it was in its infancy, and were closely associated with the Prophet Joseph Smith; through the mobbing which culminated in his death Mr. Murdock lost a brother, one of twins, the other being a girl. He passed through many exigencies and changes of location, having passed through the persecutions of Illinois and Missouri, finally starting West with the Church,



J. R. MURDOCK.

joining the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs and sharing the hardships of that memorable and terrible march to California. He came to Salt Lake Oct. 12, 1847, and at once joined with his father in pioneering and development work, having helped to found several settlements. In one of these, Lehi, he lived for fourteen years and was Mayor for one term. He took the job of carrying the U. S. mail to Independence, Missouri, in 1857, and made two round trips that year, beating all records in the matter of time

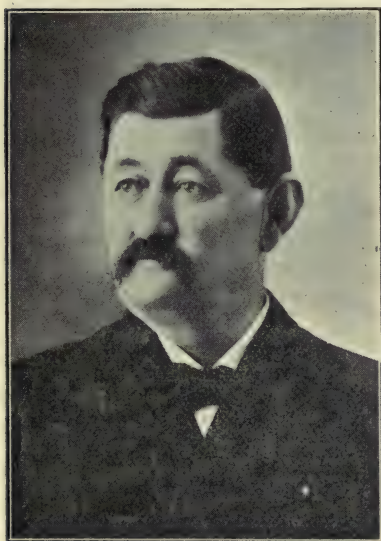
and undergoing many hair-breadth escapes from the Indians. In 1858 he commanded Gen. Thomas L. Kane's escort to Omaha and was commissioned by the Government to conclude terms of peace with Johnston's army. Was in charge of the immigration trains for several years and thus and otherwise has made more overland trips than any other man known of. In 1864 President Brigham Young sent him to Beaver (which beautiful town he assisted in building up) to preside as Bishop of the ward and President of the stake, and he has

resided there ever since, during which time he has held many civil and military offices; among the former were Probate Judge and member of the Legislature for seven terms, the last one being the third State assembly. He was nominated by the Republicans as Presidential Elector in 1900 and chosen by a substantial majority.

Bishop Murdock is a man of thrift and enterprise. His years rest lightly upon him and he greets old friends as cheerily and vigorously as in the days ago.

GEORGE C. WHITMORE, STATE SENATOR.

MR. WHITMORE, is a native of Texas, having been born at Waxahachie in 1853. He came with his parents to Utah



G. C. WHITMORE.

and located first at Salt Lake City. In 1863 they moved to Arizona and six years later to Nevada, returning to Utah in 1870. The Senator has lived at Nephi, this State, since 1875 and there he has become one of the solid and leading citizens. He has always been a stock-raiser, and in 1878 he added to his calling that of general merchandising, in which he has ever since been engaged. He assisted in the founding of a bank in that town in 1885, and is still extensively connected with it. He was County Commissioner of

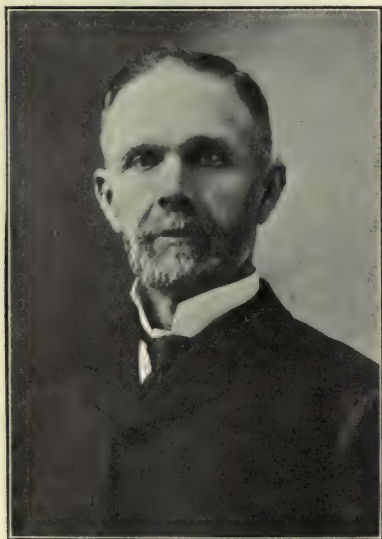
Juab County and chairman of the Democratic committee

through two campaigns. He was elected to the State Senate in 1900 and his term will expire Jan. 1, 1905.

Mr. Whitmore's connection with the "Sagebrush" Democracy is briefly referred to in another chapter. He was undoubtedly, if not its prime founder, at least one of its patron saints. No one went to greater pains or expense than he to push the movement along, and he hadn't long to wait for the full fruition of his labors in the division of the people on national lines of politics. His Democracy is of the bedrock brand and no one need ever look for him in any other political camp.

DANIEL M'RAE, REPRESENTATIVE.

THE Bishop of Granger ward, Salt Lake County, named as above, was an active and influential member of the House in the Fifth State Legislature. He was born April 12, 1846, in tearfully remembered Nauvoo, coming to Utah with his parents in 1852, and settling in Salt Lake City, where he was raised and educated. He joined the Mormon Church on April 4, 1861, and has held several important positions as well as going on a number of trips to the East on gospel and other work. He was married 1867 to Thurza Symes, who died in 1867,



DANIEL M'RAE.

soon after giving birth to a daughter. The following year he married Christine Jensen and eight children have been

born to them. He has lived in Granger nearly twenty years, and held his present position all that time, giving general satisfaction to all classes of people.

In the Republican county convention of 1902 the Bishop was nominated for Representative, receiving the largest vote of any of the candidates in the following contest at the polls.

JUDGE H. S. TANNER.

[Portrait on page 255.]

ONE of the Judges of the recently created City Court of Salt Lake City is Henry S. Tanner, and he has already proved himself a good one. He is a young man and a native of Utah, his birthplace being Payson, Utah County, and the time of birth February 15, 1869. He received the foundation of his education in the district school, afterwards attending the college at Logan and the academy at Provo, both of which bear the name of the great founder Brigham Young, and from the latter receiving his graduation and the degrees of bachelor of pedagogy and bachelor of didactics. Later he taught school, and in September, 1897, began the study of law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating as a bachelor of laws from the Michigan University in June, 1899. He at once began practice in Salt Lake City, and on Nov. 5, 1901, was elected to his present position.

Judge Tanner is a married man, having been united to Laura L. Woodland on March 5, 1890. He has done considerable missionary work and held several positions in the Mormon Church, of which he is a faithful member. Politically he is a Republican.

MRS. M. H. CANNON, EX-STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

THE first practical demonstration of equal suffrage in Utah occurred with the election of Dr. Mattie Hughes Can-

non to the State Senate in 1896. The peculiarity of the situation was further enhanced by the fact that her husband, Prest. Angus M. Cannon, "also ran," he being a Republican, she a Democrat. It was, however, a friendly contest, and did not involve the division of the house by any means. She was married to him in 1884, and has three bright, healthy children as a result.

Mrs. Cannon is a native of Wales, her birthplace being Llandidno. She came to Utah with her parents in 1861, where she was raised and where she educated herself. Some rather trying experiences befell her in her youth; she irrigated the family garden, emulated the example of Ruth in the wheat fields, herded and milked cows, and at fourteen taught a primary school of thirty scholars for one year. From fifteen to twenty she worked in a printing office as compositor, took a term in the University of Deseret, graduating from the academic department, afterwards graduating from the medical department of Michigan University, scientific department of the University of Pennsylvania, and National School of Elocution and Oratory. She attended a full course of lectures in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and received the degrees of M. D., B. S. and B. O. from the institutions named. Returning to Utah she became physician of the Deseret Hospital, and after three years went to Europe and for two years visited medical institutions there, and on her return established a training class for nurses.

In the State Senate Mrs. Cannon, during her four years' term, made an excellent record. She became sponsor for all bills relating to health, hospitals, etc. Besides this she has been very active in politics, having been a delegate to every State convention of her party since Statehood, also to county and city conventions and primaries, has served on committees and taken the stump during campaigns. Among her honors might be mentioned that of being the only woman vice-president of the American Congress of Tuberculosis. She is young enough to add much more to her record and amply

illustrates the adage that "where there's a will there's a way."

W. L. H. DOTSON, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

[Portrait on page 112.]

MR. DOTSON, a popular merchant and politician, was born in Pickens County, Alabama, in 1833. His family moved to Mississippi shortly after, where young Dotson received an education in the common schools. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as sergeant and acting quartermaster of the Second Mississippi Cavalry, and remained in that position for three years and three months. At the close of hostilities he came to Utah and located first at Coalville; he then went to Cove Creek, Millard County, and established a ranch at Pine Creek, a few miles south, shortly after. From there he went to Minersville in 1870, and has mainly resided there ever since.

Mr. Dotson was married in 1853 to Henrietta Landrum, now deceased, and seven children, two boys and five girls, were born to them.

The subject of this sketch has been three times a member of the County Court of Beaver County. He was elected a Representative in 1896, and served with decided ability.

EX-JUDGE C. S. ZANE.

[Portrait on page 255.]

CHARLES S. ZANE was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, on March 2, 1831. He was descended from a certain Robert Zane, a Quaker, who came from England with a company of people of his faith and settled at Salem,

Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1672. The family continued to reside in Gloucester County for a number of generations. A descendant of a later generation, but prior to the Revolution, emigrated to the western part of Virginia and left numerous descendants there. One of this family was a member of that committee of five in the Virginia House of Burgesses of which Patrick Henry was chairman, and which drafted the resolutions of resistance to the English government. The Virginia branch of the house took a large part in the settlement of the State of Ohio. The well-known exploit of Elizabeth Zane at the block house at Zanesville is still remembered among the cherished traditions of the Muskingum valley. The New Jersey branch of the family continued Quakers until within the present century. The father of Judge Zane, Andrew Zane, was born and lived during his early life in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and there married Mary Franklin, a distant relative of the philosopher. Later they removed to Cumberland County, where there was no Quaker community. They identified themselves with the Methodist church, but always clung to the simplicity of dress and speech of the Friends. The father Andrew was a thrifty farmer of correct and religious life, of the most industrious habits and excellent judgment.

Judge Zane's arrival in Utah and his record here are elsewhere detailed. He won many friends and not a few opponents, but all hands conceded his honesty, integrity, impartiality and capacity, and now he has only friends. He was the State's first Chief Justice, and filled the place with conspicuous capability.

W. M. ROYLANCE, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

[Portrait on page 112.]

MR. ROYLANCE first opened his eyes upon the light of day at Springville, Utah, on the 31st day of March, 1865.

He began his career in the atmosphere of the stock ranch and the farm, and after receiving a limited education in the public schools, commenced a commercial life as clerk in a general mercantile house. For a short time he quit this for a position in the Rio Grande Western office at Springville, but a year later, when only twenty, went back to his chosen calling as proprietor of a wholesale fruit and produce institution, a business which he has continued to follow up to the present time.

He has held several political offices, having been in 1891 a member of the first Democratic city council of Springville, and later, in 1893, city recorder. Prior to his election to the State Legislature, he was a defeated candidate for the same position, but in the election of 1896 his constituents sent him to the State body with a majority of 2,000. He was re-elected in 1898 and was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1902 he was nominated for State Senator, but failed to land.

Mr. Roylance was one of the organizers and directors of the Springville Banking Company, and is generally recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He has of late been a resident of Provo, where he is engaged in the commission and forwarding business, and is looked upon as one of that progressive town's most desirable citizens.

ABRAM C. HATCH, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

[Portrait on page 255.]

THE legal representative of the State for the Fourth Judicial District is an active and efficient officer. He is a native of Utah, having first beheld the light of day at Lehi on December 14, 1856, his parents being Abram Hatch and Pamela Jane Lett Hatch, both members of the Mormon Church. In 1867 they removed to Heber City, where they have resided

ever since. The subject of this sketch obtained the best schooling that could be had in those days; he engaged in clerking in a country store till nineteen years of age, when he went to Ashley valley and engaged in the business of cattle raising; when the place became settled he pulled out for western Colorado, locating a little north of what was then White River Indian reservation, following the same occupation then and ever since. The Meeker and Thornburg massacres occurred while he was living there. Returning to Heber in the fall of 1879 he was married to Maria Luke on December 17, following. By the marriage he has become the father of three boys and one girl. His official life began with his appointment as justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, in 1882, and he held the place till the following election. He was then elected County Attorney, but declined the position; was town trustee and subsequently town attorney for Heber, and in November, 1893, was elected to the Territorial Legislature. All the while he was accumulating a knowledge of the principles and practice of law, by diligent reading and close observation, and on April 4, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of the First Territorial district at Provo, this being followed by admission to the Supreme Court in February, 1895. In the first State election of 1895 (November) Mr. Hatch was the Republican candidate for District Judge, but the district was then a Democratic stronghold and he was defeated. In 1896 was appointed to the vacancy on the bench of that district (by that time the Fourth) occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wilson; and in the election following—November, 1896—was again the nominee of his party for Judge, but the "Bryan craze" was then at floodtide and another reverse was recorded. In 1900 Mr. Hatch was nominated for District Attorney and triumphantly elected, this being the office he now holds.

Personally, Mr. Hatch is a pleasant, affable man, easy of speech and address, but forcible enough when the occasion calls for it. In politics he is as straightforward as in business

or any other department of life, and nothing could add to that.

W. D. LIVINGSTON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

[Portrait on page 255.]

MR. LIVINGSTON was born April 26, 1871, at Salt Lake, City, his parents being William and Lillias Livingston. They went to Sanpete in 1882 and settled at Fountain Green, where the homestead still remains and where the subject of this article worked on a farm until he was eighteen. He was elected County Recorder in 1894, and then went to Manti, where he has lived ever since. He studied law with Sprague's Correspondence School and was admitted to the bar in Salt Lake City in 1896; was appointed Attorney of Sanpete County the same year, and elected to that position in 1899. In 1900 he was nominated by the Republicans for District Attorney and elected.

Among Mr. Livingston's earliest experiences might be mentioned teaching school in Fountain Green while fitting himself for other callings. His father came to Utah in 1850 and was one of the builders of the State and the community in which he lived. He died in 1900 and the mother followed him four weeks later. W. D. has seven brothers and five sisters, besides an interesting family of his own. He is one of Manti's most progressive and prosperous citizens.

CHARLES DE MOISY.

[Portrait on Page 255.]

THE man who looks after the statistics of this young and booming State, and does it in a thorough and satisfactory manner, is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Wash-

ington County on April 12, 1851. He remained there till 1864, when he went to Chesapeake Bay, where he lived till the end of the war. In 1865 he went to Cincinnati and here rounded out his schooling, which had by no means been neglected, and went into the business of civil engineering, which he followed till 1893. He came to Utah in 1889, in connection with a projected Pacific railroad and decided to settle at Provo, where he has resided ever since and where he was admitted to the bar in 1893. Mr. De Moisy is a family man, his wife's maiden name being Anna M. Gordon; they were married on Sep. 8, 1881, at Fort Scott, Kansas, and have had six children, four of whom are living. He was city engineer of that place for four years, was a member of the school board for the same length of time and secretary of the fair association for several years. At Provo he has filled the positions of justice of the peace and school trustee, and was appointed State Statistician in June, 1901. He has been chairman of the Republican committee of Utah County for several years, and under his leadership that Democratic stronghold capitulated in the Presidential election of 1900, giving a decided Republican majority, greatly to the surprise of the defeated party, as well as a good many of the victors; the revolution was ratified in the general election of 1902. Notwithstanding his decided partisanship Mr. De Moisy is by no means an extremist; on the contrary he is quite moderate in speech and action and has a host of friends among people of all shades of opinion. He is quiet and unobtrusive in demeanor, quite approachable and affable, is engaging in conversation and altogether ranks among our best citizens. He is ably assisted by Mr. Fred W. Price.

JAMES ANDRUS, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

[Portrait on page 112.]

FOREMOST among the frontiersmen, colonizers and community builders of the great West stands the man whose

name appears above. He is a native of Ohio, having been born at Florence, Herron County, on June 14, 1835. He parents went to Nauvoo in 1837 and stayed there, participating in the hardships and turmoils, until the people were driven away. They left in 1846, and went to the Pawnee village in Nebraska, stayed with the Indians for some time. They remained on the border till 1848. The father having gone on a mission to England, the boy, at the age of thirteen, took his father's place and brought the family successfully through to Salt Lake, where he remained till 1861, when he went north to Montana and Washington, traveled extensively and becoming quite friendly with the Flathead Indians. Returning, he went on a mission to England in 1867, but was called home along with all others next year because of the Johnston's army episode, which is spoken of a good many times in this book. Soon after returning he went on a mission to Uintah with J. W. Fox and Jos. Cummings, then went on the Dixie mission, which place he has never forsaken, although traveling extensively in mission and exploration work. Has made many trips across the plains and undergone perils and hardships beyond mention. Was Bishop of the consolidated four wards of St. George for nine years, also County Commissioner and Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry by appointment of the Governor. He has a large family and is a large man all through.

A reference to Mr. Andrus' Indian fighting and Legislative experiences occurs elsewhere.

E. W. WILSON, EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

[Portrait on page 112.]

ONE of the most popular of Zion's citizens is the gentleman whose name appears above, albeit he is by no means a native. He was born at Gibson City, Illinois, some thirty-eight years ago, and spent the earlier part of his career on a

farm. He went to the common schools, finally taking a term in the high school of his native town, where he graduated, then studied law at Valparaiso, Indiana, and being admitted to the bar practiced in the courts at Fairview, Illinois, till 1889, when he came to Utah. He was connected with the Utah National Bank, Salt Lake City, for a time, and in 1891 engaged in the insurance business with Frank Harris, which continued for some time. He is at present connected with the National Bank of the Republic.

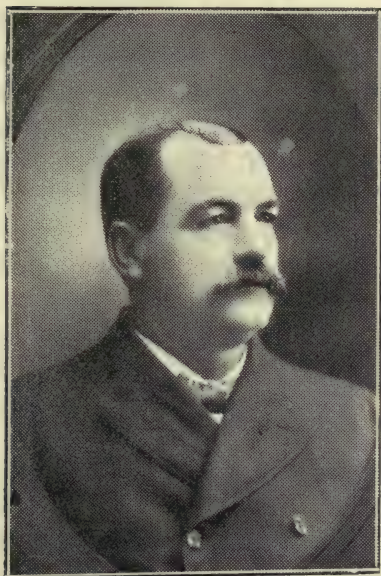
In 1896 Mr. Wilson was nominated by the Democrats for Representative in the State Legislature and elected by a large majority. In the convention he came close to being nominated for Senator, but failing of that his friends insisted on his being a lawmaker anyway, and he was one of the most active, intelligent and efficient members of the House of the second session. He has been named for other honors but respectfully declined.

C. ED. LOOSE, STATE SENATOR.

THE writer of these chapters has some early and interesting recollections of Mr. Loose, having as a boy crossed the plains with him before the locomotive's whistle echoed in the gorges of the Wasatch Mountains, the train in which the transit was made being a medley of horses, mules and cattle. The progress made was not so giddy that an excellent comprehension of the country's characteristics could not be had, the impressions generally not being striking.

Mr. Loose was wafted to this mundane sphere in 1853. He became a sturdy, vigorous young man and is now a long way from being an old one; his years set upon him so lightly that he might easily be regarded as at that stage at which the gateway separating youth from maturity has just been passed.

Mr. Loose is one of our successful mining men, the famed Grand Central of Tintic being one of the monuments to his enterprise, sagacity and push in the matter of developing Utah's great mineral wealth. He is also a large property owner otherwise and has amassed a fortune, but in doing so has at all times and in all places been governed by legitimate



C. E. LOOSE.

methods and honorable transactions. He is one of the most public-spirited men in our midst and if the list of his charitable deeds were paraded before the public, no doubt he himself would be surprised at the array. He was elected to the Provo City Council in 1899, but served only a short time, his business interests making further service impracticable. In 1900 he was chosen an Elector on the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket and was made bearer of the State's vote to Washington. The same year, in June, he was a delegate to the National

Republican Convention at Philadelphia and has been a delegate to several State and other conventions. In 1902 he was nominated by the Republicans of Utah County for State Senator and triumphantly elected. He has a legion of friends, embracing men of all shades of opinion.

U. S. SENATOR THOMAS KEARNS.

WHEN Thomas Kearns entered the United States Senate in 1901, he was one of the youngest men in that body, if

not the very youngest. At the present time there are two who are near him in that respect. He was born in the year 1862 and was consequently but 39 years of age at the time spoken of, and very few men indeed have ever held membership in that great arena with so much of life, in the ordinary course of things, ahead of them. He spent the earlier part of his career on a farm in Nebraska, but the growing fame of the Black Hills gold mines proved too strong an attraction to be resisted and he decided to cast his fortunes with the mining industry. After a more or less successful season in



THOMAS KEARNS

the hills he concluded to give Utah a trial, and coming here located at Park City, having then just arrived at his majority. Without other capital than good health, good judgment and a robust body, he went to delving and burrowing into the hidden treasure vaults of nature, and for seven weary years he worked for wages as a miner in the Ontario. His endurance and enterprise were rewarded at last in the acquisition and development of the Silver King, at present one of the greatest mines

in the world. He is also connected with other mines of great consequence and is engaged, along with Senator W. A. Clark, Hon. R. C. Kerens and others, in the construction of one of the greatest enterprises of the day—the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway, elsewhere spoken of at great length.

Notwithstanding his great good fortune and prominence, Senator Kearns remains as genial and approachable as ever,

always with a glad greeting for a friend and a pleasant word for all acquaintances. As a neighbor he is equal to the best, and as a dispenser of charity and generosity he is too well known to need further mention.

The Senator has a way of "doing things" that counts. He does not theorize, or dally, or wait for something to turn up; he takes right hold of whatever he engages to do and brings about results at once. This characteristic among others has enabled him to be a most useful representative, and he is on the very best of terms with the head of the Government. He may not make as good a speech as some of them, but he has a way of "getting there" which no amount of speech-making could ever accomplish.

GEORGE M. CANNON, EX-STATE SENATOR.

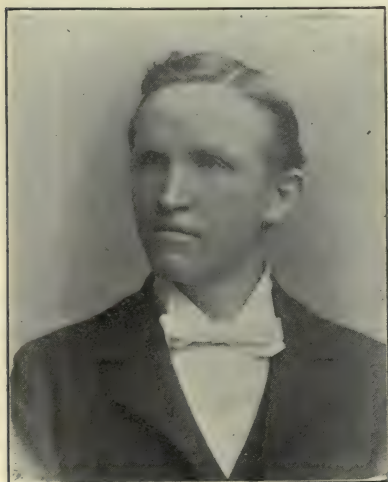
[Portrait on page 124.]

THIS gentleman is a conspicuous member of the well-known Cannon family of this State, being the son of Angus M. and Sarah M. Cannon. He reached this mundane sphere as a Christmas gift to his parents, having arrived on that day in the year 1861 at St. George, Washington county. In 1868 his parents removed to Salt Lake City, where he attended the district schools till twelve years old, and at that early age began an active business career as bookkeeper for a coal company. Returning to school as occasion permitted, he finally graduated from the Deseret University in 1878, after which he taught school for two years. He was variously connected with the University, and was the first secretary, afterward president of the Alumni Association. In 1884 he was elected Recorder of Salt Lake County, having previously been a deputy in the office, and on his twenty-third birthday was married to Miss Addie Morris, by whom he has become

the father of several children. He was an earnest member of the Peoples' party, and upon its dissolution cast his fortunes with the Republican party, in which he has been an active worker. He was almost steadily a member of the Territorial committee of his party, and in 1895 was elected chairman. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1891, but it was not a Republican year and he went down with his ticket. In 1895 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and the same year was chosen a Senator in the first State Legislature, being elected President of the upper branch, a position which he filled with marked ability. He is and for years has been cashier of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company.

WILLARD DONE, REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. DONE was born in Moroni, Utah, on Dec. 10, 1865.



WILLARD DONE.

At the age of fifteen he entered the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, and graduating in 1883 he immediately became an instructor in that institution. This position was held for three years, when he accepted an offer to take charge of the newly organized Stake Academy, now known as the L. D. S. University, Salt Lake City, and here he has resided ever since. For one year he was professor of theology in the Brigham Young Academy at Logan, and soon after took up other callings. He

has held several Church positions, and was elected to the House in 1902. He was married on Dec. 23, 1885, to Miss Amanda Forbes, and seven children have been born to them, one of whom is dead. Prof. Done is an active, useful citizen.

JUDGE THOMAS MARIONEUX.

[Portrait on page 255.]

THE presiding official of the Fifth Judicial District was born in Louisiana on the 21st of January, 1867. In 1886 he took a change of venue to Denver, Colorado, where he studied law in the office of Patterson & Thomas, also that of Senator Edward O. Wolcott. Mr. Marioneux remained in Denver till the fall of 1889, when he set his face Zionward and reached here without incident or impediment. He at once entered into employment with the well-known legal firm of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, Salt Lake City. June 10, 1902, he was admitted to the bar of the Utah Supreme Court, and in 1894 was appointed official reporter of the Third District Court, which position he held till Statehood. In June, 1898, he moved to Beaver, and the following year was appointed District Attorney for that district, being elected Judge thereof in 1900 for the term of four years.

Judge Marioneux is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion, by no means an infrequent combination. He is an excellent lawyer, a capable and impartial Judge and a first-class citizen throughout.

PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR, PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

THIS State contains a goodly share of men and women who have passed the different and difficult stages of professional training, graduated with honor and practice their calling with success. A few of these have been selected as representatives of the whole. All that are herein named have lived here a good while (some were born here) and have thus acquired a standing which cannot be shaken and speaks for itself.

The rule elsewhere obtaining that the order in which the sketches appear have no other significance than showing, as nearly as possible, the order in which they were received, is not departed from herein. It is necessary to keep this before the reader in order that there may be no misunderstanding.

FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS, ATTORNEY.

The earlier chapters of this book have already acquainted the reader with the general character of the hard trials and grinding circumstances under which Utah was peopled and built up, but to particularize fully would require a dozen volumes as large as this, and it would even then be questionable if the tale had been fully told. Incidents here and there

add somewhat to the story in chief, all illustrative of the soul-wearying task which the Pioneers and their immediate followers took upon themselves in building a commonwealth where nature was so stubbornly arrayed against them. Surely children born at such times and under such circumstances are "heirs to the State" and all the good things it can give its loyal sons and daughters. One of these, and a most conspicuous one, is the subject of this sketch, Franklin Snyder Richards.

He first opened his eyes upon this "vale of tears" less than two years after the exiles of Missouri and Illinois pitched their tents in the valley of the Great Salt Lake and adopted it as their home; among this far-famed and widely honored band were his father and mother, Franklin Dewey and Jane Snyder Richards. The exact date of his birth was June 20, 1849; the place, Salt Lake City, although it was rather a meagre sort of "city" at that time. The mother had lost two children through the expulsion from Nauvoo, and this with the attendant cir-



FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS.

cumstances and her own poor health, argued poorly for the physical welfare of the third offspring. The family, in common with others, were but poorly sheltered, exposures to inclement conditions were the rule, and it is a wonder that either mother or child ever lived to see the fruition and the grand and consequential work which then had its inception; but they did live and prosper, reaping such rewards as were then wholly shut out from the vision.

Franklin S. was early given such school advantages as the community afforded, and proving an apt scholar he advanced rapidly, so much so that when only seventeen years old he became a pedagogue himself, teaching a large and select school for three years and helping to support his father's family while the latter was on his last mission to Europe, private tutors meantime fitting him for loftier flights. On December 18, 1868, he was married to Miss Emily S. Tanner, who became one of Utah's foremost women, and a goodly family has been theirs. Two of their sons, Franklin Dewey and Joseph Tanner, became members of the bar at an early age and have been admitted to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court and of the Supreme Court of California. In 1869 Mr. Richards removed to Ogden and there took up the study of law, meanwhile filling in a most effective manner the offices of Probate Clerk and County Recorder. Having thoroughly digested the philosophy of law, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1874, and it is needless to say that his progress has been steady and rapid, he being at this time one of the best known, most highly respected and busiest men in the profession. He was successful from the beginning, and his record is a great chapter of successes, to set forth any considerable part of which would be quite out of the question. He is and for many years has been the attorney of the Mormon Church, a position which, during some of the more stormy periods of Utah's social history, has placed him in hazardous and difficult situations, but he never failed to acquit himself and his cause with honor and steadfastness, also with success whenever the "peculiar conditions" were sufficiently relaxed to make success a possibility. He has been a member of two State Constitutional conventions, including the last one, has several times been a member of the Territorial Legislature, during one term being President of the upper branch, and could have gone to Congress in 1882 if he had coveted the distinction, a majority of his party's convention being outspoken for him; notwithstanding this, his great regard for

the welfare of his people caused him to put in much valuable time at Washington during the sessions of Congress when inimical legislation was pending, and the assistance rendered the Territorial Delegate at such times was very great. In 1884 he was tendered and accepted the office of City Attorney of Salt Lake City, which necessitated his return, and here he has resided ever since. He was chairman of the People's party when came the dissolution thereof and the division of the voters on national lines, taking the Democratic side himself, and rendering that cause from time to time immeasurable service. It should be mentioned, before it is too late, that he is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the State of California; also that, in 1877, he went upon and honorably filled a mission to Europe.

This brief sketch contains a life story which might be elaborated into a goodly volume. It imperfectly, but still it is hoped impressively, shows forth a sample of the splendid material out of which the commonwealth has grown and upon which the grand superstructure depends. Utah has much to be proud of, but of nothing more than her tried, true and gifted sons and daughters, conspicuous among whom is Franklin S. Richards.

ORLANDO W. POWERS, ATTORNEY.

[Portrait on page 132.]

JUDGE POWERS has had a most active career, here and elsewhere. He is descended from illustrious ancestry, traceable back to mediæval English history and embracing names in the early and subsequent history of the United States, many of them figuring conspicuously in Colonial and Revolutionary times. He was born on June 16, 1850, at Pultneyville, Wayne County, New York, a little hamlet on

the shore of Lake Ontario, sixteen miles north of Palmyra. There his early boyhood was passed, his parents being farmers and in moderate circumstances. His childhood was similar to that of most boys who grow up on farms, and not possessing a surplus of physical strength, the farm work was to him harder than to most children, and his apparent lack of interest in the work caused his father to despair of his ever amounting to anything in the world. He was educated, for the most part, in a district school, attending school winters and working on the farm during the summer months. Later he attended, for two terms, the Sodus Academy, and likewise, for two terms the Marion Collegiate Institute of Wayne County, New York. His parents were not financially able to give him an elaborate education, although his mother, a very ambitious and naturally intellectual woman, closely economized and hoarded her earnings that she might devote them to the education of her three children. When young Powers was eighteen years of age he was given the choice of taking a course at the Cornell University or of attending the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor and perfecting himself for the legal profession. He at that time fully determined to become a lawyer, and from a justice of the peace procured a copy of the Revised Statutes of New York, which his father was horrified to find he was reading one day in a corner of the rail fence, when he was supposed to be hoeing corn. Shortly after that he was called upon to try his first case. A suit had been instituted by an administrator to recover upon a promissory note, and the defense set up was that the note was a forgery. Powers prepared himself for the fray and wrote out in full, and committed to memory, his argument in advance; the verdict of the jury was in his favor, and for his services he received five dollars, which to him then was a large sum of money, and he immediately invested four dollars of the same in "Metcalf on Contracts," which was the nucleus of his law library.

Mr. Powers entered the law school of Michigan Univer-

sity in the fall of 1869, and graduated in the spring of 1871, in the same class with Gov. Charles S. Thomas of Denver, Colorado. He then returned home and worked on the farm for a time and secured other employment in order to obtain the means with which to start into practice. In the fall of 1872, he then being just past twenty-one years of age, was nominated by the Democrats of the Western Assembly district of Wayne County for the Legislature of New York. The district was overwhelmingly Republican and he was defeated at the polls, his opponent being the Hon. L. T. Yomans, a brother-in-law of ex-President Grover Cleveland. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, landing there with less than one hundred dollars in money, never having had experience in a law office, and with no practical experience at the bar. He succeeded in obtaining the position of a clerk in the office of May & Buck. The firm allowed him his board and permission to sleep in a room back of the office. After he had been with them for three months, they allowed him a salary of ten dollars per month in addition to his board and lodging, requiring him, however, to put into the firm five hundred dollars worth of law books, which he procured by borrowing the money.

He found time, in the midst of his later law practice, to act for many years as county chairman for the Democrats of Kalamazoo County, directing his party in several hard fought campaigns.

In 1876 Judge Powers was elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo. In the Presidential campaign of 1876 he stumped the State for Samuel J. Tilden; also took part in the campaign in Indiana, speaking through the northern part with Gov. Hendricks and Daniel W. Voorhees. A strong friendship grew up between Judge Powers and Gov. Hendricks, and thereafter the former was a staunch supporter of the great Indiana statesman.

In 1878 and 1879 Mr. Powers was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, being connected with some

the largest cases of that section of the State, and he also took a prominent and active part in political and public affairs.

In 1880, after bitter opposition, and without his consent, Judge Powers was almost unanimously nominated for Congressman from the old Fourth district of Michigan, a district that had almost uniformly been represented by a Republican. He was defeated by Julius Cæsar Burrows, now Senator from Michigan. The result of the campaign, however, left bitterness of feeling existing among the older element of the party, which had desired the nomination of Dr. Pratt, which feeling continued and was a factor in the bitter fight that was afterwards waged against Mr. Powers' confirmation for Associate Justice of Utah, when the same was pending before the United States Senate.

In 1882 Mr. Powers wrote a law book upon Chancery Practice and Pleading, adapted to the courts of Michigan. The volume contained eight hundred and forty-nine pages and three hundred and five practical forms. It is today a recognized authority upon the subject of which it treats and met with a large sale. In 1884, at the request of the Richmond Backus Company, publishers of law books of Detroit, Michigan, he wrote a work of four hundred and thirty-six pages, entitled Powers' Practice, the book treating of the subject of practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. It was prepared amid active professional duties and met with a good reception from the bench and bar. In the same year, 1884, Judge Powers was elected one of the four delegates at large to represent the State at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. His candidacy for the place was opposed by the element in his party which became dissatisfied with his nomination to Congress, nevertheless in the convention of nearly nine hundred delegates, he received more than two-thirds majority.

In 1885 Judge Powers was again elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo. A contest arose over the appointment of a postmaster for that city. Mr. Powers went to

Washington in the interest of a friend, and there procured the assistance of Don M. Dickinson. A day or two after his return to Kalamazoo, as he was passing the telegraph office he was handed a telegram from Mr. Dickinson, which read, "Will you accept position as Associate Justice of Utah? Answer quick." Mr. Powers had no thought of any such appointment but immediately, upon receipt of the telegram, he turned to the telegraph office and wrote the reply "Yes." That was in April, and in due time the appointment was made. In May of that year Mr. Powers came to Utah, took the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Associate Justice of Utah, and Judge of the First Judicial District, with headquarters at Ogden. His experience on the bench was not of the most pleasant nature. The laws against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation were then being enforced with great vigor. The Judge's record from this point on is too well known to need repeating. (His political career is referred to elsewhere).

On October 26, 1887, Judge Powers was married to Anna Whipple, daughter of George Whipple, an old resident and merchant of Burlington, Iowa. They have had two children born to them, Don Whipple Powers, who died in 1886, and the other Roger Woodworth Powers, now twelve years of age.

Anticipating that the division upon national party lines was bound to come here in Utah, by virtue of the changed conditions, Mr. Powers organized what was known as the Tuscarora Society, a Democratic organization composed of Liberals, which grew to a membership of eleven hundred, and which was a strong political factor, in 1892, at the National Convention at Chicago; the Tuscarora Society ran a special train, containing a drum corps and about sixty members of the organization, to that city, where they were a feature of the convention that year. Mr. Powers, with Fred J. Kiesel, attended that convention as delegates from Utah, representing the Liberal wing of the Democratic party. Their right to sit

as delegates was contested by Judge Henderson and Hon. John T. Caine, who were representatives of the newly formed Democratic party of Utah. The latter were seated.

In 1892 Judge Powers was elected a member of the Legislature of Utah, and served during the session of 1893. In 1895 he was unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Utah, and waged a very energetic campaign. He was re-elected chairman in 1896, the State that year giving a very heavy Democratic majority. At the request of the National Committee in 1896, Mr. Powers stumped the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, part of the time speaking with Mr. Bryan from the latter's special train. Mr. Powers was a member of the Democratic Convention held at Chicago in 1896, and was made chairman of the Utah delegation. He submitted the plan which was afterwards adopted, for the organization of silver delegates in that convention, which afterwards proved so effective and which surprised the gold standard men by its completeness. At the convention he placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency the Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia, making a speech that was very highly complimented.

In December, 1896, he resigned as chairman of the Democratic State Committee and announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, withdrawing, however, before the balloting commenced in favor of Hon. Moses Thatcher, the conditions at that time impressing Mr. Powers that it was his duty so to do. Nevertheless, during nearly the whole fight he was voted for by Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon.

In 1898 Mr. Powers again became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was one of the leading candidates during the whole session, which resulted in no election of a Senator from Utah.

On August 26, 1899, an attempt was made by an ex-convict named John Y. Smith to take the life of Mr. Powers by means of an infernal machine, loaded with giant powder

and fulminating caps. The contrivance was ingeniously constructed, but by one of those fortunate mental warnings which baffle description, but which are sometimes experienced, Mr. Powers did not open the box, but turned it over to the police who discovered its dangerous character. The Governor of Utah offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of and conviction of the perpetrator, and he was secured while endeavoring to escape. His trial was had in December, 1897, and he was convicted of an assault with intent to murder. The day after his conviction, he ended his life by taking morphine with suicidal intent. After his conviction he confessed his connection with the effort to take Mr. Powers' life.

As a lawyer Judge Powers is the head of a well-known law firm of Salt Lake City. He is employed in cases of the highest importance. His practice is very large, extending over Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Colorado, and comprises all branches of the law. He is constantly called upon to speak upon public occasions, and is a very busy man.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

[Portrait on page 157.]

MR. PENROSE is a native of England, having been born on February 4, 1832, at Camberwell, London. He acquired the rudiments of an education at an astonishingly early age, and could read and was familiar with the teachings of the Bible when under four years old. Having thus a spiritual cast of mind he easily became a convert to the Mormon doctrine, and was baptized May 14, 1850, he being the only member of his father's family so to do. He was ordained an elder when only nineteen years old, and went into active service in the ministry at once, this being greatly to his detriment socially and financially. He underwent many hardships in upholding his convictions and discharging his duties, but he kept on undaunted. In 1855 he was married to Miss Lucetta

Stratford, who with all her family had been converted by Elder Penrose. He presided over several conferences, and when opportunity offered wrote articles for the *Millennial Star*. After ten years of active service he was released and at once departed for America, this being the year 1861, and being accompanied by 620 emigrants, whom he looked after faithfully on shipboard, through the States and during the then dreary journey across the plains. Arriving in Utah he first settled in Farmington, and though not accustomed to such severe toil as fell to the lot of the Utah settler he made the most of it, and by teaching school in winter soon acquired a home. He removed to Cache Valley by call in the fall of 1864, and repeated his Farmington experiences there, the following year (April) being called on a mission to England, and the drastic overland trip was again undertaken; he walked most of the way, but made the unusually good time of thirty-six days, the savages being exceedingly hostile the whole way. He returned from this mission, which was a very active and resultful one, in 1868. His next move was merchandising at Logan, the firm being Shearman & Penrose. He held various other positions of importance, and in January, 1870, accepted an invitation to edit the *Ogden Junction*, then just started. Here he became a member of the City Council, held various Church positions, and became a factor in politics. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, and three years later became editor of the *Deseret News* and moved to Salt Lake City, where he has resided ever since. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1879, re-elected two years later, and elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1882. He filled another mission to England during the "reign of terror," in 1885, but did not escape the wrath of the raiders altogether, for in 1890 he was brought before Judge T. J. Anderson as witness in a special examination relating to Mormons' eligibility for naturalization, and being asked questions regarding his marital relations, which were not at all in issue, he refused to answer and was sent to the

penitentiary for five days, the legal limit for contempt. In October, 1892, he became editor of the *Salt Lake Herald* and remained there till 1895, when he was appointed first assistant in the Historian's office, retiring from that position in January, 1899, to again become editor of the *News*, the position he now holds.

It is clearly impossible in sketching so active a life to set forth all the events of interest in this narrow compass, but enough is presented to give an excellent idea of the whole. Personally Mr. Penrose is of most agreeable disposition, he writes with great vigor and clearness, and is unquestionably one of the ablest pulpit orators in the country.

ALVIN V. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY.

MR. TAYLOR, although one of the youngest, is recognized as among the ablest of the members of the bar of this city, where he was born February 25, 1865. He is the son of another State Representative—Joseph E. Taylor, who also has a showing in this book—his mother being Louise R. Taylor. At the age of 13 the subject of this sketch entered the University of Utah, graduating therefrom in three years. He then took a position with the Western Union Telegraph company, remaining there eleven months, then accepting a place as operator and agent for the D. &



ALVIN V. TAYLOR.

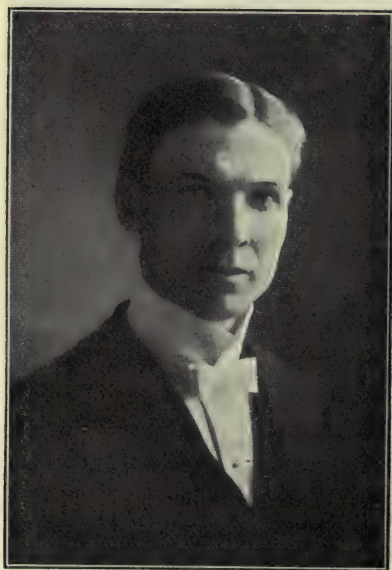
R. G. Railway Co. Here he remained until 1886, when he went into the stock ranching business, and in 1889 went East to study law, graduating with the degrees L. L. B. and L. L. M. In 1891 Mr. Taylor was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Virginia, of the District of Columbia, and afterwards came to Salt Lake City, in which city he has practiced law ever since. He was elected to the first State Legislature as Representative. Is at present Vice-President and General Manager of the Salt Lake and Suburban Railway, now being built in Salt Lake City and county. Is also interested considerably in mining, and is President and Manager of the South Quincy Mining Co., of Park City, Utah.

ORESTES UTAH BEAN, DRAMATIST.

UTAH has developed several dramatic authors of marked ability, some of whose productions have been placed before the public and received marked approval. Among them are E. W. Tullidge and John S. Lindsay; but it has remained for a later day composer to bring into existence a play whose merits have made it a prime favorite with the theatre-going public and a reputation co-extensive with the national domain at least. This man is Orestes Utah Bean and the play "Corianton."

Mr. Bean is distinctly a Utah product. He was born in Provo, November 8, 1873, his parents being George W. and Elizabeth B. Bean, the former being a Pioneer and noted Indian interpreter. The family subsequently removed to their present residence, Richfield. Young Bean was educated and subsequently taught a class in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, his career being signally successful. A favorite occupation was delving into the historic and pre-historic conditions of America, and in this he found the Book of Mormon very interesting and helpful; and here he found the first inspiration for the play. He has always been a leading spirit, his unconventional and original methods of doing and saying

things naturally making him such; as an illustration of this he was at one time in Richfield a school teacher, assistant superintendent of Sunday schools, president of the literary society, president of the Mutual Improvement Association, captain of a military company, teacher of a theological class, manager of the dramatic company, captain of a baseball club, and manager of public entertainments. Surely, a wide range with sufficient variety to suit most people, but not so Mr. Bean; and in order that no valuable time might be wasted, he took up the production of his biggest work so far, the play spoken of. The materials for a play were hardly supposed to exist in the Book of Mormon, and older and more experienced heads were shaken dubiously when he mentioned the possibilities to them. On this he worked sometimes till 4 o'clock in the morning. Previous to this exacting labor he was an athlete, able to spring over two horses at a bound



ORESTES UTAH BEAN.

without touching either, but he soon became greatly broken down in nerve and muscle. He acted in and staged many plays with success, revising and adapting them to the company's capacities as he went along, and became thoroughly acquainted with the technique and finesse of dramatic representation. In casting about for a subject for a play on his favorite theme, the "hidden past of America," he came up against B. H. Roberts' amplified sketch of Corianton, and, while this was by no means a completed

theme, it served as a basis upon which to rear a more

elaborate structure. Mr. Bean actually composed in bed and wrote at his meals, and devoted all his spare time to the production; his system was saturated with it, and at the end of two years the work which he expected to complete in as many months was finished. He encountered the usual vicissitudes in getting a producer and finally made for the theatrical fountain head, New York, reaching there with 75 cents only. Fortune favored, as it is always supposed to do with the daring, and he secured an engagement in the original production of "Ben Hur," which put him on his feet. While at this he worked his own play into notice, having the satisfaction to have it pronounced a masterpiece by the critics, but he was an unknown quantity and the theme was not popular. He stayed with his work faithfully, however, under the most trying discouragements, and finally the Deseret Dramatic Syndicate sprang into existence and an elaborate and highly successful production of the play followed. His picture tells the rest.

JOSEPH C. RICH, LAWYER AND WRITER.

ALTHOUGH at present and for several years past a resident of Idaho, Mr. Rich is looked upon as a Utah man, his "bringing up" and place of abode up to the time of his removal having been chiefly in Salt Lake City. He was born in historic Nauvoo, on January 16, 1841, and came to Utah on October 2, 1847, with his father and mother, these being the late Apostle Charles C. Rich and his wife Sarah, both Pioneers and possessed of rare, sterling qualities. Joseph went with his father to California in 1855 and remained there till 1857, during which time the boy went to school. His father bought the San Bernardino ranch and, with Amasa Lyman, founded the town of that name. On his return Joseph took up arms "ag'in' the Government" as represented by Johnston's army, and in 1860 went on a mission to England. In 1863

he settled with a colony in Bear Lake valley, Idaho, and the families moved in next year, by which means he became a pioneer of another State, this being the third. He started the first paper in that part of the country, the *Bear Lake Democrat*. Having read law in the office of Hosea Stout,



JOSEPH C. RICH.

Salt Lake City, he continued his studies in his new abode, was admitted to the bar at Salmon City, Idaho, and has been a practitioner ever since until elected Judge of the Fifth judicial district, comprising the counties of Bear Lake, Oneida, Bannock, Bingham, Fremont and Lemhi, in 1898; he served till 1903, when he left the bench and resumed the practice of law.

Mr. Rich was married to Ann Eliza Hunter in 1868 and has had nine children born to him, six of whom are living. He is known to

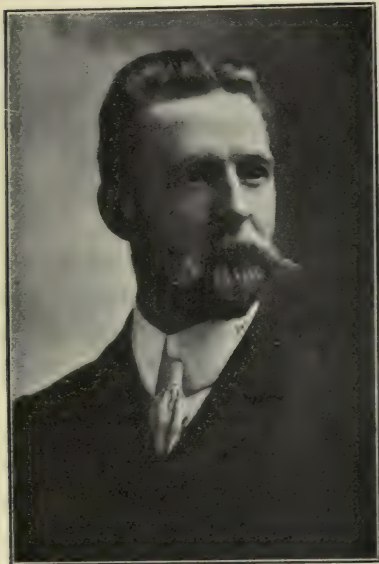
old newspaper readers and others hereabout as a humorous writer of excellent ability; he is well stocked with incidents of interest, which he relates at times in a manner all his own. He is an agreeable personage, at home everywhere and hasn't an enemy in the world.

At present he resides at his famous Hot Springs on the shore of the beautiful Bear Lake, the most attractive and healthful summer resort in the Rocky Mountain region.

S. A. KING, ATTORNEY.

- SAMUEL A. KING was born in Fillmore on January 9,

1868. His parents were William and Josephine Henry King, the latter departing this life when the boy was but five weeks old, he being raised by his grandparents on his mother's side. His grandfather was an Irishman, and in this ancestry is traceable the ready wit and copious vocabulary which characterizes S. A. and his brother W. H. The former



S. A. KING.

went to a grammar school at Fillmore, then took a term in the B. Y. Academy at Provo, this concluding in 1888. In 1889 he spent a winter at the Utah University and in the following year worked on the Utah Central railway till December, when he went on a mission to England. He spent eighteen months in London and vicinity and took a trip on the continent, visiting Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland and Italy. In 1891 he went through Scotland and spent six weeks in Ireland, returning home in December,

1891. He then took up the study of law in the office of King & Houtz, Provo, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1892. He was married to Maynetta Bagley, September 14, 1892, and immediately proceeded to Ann Arbor with his wife, graduating in June, 1893. He then returned to Provo and opened an office, becoming attorney for the First National Bank, holding the place for six years; was also appointed City Attorney and served for two years, from 1896 to 1898; was County Attorney and District Attorney from May, 1899, to 1901. Mr. King is a Democrat and has

figured largely in many campaigns. He is engaged extensively in mining and is a member of the firm of King, Burton & King, lawyers, having a fine practice.

NOBLE WARRUM, ATTORNEY AND EDITOR.

BORN in 1865 at Greenfield, Indiana. He attended the



NOBLE WARRUM.

public schools and high school at that place. Was at De Pauw University for two years and took a law course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1887-9, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Utah in 1890, being a charter member of the Utah Bar Association. He practiced law for two years in Logan and bought the *Journal* there, in charge of which he remained for five years, when

he came to Salt Lake as editor-in-chief of the *Herald*, from which position he resigned in 1900 to go into the plantation business in Mexico. Col. Warrum has held several positions of trust since locating in Utah twelve years ago, showing the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was Judge of the Probate Court of Cache County and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners

for two years. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and the following year was defeated for the District Judgeship of the First Judicial District by three votes. He was that fall unanimously nominated and elected by a large majority to the first State Senate. At the close of the session he was appointed by Governor Wells as Judge Advocate General with the rank of Colonel in the State militia. In 1890 Col. Warrum was elected secretary of the State Senate, a position he filled with marked ability.

Although Mr. Warrum has always stood high in the councils of his party he declares that politics will have no attraction for him henceforth, as his entire time and attention will be given to the culture of rubber in the future of which he has unbounded confidence.

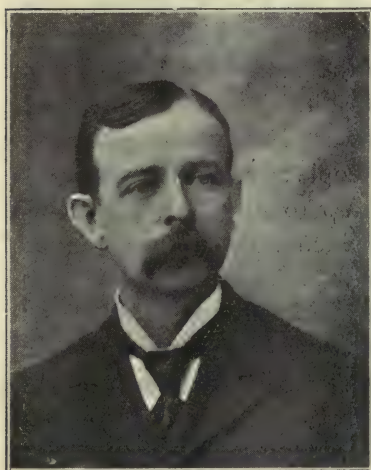
D. O. RIDEOUT, JR., EX-STATE SENATOR.

[Portrait on page 107.]

MR. RIDEOUT is emphatically a Salt Laker, having been born in this county in 1854, and resided here almost continuously ever since. In 1868 his father moved from the city to Draper, where the boy entered the school taught by Dr. J. R. Park, later attending the Logan College, subsequently teaching school himself, but did not like the business and went to grading and contracting. Afterwards he went into merchandising and followed it with considerable success. From 1884 to 1886 he was justice of the peace of Draper precinct, and in 1891 went to the University of Michigan, where he spent two years in the law class, and graduated, being admitted to the bar afterwards. He has considerable political experience, among other things being elected to the State Senate in 1896, and serving in the second and third sessions, where he was an able and efficient member.

CHARLES C. RICHARDS, ATTORNEY.

ANOTHER son of the late Apostle Franklin D. Richards, is the one named above, now and for many years past a well-known and successful attorney of Ogden. He was born in Salt Lake City on September 16, 1859, and spent his earlier years here, going to his present place of residence



CHARLES C. RICHARDS.

when his parents moved there, in 1869. To a liberal education, he has added persistent and continuous study, realizing that there is no royal road to success, and that advantages are worthless unless accompanied by unremitting labor and care. It thus falls that Mr Richards, at this time, is in the possession of a fine practice and a good income, and is still a hard worker, delving in the caves of knowledge and still adding treasures to his store. For many years

he has been a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is not only as a lawyer that Mr. Richards has figured conspicuously and successfully, but in the political field as well. He held several county positions in Weber County at an early stage of his career, among them being the offices of County Clerk and County Attorney; was elected to the lower house of the Territorial Legislature in 1887 and to the upper house in 1889, where his natural aptitude for legislation made him a useful and effective member. It was while he was serving his term in the House of Representatives that the Territorial Reform School and Agricultural College

were established, and, after one of the hardest fights ever made in the Assembly, he succeeded in having the Reform School located in Weber county. All the while his eye was fixed upon the Americanization of Utah, by having conflicting political elements divided by the means prevailing elsewhere, instead of religious differences being the line of demarcation. But he would not move in so important a matter until the conditions were ripe—until the slow but steadily moving hand of time brought about such amelioration of the bitter strife which had prevailed that, when the revolution began, nothing could successfully stand against it. The time came just after the event last noted and he was placed among the lawmakers as a member of the People's party, to which his allegiance was steadfastly given, up to the time it vanished from the scene, the election in which he was chosen to the upper house being its last contest.

It took acumen, forethought, matured judgment and executive capacity to effect the great consummation spoken of, and, even when the pronunciamiento went forth and the new order was ushered in, there were mutterings and misgivings here and there. The People's ranks contained not a few whose devotion to the cause amounted to affection, regarding the organization as a bulwark against present aggression and threatened subjugation, while the Liberals, whose ranks had been steadily growing, and who had their eager gaze fixed upon the citadel as a near-at-hand capture, were, in many cases, loth to give up the party, just when it seemed about to achieve the object in chief for which it was organized. Mr. Richards, at such times, was a busy man. Much of his attention was taken from his business and patriotically bestowed upon the movement which was to abolish the feudal system and install the better and brighter condition leading to Statehood and independence. He placed himself in communication with the great Democratic leaders of the country, raised money, and had Honorables Chauncey F. Black,

Lawrence Gardner and William L. Wilson, the President, Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee, respectively, of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, United States Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, and Hon. William D. Bynum, Member of Congress from Indiana, visit us, and address monster political meetings in the principal cities of the Territory; negotiated with those who were most progressive and least stubborn, here in Utah, gaining point by point and one concession after another, till at last the ways were cleared and the craft was successfully launched. It would take a volume to detail all the work; or even all the consummations, wrought through the clear-headed and persistent efforts of Mr. Richards, much of the time not only without available help, but in the face of trying opposition from both sides; but, having decided that the time had come, he had to vindicate himself, and he did. He was chosen as Chairman of the first Democratic Territorial Committee, after the division, and led the party to victory; later, submitting to his successor, an organization which, for discipline, equipment and effective work, was not excelled in the older commonwealths.

Mr. Richards was the first Mormon to be appointed to office by the President of the United States for many years, and the very first after the division on national lines here. He received the endorsement of such great Democrats as Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; United States Senators Gorman and Faulkner; Congressmen Wilson and Bynum; Governor Black, and many others. His personal acquaintance with President Cleveland, who knew of his splendid work for the Democratic party in Utah and adjoining States had much to do with his appointment as Secretary of Utah, which was not only a testimony of his own worth, but a recognition of the confidence which the executive placed in the Mormon people.

He is still young and energetic, and may be looked for

to render yet other service to the people among whom his life will be spent.

C. C. GOODWIN, EDITOR.

[Portrait on page 157.]

FEW names are better known in the Western country than that of Charles Carroll Goodwin. He is a native of New York, his birthplace being Riga, near Rochester. He received a liberal education in the local institutes of learning, and, at an early age, turned his face towards the setting sun, settling at Marysville, California. Here he established a lumber mill, but was burned out; he then taught school, and, while doing this, read law under the direction of his brother, one of the prominent lawyers of California. In 1860, young Goodwin retraced his steps eastward, as far as Nevada, where he remained for some time, and where he was admitted to practice in all the courts. With a partner, he built a quartz mill on the Carson river, but it was swept away by a tremendous flood, which drowned several people and did incalculable damage. Upon the admission of the Territory to Statehood, he was elected to a District Judgeship and served three years; then was editor of the *Inland Empire*, at Hamilton, and remained there until the discovery of the Eureka mining district. Going there, he was a pioneer in opening those mines. Then he spent a year in California, trying to settle the titles to a placer mine, but it was too much involved, and, being called to Virginia City, Nevada, he went to work as associate editor of the *Territorial Enterprise*. When R. M. Daggett, the editor-in-chief, was elected to Congress, he took his place, and carried on the paper until 1880, when he came to Utah and bought mining interests in the pioneer district—Lincoln. While thus engaged, he received an offer (in May) to take charge of the editorial department of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and accepted, remaining

at this post steadily, till October, 1901, when the paper changed hands and the situation was no longer desirable.

Judge Goodwin's present connections, and some account of his methods, appear elsewhere.

JOHN C. GRAHAM, EDITOR.

[Portrait on page 157.]

MR. GRAHAM was born in Liverpool, England, July 23, 1839. When about eighteen months old, his parents joined the Mormon Church, and he was thereby brought up in the faith. In 1860, they embarked for America, leaving the boy behind, he following them in 1864, but coming straight through to Utah, whereas the parents tarried two years in New York. For eight years John C. was in the headquarters of the European mission, as an assistant, and had charge of the publishing department of the mission, which was in charge of George Q. Cannon, for three years. Before leaving his native land, Mr. Graham was married to Eliza Morris, of Woolwich, near London. On reaching Zion, the position of treasurer of the city, under Mayor Smoot, was awaiting him, in which he remained twenty-four hours, having arranged for a systematic bookkeeping plan, when a message reached him from headquarters of the Church, offering him a position in that office, which he accepted. Knowing that he had dramatic ability, by reason of amateur experiences in England, his services were secured for the Deseret Dramatic Association, in which he played gratuitously for several years, becoming at the outset a prime favorite and making a great reputation, which was the means of acquiring a good income later on. He became engaged, with others, in the printing business in 1870, issuing the *Footlights*, an *entr'acte*, and later the *Times*, in 1877 going to Provo and engaging in the publication of the *Enquirer*, with which he has been connected ever since. From the spring of 1873, to the fall of 1874, he was on a mission to England, being associated with

Albert Carrington, and later with Joseph F. Smith, in the publication of the Church representative, the *Millennial Star*, making about ten years of his life given to Church work in Great Britain. He is one of the surviving members of the Deseret Dramatic Association, and could have made a fortune by remaining on the stage. Under his control, the *Enquirer* and its adjuncts have grown up to large proportions, and he has apparently nothing to be sorry for, in a business way. He has held and holds several Church positions, and was one of the founders of the Republican party in Utah County, and, as chairman and otherwise, contributed largely to its success, his paper being the only one in Utah supportive of the McKinley ticket in 1896, and, upon the latter's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Graham was remembered by being made Postmaster of Provo. He is a popular and prosperous citizen.

DANIEL D. HOUTZ, ATTORNEY.

[Portrait on page 207.]

MR. HOUTZ was born in Springville, Utah, March 11, 1859. His father was Jacob Houtz, one of the Pioneers of Utah, and a man noted for enterprise and progressive achievements, the works and institutions forwarded by him, being in evidence wherever he has lived; the mother was Bridget Daly Houtz, a native of Ireland, who was converted to Mormonism and came to this country in 1854, and was married in 1856; she still lives, but the father is dead. Daniel began his schooling in the district schools of Springville, and rounded out with a two-year term in the B. Y. Academy, Provo. He then taught school for four years, at Tooele, being the principal, inaugurating many needed improvements, and studying law in the meantime. Was County Attorney of Tooele County for two terms, and in 1888 moved to Salt Lake City, where he became Assistant City and County Attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. The same

year he moved to Provo and has remained there ever since, being City Attorney for one year. Is now a member of the law firm of Warner, Houtz and Warner.

Mr. Houtz was married in 1886 to Edna Lyman, daughter of F. M. Lyman, and has five children. Personally, he is a pushing, self-reliant man, loyal to his family, fond of his friends, and not overly resentful to those who are not friends. Politically, he has, until recently, been a steadfast Democrat, but in the election of 1902, cast his allegiance with the Republicans, as many another did before him.

E. W. SENIOR, ATTORNEY.

MR. SENIOR was born in Doncaster, England, in March, 1862. His father was an English barrister and his mother an American. After his father's death he was brought to Utah, by his grandfather, in 1868, the latter dying when the former was fourteen years old, at which time young Senior began the battle of life on his own account. He educated himself generally, and, while so doing, read up on law, being later admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Utah.

He has made a specialty of land and mining practice before the Interior Department, in which branch he stands pre-eminently in the lead in this State. Incidentally, he has spent both time and money in reclaiming the waste places west of the Jordan river and south of Great Salt Lake, causing many of them to become inviting and fruitful localities. The carrying of car loads of our fragrant lilacs to the flowerless mountain towns of Colorado was an idea originated by Mr. Senior and carried out to the great gratification of all concerned, by him, at his own expense; he was also the originator and promotor of the beautiful ice palace, at Leadville, which, in the winter of 1895, attracted so many people from all directions to that altitudinous city. He is a thoroughly progressive

wide-awake citizen, who wants to see everybody else, as well as himself, advance along all proper beneficial lines.

DR. R. A. HASBROUCK.

THE doctor named is a "Buckeye," having been born at Weymouth, Ohio, on April 8, 1858.



DR. R. A. HASBROUCK.

After some preliminary schooling, he graduated in Bennett College, Chicago, in 1882, going from there to Paris, where he studied and passed examination in B. S., becoming prepared to enter the faculty of medicine upon his return to this country. In 1887-8, he was assistant editor of the *Chicago Medical Times* and resident physician of the Bennett Hospital there. After some time thus spent, he resigned both places and

turned his face towards the setting sun, bringing up and settling in Salt Lake City, where he has been signally successful.

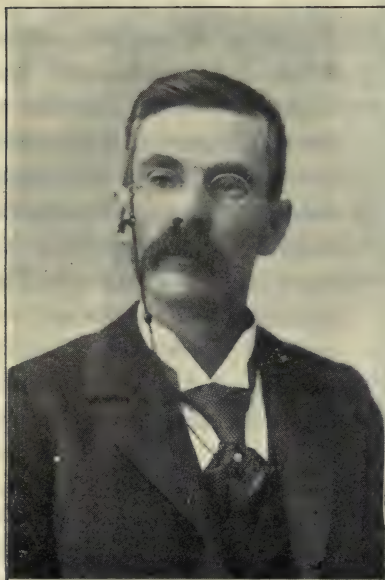
Dr. Hasbrouck is also a politician and mining man. He organized the Populist party in Utah and was chairman of the State and County committees until the party endorsed Bryan for President, when he broke away and helped to or-

ganize the Socialists. His mining investments are chiefly in Bingham, Utah, and Idaho, and have resulted quite satisfactorily.

The Doctor is a direct descendant of the French refugee Huguenots, the Hasbroucks being of the number who came to America in 1673, and settled at New Poltz, N. Y. He speaks French fluently and is a well informed man generally.

ALBERT POWERS, PHYSICIAN.

DR. POWERS, Sanitary Inspector of Ogden, was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, March 8, 1845; went with his parents, to Wisconsin at an early age, and to Iowa in 1858,



ALBERT POWERS.

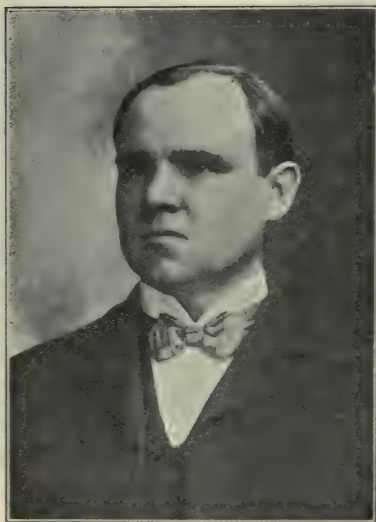
where (at Monona) he attended the common schools. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 17th Iowa Volunteers, and, being wounded in an engagement, returned home in December of that year; afterwards, attended and taught school, and then read medicine and practiced medicine, for three years, at Castana, Iowa. He then took a college term at Keokuk, and, a few years later, graduated in Marion Sims' College of Medicine, at St. Louis, Mo. He came to Ogden in 1875, and has practiced there ever since,

having held the position of County and City Physician several times; has also been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, for Utah, for twelve years, and is a member of the

Utah and Weber County Medical Societies and the American Association. The doctor has served two terms in the Ogden City Council with credit, and is a well respected citizen.

DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE.

A MAN of great attainments, force of character and natural ability, is the one whose name appears above. He is a native of England, having reached this sphere at the town of Hungerford, Berkshire, on September 21, 1862, being the



DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE.

second child and oldest son of a family of eleven, the father and mother being James J. and Susannah P. Talmage. These being Mormons, the son himself was baptized into the Church at the age of ten. He acquired the foundation of an education in the local schools, and, having an "appetite for knowledge," a studious disposition and the faculty of mental assimilation largely developed, his march toward scholastic eminence was upward and onward. When but thirteen years old, his parents set sail for the United States, bringing the family

with them; they reached Utah in 1876 and took up their residence at Provo, where James entered the Brigham Young Academy and soon became associated closely with Dr. Maeser, notices of whom appear in that connection. Young Talmage soon graduated and at once became a teacher in

the more advanced branches, and graduated from the collegiate department in 1881. In 1882, he entered Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; and, after an active experience, retired and received the baccalaureate degree. Subsequently, he became a student of the noted Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He had to live economically, but managed to get along, and never sacrificed any point of principle regarding his religious or secular career. He met many noted people, among them Henry Ward Beecher, and the good impressions created were mutual. His skill as a microscopist, made him a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and, soon after, he became a Fellow of the Geographical Society of London. In 1897, he was chosen a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, and is, besides, a member of many distinguished societies.

There is no more fluent, perspicuous speaker of English in this part of the world, if, indeed, anywhere, than Dr. Talmage, and to these natural qualifications he brings the powerful aids of deep, broad and comprehensive learning. He is an extensive traveler, one whose travels do not amount to merely going somewhere, but are the means of gaining newer and better information regarding the people, places and conditions traveled among.

JOHN P. MEAKIN, "FRATERNAL MINISTER."

HERE we have a minister without a church; ergo, without a salary. He was born July 9, 1851, at Raunds, Northampton, England, and came to Zion August 21, 1869. He has an intellectual family of a wife and five sons, the eldest of these, Fred W., having graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, the second being in the theatrical business, with New York City as headquarters. The subject hereof is himself a dramatic reader of unexcelled ability.

Prof. Meakin is a man of aphorisms rather than of sermons. He finds no fault with any church, but wishes they would all "talk shop" less and cultivate the spirit of pure religion more. He belongs to several fraternal societies, and as a lecturer is fluent, versatile and decidedly entertaining. Although at times active in the field of politics, he has never sought public station, and cheerfully admits that the country



JOHN P. MEAKIN.

can run along without his services as an officeholder, and would rather, as he expresses it, "ask one man for a job than thousands." Honor, he contends, "cannot be tacked on, or doled out; it is not obtained by gift, but comes from within." He is in love with life, holding every man to be his brother and every woman his sister. Altogether, Prof. Meakin is a thoroughly good fellow, sympathetic, tolerant and charitable, with more native ability and genuine character than the world has yet given him

credit for. He will be heard from wherever he may be.

W. K. REID, ATTORNEY.

[Portrait on page 255.]

MR. REID, who is a leading lawyer of Sanpete County, resides in Manti. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, October 21, 1848, and came to Utah on November 6, 1872. Having

received a good education in Edinburgh and Glasgow, he proceeded to put it to good use by teaching school, this continuing till the fall of 1883; while thus engaged, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah on June 22, 1883. He held the office of County Attorney for nine years, and Superintendent of District Schools, five years; was also Probate Judge for a term, and was a member of the Twenty-first Territorial Legislature. Mr. Reid was married on April 24, 1879, to Miss Jane Leatham, and is the father of eleven children, ten of whom—eight girls and two boys—are living. He has a fine practice, extending throughout the State, and is an active politician when politics is "on tap."

A. J. WEBER, ATTORNEY.

[Portrait on page 255.]

MR. WEBER is a native of Iowa, where he was born some forty-three years ago. He is a university graduate, an editor and a lawyer of decided ability. He formerly resided in Ogden, but of late years has made Salt Lake City his home. In the first State election in 1895, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Attorney General, but the Republicans had the call on everything that time, and he had to share the fate of his ticket. In 1900 the performance was repeated with some variations, none of them having any practical bearing, however; it is to be said in his favor that he made a splendid canvass and deserved the success he could not win.

Mr. Weber has become noted in legal circles through his remarkable defense of Nick Haworth, slayer of a night-watchman at Layton, some two years ago. No stone was

left unturned up to the very last ditch. The attorney has built up a fine practice here, and is a thoroughly good citizen.

JOHN J. THOMAS.

THIS active and enterprising citizen of Salt Lake City is a twin brother of the Postmaster and ex-Governor Arthur L. Thomas, and naturally resembles him considerably. He first saw the light of day at Chicago, Ill., on August 22, 1851. In 1853 he was taken by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he attended the public schools and received the foundation of an education which was afterwards considerably added to. On growing up toward manhood John J. took the advice of Greeley and wended his way westward, bringing up in California, where he remained for some time engaging in business. Later he came to Utah and finally decided to make it his home. Here he has held several positions of prominence, being a member of the City Council for two terms and at present a member of the State Board of Equalization. He is a large owner of and dealer in realty and is a good man to have in any community.

SOME NOTABLE WOMEN.

A FEW OF THE NAMES THAT ADORN THE
PAGES OF OUR HISTORY.

THIS department ought to be one of the longest and most comprehensive in the book, instead of being the briefest. The roll of Utah women who have contributed a full share toward making the State what it is and promises to be, is a long and altogether splendid one; some of these have previously herein been mentioned in an incidental yet none the less impressive way, while a few have received special mention in relation to their public stations. It is deemed proper to single out a few from the many who, apart from such station, have "done the State some service," and, by the labor of their minds and hands, have made themselves conspicuous in the commonwealth's annals, these being types representative of all the grand array, none the less grand because necessarily abbreviated here.

MRS. JANE S. RICHARDS.

AMONG the notable women who have done so much by their faith and works to make Utah's fame enduring in the annals of time, no name is more deservedly conspicuous than that which heads this article. She is a native of the Empire

State, her birthplace being Pamela, Jefferson County, the date, January 31, 1823. The parents' names were Isaac and Louisa C. Snyder, both New Englanders, of excellent social standing and good attainments. The family were living in Canada when the faith of the Latter-day Saints reached them, and it was at once embraced by all, except the subject of this article and her brother Jesse. The family set out for Missouri, to join the persecuted people with whom they had



MRS. JANE S. RICHARDS.

connected themselves, but they were required to remain at La Porte, Indiana, for two years, to render assistance to the Elders. The girl, then but seventeen, was attacked by a paralytic affliction, which brought her to the brink of the grave. She then accepted the Gospel, and underwent the severe ordeal of being baptized in an opening made in the thick ice of Lake La Porte. She was immediately healed, and has ever since been a staunch Latter-day Saint. Six months later, she met Elder

(afterwards Apostle) Franklin D. Richards, a missionary, who was entertained at the Snyder residence, and about a year later became his wife, the date of marriage being December 18, 1842. Taking up their residence at Nauvoo, where, on December 2, 1844, their first child (Wealthy Lovisa) was born, they participated in many of the heart-breaking persecutions of their people. On June 11, 1846, the little family, equipped with an old wagon, drawn by oxen, and so much of provisions and utensils as were necessary, set

their faces toward the West, and after a most rigorous journey camped at Sugar Creek, Iowa, where the wife again became a mother, this time of a son, but he died at birth. The sorrows of the situation were unsoothed by the husband, he having two weeks previously started on a mission, to proclaim his faith to the people of England. Think of such experiences! The mother, suffering and helpless, in a rude wagon, a long way from civilization, her newly born babe dead upon her breast, the husband and father a thousand miles away, bearing a message of peace and salvation to the human family! Soon after, upon her arrival at Winter Quarters, her little daughter, Wealthy, died.

In due course of time, and after untold hardships, the family reached the land of gathering—Utah. Under the rude and primitive conditions then and for some time after prevailing, the progress made toward securing comfortable homes was slow, but it was sure. Piece by piece the strenuous situation gave way to better things, and at last, “all was well with the Saints.” After a residence of several years in Salt Lake City, during which the husband and father filled another mission in England, the family moved to Ogden, where he had been chosen to preside, by appointment of President Young, and where Mrs. Richards took up and carried forward her great work in the Relief Societies. Though not desirous of publicity and in anything but good health, she devoted much of her time to visiting the branches of the Stake organization, of which she became President in 1877, having five years previously been called to the head of the Ogden society. Her health improving, her efforts increased in extent and effectiveness. But her labors were not confined to Weber County, nor even to Utah, but took on a broader and more comprehensive scope. She was for many years counselor to Mrs. Zina D. Young, the President of all the Relief Societies, and was also Vice-President of the National Relief Society. She made frequent trips east and west, always making influential acquaintances, creating fa-

avorable impressions, and doing much good for the cause of the people generally and women particularly. She became intimately acquainted with such women of world-wide renown as Susan B. Anthony (who was very much attached to her), Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Belva A. Lockwood. She attended many national gatherings, where her work and her personality made lasting impressions.

On December 9, 1899, the crowning sorrow of her life befell her, in the death of her honored husband, whose career is elsewhere briefly set out in this volume.

Mrs. Richards is the mother of three living children: Hon. Franklin S. Richards, Mrs. Josephine Richards West and Hon. Charles C. Richards, her third son, Lorenzo M. Richards, having died at the age of twenty-six years. He was a talented young man, of exceptional business ability and pleasant address. He left a charming wife and daughter, who are now respected citizens of Ogden.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Richards, an elegant, commodious meeting house, for the Relief Societies of Weber Stake, has been erected in Ogden; here, conferences are held and refreshments are provided for those who attend, all comers being made welcome. The house was finished and paid for, with its equipment, and dedicated on July 19, 1902, that day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Weber Stake Relief Society by President Brigham Young, and that Society being the first Stake Relief Society organized in the Church.

MRS. CHESTER E. COULTER.

MRS. COULTER is best known to Utah people, perhaps, through her association with club work and membership in the Legislature. She has been prominently connected with the principal women's clubs of Ogden, in which city she has

resided during the past eleven years, and, more recently, was elected to the presidency of the Utah State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Coulter's intellectual gifts and charm of personal presence brought her into prominence in the club with which she is connected, the appreciation of both being



MRS. CHESTER E. COULTER.

shown by her election, twice over, to the presidency of the Aglaia Club, the chief literary society of Ogden, and, later, to the highest office in the State Federation. Her attainments have not been limited to club lines. A native of Illinois, she graduated, in 1878, from the High School at Mt. Carroll, in that State, and afterward from the Northwestern College, in 1880. She spent three years studying in the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, and received

the degree of LL.B. from that institution in 1885. In the same year, she was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan and to the Supreme Court of Illinois. While pursuing her studies, she was teacher and tutor, at intervals, during her high school, college and university life. After her marriage, she came to Utah, where she has resided continuously since 1888. In 1897, she attended the summer lectures at her alma mater, and pursued special lines of study in the large libraries of the East. She says: "Notwithstanding a natural tendency toward books, rather than society, I am vitally interested in the progress of women and that of the world in general. I am almost a fanatic on the subject of home, and think woman can achieve the most sat-

isfactory results in this field. Perfected social conditions, however, will favor woman's independence as to vocation, since many women are illy calculated for motherhood and home-making, and for such, as far as happiness and welfare of the race go, it were better they should seek usefulness in other spheres of action."

In the election of 1902 Mrs. Coulter was chosen to the lower house, being the only woman in the fifth Legislature. She was appointed to the most important chairmanship—the judiciary—and in that and all other capacities made an enviable record.

Mrs. Coulter is the wife of Dr. Chester E. Coulter, one of Ogden's successful physicians. She has traveled extensively in the United States, and also in Canada, the West Indies and South America, and has resided in Illinois, Michigan, California and Utah.

MRS. EMILY S. RICHARDS.

AMONG the grand array of Utah women, whose names and fame stand out conspicuously and honorably before the people of the enlightened world, there is none more deservedly prominent or worthily praised than the one whose name heads this chapter. Her nativity and the circumstances surrounding her early career were strikingly suggestive of those of many of the heroines of the Revolution, whose deeds have shed unfading lustre upon American achievement, from the dawn of freedom down to its fullest fruition. The people were sorely pressed in fighting stubborn and slowly yielding nature, as well as many of the creations of nature, when the subject of this sketch appeared upon the scene, the time being May 13, 1850, and the place, South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County. She had the advantage of an ancestry whose lives were so thoroughly imbedded in principle and consecrated to the accomplishment of righteous purposes, that hardships,

dangers, travail and toil served but to make them more steadfast and loyal, and, under such influences, their daughter could not grow up otherwise than she has grown, with a mind well balanced between temporal and spiritual things, a heart inclining ever to the right, and a hand always ready to execute the promptings of her nature. Like many another family of that noble band of Pioneers, hers had known wealth,



MRS. EMILY S. RICHARDS.

comfort and refining influences which these with education and good dispositions bring; that the indurating experiences through which they passed in settling Utah and laying the foundation stones of a great commonwealth were not sufficient to eradicate the genial effects of the earlier years, is shown not only in their own persons, but in that of the one concerning whom these lines are written. In December, 1868, the culmination of the young life romance, which ever means

so much for weal or woe to the race, occurred—she became the wife of one of her former schoolmates, Franklin S. Richards, who is fully mentioned elsewhere. It proved a happy and prosperous union. Soon after marriage they made their home in Ogden, which proved to be also the home of a great reputation for both.

Mrs. Richards' career, as a notable and capable worker in the cause of woman's advancement, began soon after her arrival in Ogden, when she received an appointment as assistant secretary of the Female Relief Society; she then became President of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement

Association, and Vice-President of the county organization. During a long term, she made occasional visits East, in company with her husband, and attended many gatherings of women, gaining much information of benefit to the cause in which she was engaged. In 1888 she was a delegate to the International Council of allied organizations, the sessions of which continued for a week. A delegation from Utah, in the interest of Statehood, was then in Washington, and "our peculiar institutions" were receiving unusual attention thereby. At this juncture, Mrs. Richards succeeded in making a broad, wide mark, a portion of the details of which were thus given in one of the local papers:

There was an ominous pause in the mighty throng when it was announced from the platform by the presiding officer that the Utah delegate would address them. Soon a lady appeared, moving forward among the throng on the rostrum, and taking her place beside the narrow reading desk. What an apparition! It was not a feminine Boanerges, not an Amazon, but a delicate, refined lady, trembling slightly under the scrutinizing gaze of the multitude, yet reserved, self possessed, dignified, and as pure and sweet as an angel. Her appearance was a powerful antithesis to their preconceived impressions, and the change of feeling in the audience was almost instantaneous. The lady's voice began its utterances on a scale of gently tremulous pathos, and without rising into high pitch, its tenderness subdued every whisper until its words reached every ear in the auditory. The tenor of the address was what might have been expected by Utah people, an orderly, scholarly presentation, such as would serve to recite facts and principles and disarm prejudice. It was not the words themselves, but the gentle spirit that, like the morning dawn, went with the words, and carried winning grace to every heart. It was wonderful how sympathies were engendered and asperities removed. When the lady concluded, after half an hour's reading, there was many a moist eye, and many a listener felt thankful that this lovely apparition had given them a new, more refreshing and more kindly impression of Utah people and institutions. It was the mighty force of the gentle sunlight that unlocks the iceberg from its moorings and sets it afloat upon the broad ocean.

At the same gathering a president and vice-president were appointed to organize suffrage associations in Utah, Mrs. Richards being assigned to the latter but attaining to the former position through the refusal of the appointee to act. The work was successfully carried out.

In 1893, Mrs. Richards was appointed President of the Utah Board of Lady Managers for the Chicago World's Fair, and a daily paper of that city had the following very complimentary mention of her and her associates:

All of the Mormon delegates are fine-looking women. It is said that Utah will rival Kentucky in its pretty women if you only give twenty-five years in which to enjoy the advantages that have only recently been extended to them.

The President of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers from Utah is a handsome woman, Utahn by birth, but of New York descent. She is Emily S. Richards, wife of Franklin S. Richards, a lawyer of Salt Lake City, who achieved distinction in the law and has argued some very important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Not even in metropolitan New York and cultured Massachusetts can the superior of Mrs. Richards be found in originality of work and independence of thought.

Mrs. Richards prepared the memorial and led the victorious campaign for equal suffrage at the time of our Constitutional Convention, the President of the Society, Mrs. Wells, being absent in Washington. She was elected an alternate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896, which nominated William Jennings Bryan for President. She was also appointed a national organizer of suffrage associations, and spent several weeks in Idaho working for equal suffrage in that State.

Many important positions have been held by Mrs. Richards, she being Trustee of the Agricultural College of Utah; member of the Board of Directors of the Salt Lake City Free Library; Director of the National Relief Society; Director of the Orphans' Home; President of the Mothers' Congress; Vice-President of the Press Club; member of the Board of Directors of the Woman's Club, and President of the Utah State Council of Women, which she represented at Washington during the recent suffrage convention.

It would be unnecessary as well as requiring a great amount of space to give in detail all of Mrs. Richards' labors and achievements in behalf of the cause. To her more than to any other woman belongs the honor of having equal

suffrage made an integral part of the State Constitution, and she has figured otherwise in politics. Two of her sons are in the front rank of our rising jurists, being members of the United States Supreme and other courts. She loves her family, rejoices in the friendship of her friends and has no enemies. Always generous, well appearing, with a smile for everyone and a countenance regular and comely, looking quite a decade younger than her age, invariably busy and unfailingly accomplishing things, Mrs. Richards' life story is not yet told by many years.

MRS. EMMELINE B. WELLS.

OF PURITAN descent, and the best of antecedents, Mrs. Wells is a type of a class worthy of great consideration, even as she herself, without reference to ancestry, is altogether worthy. Her maiden name was Emmeline Blanche Woodward and she was born at Petersham, Worcester County, Mass. Her family was of Norman extraction and came from England as far back as 1630, and was plentifully represented in the great struggle for American independence. She was given the best education obtainable at the time, and so fast did she advance that at the age of fifteen she was imparting scholastic training to others. Undoubtedly she had experiences not greatly at variance with those of other young people of the New England States, but, as the sequel has shown, she had a spiritual heart and when the time came for its development the subject was ready, notwithstanding her youth and comparative inexperience. The foundation was properly laid, and after some little experience along gospel lines, accompanied no doubt by some little parental influence, she was baptized into the Mormon Church on March 1, 1842—a cold day and a trying time, but she carried it through successfully and has borne out in the best possible manner

all the duties and responsibilities resulting from the ceremony. On July 29, 1843, she was united in marriage to James H. Harris, her age being less than fifteen and one-half years. After participating in many of the hardships and perils of that trying period, among which were the death of her first child on October 6, 1844, and the apostasy of her husband and his family, she joined in the exodus of her people, having in the meantime become the wife of Bishop N. K. Whitney. She was among those expelled by the mob from Nauvoo, and finally reached Salt Lake valley in October, 1848. The experiences following were of a piece with many that are recounted herein and can be summed up in the one word — harrowing. Two other children (subsequently Mrs. S. W. Sears and Mrs. W. W. Woods) were born to her and in September, 1850, her husband died. She taught school and got along as best she could, and in October, 1852, was married to Gen. D. H. Wells, that Roman of modern times who has often been mentioned in these pages; by this marriage she had three daughters—Emmeline, Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. John Q. Cannon) and Martha Louise.

Mrs. Wells has all along been much inclined toward poetry and literature, being a great contributor to the current publications. She has been editor of the *Woman's Exponent* since 1875, has steadily been active in woman's relief work and quite a factor in politics, being a member of the Republican State Committee. She is still vigorous and sprightly and bids fair to live many years yet, which certainly all who know her will cheerfully hope for.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. PIXTON.

A PIONEER in the front rank and a grand woman is Mrs. Pixton. She was born at Chesterfield, England, on Febru-

ary 8, 1819. She was the daughter of John and Charlotte Cooper, and when six years of age her mother died. Living with her father until they moved to Manchester, she was taken and cared for by her Aunt Mary Rigby. At the age of nineteen she was married to Robert Pixton. She remained in England for two years and had two children, Charlotte and George, the latter dying the day of his birth. In December, 1843, she came to America [and joined her husband on Island 21, in Arkansas. Here they remained

until the following spring, when they moved to Nauvoo with Thomas Silcock and wife.

Mrs. Pixton was in Nauvoo at the time of the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith and heard the Prophet announce that he was "going like a lamb to the slaughter." Living in Nauvoo until the exodus, the family then traveled towards "the promised land" until Mr. Pixton was called to go to Mexico with the



MRS. ELIZABETH C. PIXTON.

Mormon Battalion. Mrs. Pixton yoked and unyoked her own ox-team all the way to Salt Lake valley, traveling as one of five wagons in President Young's company, with only her five-year-old girl as wagon companion. The company arrived in Salt Lake valley, September 7, 1848.

Subsequently the responsibility of their large family rested upon her shoulders nearly all the time, her husband being for many years engaged in the missionary field. Mrs. Pixton and four of her children now live at Taylorsville. She

has almost one hundred descendants, one among the number being a great-great-grandson.

MRS. E. L. H. PEERY.

ONE of the best and most favorably known women of Ogden particularly and Utah generally, is Elizabeth Letitia



MRS. E. L. H. PEERY.

Higginbotham Peery, wife of the late David H. Peery, a sketch and portrait of whom appears elsewhere. Mrs. Peery is one of the few who had the honor of entering this life at the headquarters of the Mormon Church, historic Nauvoo, the time being a most tempestuous one — January 13, 1846. When two years old she was taken to Virginia and lived there until eighteen years of age, when she came to Utah with her mother and brothers, this being in 1864. Her marriage

took place at Hollidayburg, Salt Lake County, on April 10, 1865. She is the mother of seven sons and three daughters, two of the latter having died in infancy. Ogden has been her home for many years.

DR. NELL C. BROWN.

THIS popular lady practitioner, whose specialty is hair treatment, is a native of Salt Lake City, where she was born May 10, 1872. She is the daughter of General H. B. Clawson and Mrs. Emily Y. Clawson, and is a grand-

daughter, on her mother's side, of the great Pioneer leader, President Brigham Young. As a child she attended the local public schools, and at the age of fifteen entered Hiel's Business College, San Francisco, returning later to Salt Lake City. At nineteen she was married to the late Leigh R. Brown, to whom she bore a son and two daughters—the eldest twins, boy and girl. Her husband died December 5, 1899. Mrs. Brown then went to San Francisco, and studied under Dr.



DR. NELL C. BROWN.

E. E. McLean, the leading hair physician of the West. Ingenious, tactful and quick to learn, she made rapid progress in her chosen profession, and by her personal magnetism and winning ways gained many friends. After graduating she came back home and opened offices in the Templeton, where her patrons became so numerous that she was compelled to seek more commodious quarters. Her present establishment—23 West Third South Street—is the largest of its kind between New York and San Francisco.

It is a pleasant task to make mention in these pages,

among Utah's self-made men, a few of her self-made women, a splendid array, conspicuous among whom is Dr. Brown. The phenomenal success attending her industry and perseverance is the best tribute that can be offered to the practical side of this wide-awake, intelligent little woman, whose goodness of heart, vivacious disposition, womanly qualities and attractive ways have lost nothing by reason of her busy labors in the arena of life's realities.

MRS. W. H. JONES.

THIS well-known resident of Salt Lake City was born in Ontario, Canada, on October 17, 1853. Notwithstanding



MRS. W. H. JONES.

her birthplace, she is entitled to rank as a native American, her parents being such at the time of her birth. She was educated in the public schools of Canada and in a convent at Ogdensburg, N. Y. She was united to her present husband—a prominent and prosperous mining and stockman of Salt Lake City—on April 5, 1871, in New York, and soon after they came to Utah and have lived here ever since. Mrs. Jones has been quite active in political affairs and somewhat noted in social and religious circles. She was

Treasurer of the State League of Republican Clubs; President of the Women's Relief Corps for six years, (which position she still holds;) President of the Women's Republican Club for three years, and was an alternate to the Republican Na-

tional Convention of 1900, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, being the only lady from Utah to hold such a position; she is also President of the Methodist Church Society.

Mrs. Jones is tall, well appearing and highly accomplished. She is an effective worker in all the lines named and is quite popular without regard to religious or political differences, her list of friends and acquaintances being very extensive and embracing all shades of opinion.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. HAYWARD.

AMONG the prominent women who have become so not only through their womanly qualities and their motherhood



MRS. ELIZABETH A. HAYWARD.

in this glorious State, but also because of their active participation and achievements in public affairs, few are better known or entitled to more general recognition than the one above named. She was born in Salt Lake City, December 23, 1854, being the daughter of Philip and Martha Pugsley, who rank among the Pioneers, having come to Utah in September, 1853, and were among our best known and most respected citizens. The subject of this sketch achieved her present name by marriage, on December 23, 1875, to Henry J. Hayward, the head of the Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. Hayward has contributed nine children to the population of the State and has performed a wide measure of

womanly duties otherwise. She has taken an active interest in politics, having been a member of the Woman's Democratic Club since its organization, immediately after Statehood. She was assistant Secretary for one year, Secretary for two years, then President for the years 1902 and 1903. She was also President of the Parents' Club of the Washington school district, for the years 1901 to 1903, and is a member of the Library Board of Salt Lake City. She has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State and is greatly respected wherever known. She will undoubtedly be heard from as the times advance.

MRS. E. J. D. ROUNDY.

THIS well-known lady whose full name is Elizabeth Jefford Drake Roundy, is a native of England, her birthplace



MRS. E. J. D. ROUNDY.

being Axminster, Devonshire, the time, March 16, 1830. Her father and mother were George M. and Hannah Jefford Drake, the former being a descendant of Sir William and Sir Francis Drake. The child was orphaned at the age of ten by the death of her father and her mother being an invalid her path was not strewn with roses. She was raised in the Episcopal church, but soon discovered that its practices did not comport with her reading of Scripture, and this led to investigation. Going to London, she attended, in 1851, a

meeting of Latter-day Saints and then heard Elder Jacob

Gates pronounce the words she had previously received through spiritual communication. She at once applied for baptism and it was performed December 31, 1851. She was at once and right along subjected to considerable ostracism, even her mother joining in. She was married on July 13, 1852, to Elder Henry R. Ballam, who treated her brutally and was afterwards expelled from the Church, but was readmitted and a truce patched up, the terms of which were poorly kept. Finally, in May, 1857, she set sail for America and landed in Philadelphia July 3, 1857. She soon after gave birth to her fourth child, a girl, two boys, the second and third, having died.

Mrs. Roundy came to Utah in 1859, having previously been married to Daniel Davis, a resident of Washington, D. C., to which place she removed in 1860 and lived there during the war, in which her husband engaged. She obtained an appointment in the Treasury Department, in March, 1864, receiving \$75 a month. On the presentation of the noted Cullom anti-Mormon bill in Congress she resigned her position and went to work for her people. She prepared a memorial which was signed by 56 ladies of her acquaintance and was presented in the House by Gen. B. F. Butler. She had a harder time getting a hearing in the Senate, however; and after a great deal of persistence she succeeded in confronting the great Charles Sumner, who accorded her thirty seconds time, which he greatly extended and ended by promising her (after a very interesting interview) that the bill should never leave the committee room, which it never did. He even unbent his great dignity so far as to walk with her to the door and told her to call on him for any assistance he could render.

Mrs. Roundy (or Davis) was a witness to a great deal of suffering entailed by the war and did a noble work in helping to alleviate. Returning to Utah she resumed her field of activity in behalf of the right and has been most industriously engaged ever since. A complete record of her achievements, in the religious, social and political field would

be out of the question. Having secured a divorce from her husband on the ground of drunkenness contracted while in the army, she was married in 1897 to Bishop Jared C. Roundy, who died in Arizona in 1897. She attended upon the poetess Eliza R. Snow during her closing days and was very near and dear to her, undergoing many privations to carry out the departing woman's wishes. She is an adept in oil painting, which she first took up when 62 years old. At the present time she is President of the Women's Democratic Club, but her friendships extend into all parties, creeds and conditions.

MRS. E. M. COHEN.

WELL known and highly respected in the social and political circles of this community is Mrs. Elizabeth M.



MRS. E. M. COHEN.

Cohen, wife of Joseph M. Cohen, to whom she was married in New York in 1878. She was also born in that city in 1860, and graduated with honor at the schools there. Coming to Utah in 1880, they lived in Park City till 1891, when they moved to Salt Lake City and have resided there ever since.

Mrs. Cohen has always taken a great interest in political events, but did not engage in practical work until the admission of Utah into the Union. She then allied herself with the Women's Democratic Club, in

which she held various positions, including the presidency,

and under her administration of the latter office the club became a potent factor in local politics. Besides these, she has been chairman of the Fortieth District Democratic Committee, historian of the State Council of Women, President of the Parliamentary Club and member of the Library Board. In 1900 she was the candidate of her party for the Legislature, but it was a sweeping Republican year and she went the way of the ticket. She has four children, the eldest being married to a grandson of the late Apostle Orson Pratt.

Undoubtedly the most conspicuous feature of Mrs. Cohen's political career was her election as an alternate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City that year, becoming a full-fledged delegate through the unanimous action of Robert C. Chambers. Being the first woman who was ever thus honored in that party, she was naturally the cynosure of all eyes from first to last. That she passed the ordeal successfully, her self-possession and womanly dignity never deserting her for a moment, is something of a tribute to the women of Utah as well as herself. Nor was her participation in the proceedings perfunctory by any means; she was there for something else than merely looking on and voting. When the proper time arrived Congressman Richardson taking the floor said:

"Gentlemen of the convention: You see before you the delegate from Utah. True to her sex, she was too modest to present herself when her State was called. I now take great pleasure in introducing to you Mrs. Cohen, the lady delegate from Utah."

Mrs. Cohen responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: On behalf of the State of Utah, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of that grand and noble exemplar of all that is pure and holy in political and domestic life, Hon. William J. Bryan, and the Democrats of Utah pledge 25,000 majority for Mr. Bryan."

This was received with tumultuous applause. It should

be here noted that Mrs. Cohen was appointed honorary secretary of the convention.

Mrs. Cohen has an attractive personality and demeanor. She is an excellent exemplification of what was previously contended and is now generally recognized, that women can engage in politics without sacrificing one jot of their native modesty and dignity or neglecting their domestic affairs in the smallest measure.

MRS. V. A. STICKNEY.

[Portrait on page 358.]

MRS. VENETIA ANNA STICKNEY, the organizer and superintendent of the Children's Aid and Home-Finding Association of Utah, was born April 20, 1848, in Phillips, Maine. She was the daughter of Andrew J. and Lavina Parker, of Scotch and English blood. Her mother died when she was eight years old and she was largely dependent upon her own efforts for an education. In childhood she resolved to become a school teacher; many obstacles seemed to hinder her progress, yet she courageously grappled with her studies. While others wasted their time she studied, and when 16 years old she taught her first district school in her native township.

She married John H. Stickney, moved to Minnesota and became mother of four children. Her husband died in Minneapolis in 1875, leaving her with three children aged two, six and eight years. Again she entered the schoolroom for a living and continued to teach for eleven years; seven years of this time she taught in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her beautiful children, which were her life and hope, were taken away one by one until the last one,

then a noble man 22 years old, was instantly killed in a railroad accident, and she was all alone. In her great, crushing sorrow, while the heart ached and bled for home and the loved ones, her affections went out to others. Even while she was weak from her own suffering, she stretched forth her hands to the needy in her locality, giving her time and personal efforts to the sick and sorrowing ones within her reach. She was a constant worker in mission work and Sunday schools for years while teaching in day school. All forms of rescue work in Minneapolis have been aided by her work and humble means.

In 1892 she attended the Bible Institute in Chicago, Ill., and did Sunday school mission work at the same time. In 1893 she was called to St. Louis to take charge of Bethesda Maternity Hospital, and while there her health became so impaired she retired from public work for several years. She afterwards went to California for her health and there entered "home-finding" work with the American Home-Finding Association of the Pacific Coast. She was in this position when the Scofield disaster occurred. Through correspondents in Salt Lake City and Scofield, she was urged to come to Utah to arrange a home-finding work here. She responded to this call and reached Salt Lake in May, 1900. With the aid of the Christian workers the Society was organized May 29th, 1900, as the American Home-Finding Association of Utah, a branch of the California work. Two years later the work became independent of the mother society and afterwards incorporated as the Children's Aid and Home-Finding Association of Utah. The aim and object of this work is to preserve, on a patriotic basis, the home life, by placing each homeless one with a select family, where love and adoption makes the lone one a member of the family receiving it. Through Mrs. Stickney's efforts a bill for protecting dependent children was framed, the same passing both houses of the Utah Legislature in 1903 without a negative vote.

The hearts of the people of Utah are ever open to a

homeless child and this grand work is meeting with the approval it deserves.

MRS. J. FEWSON SMITH.

THIS well-known member of Salt Lake society was born in Liverpool, England, in March, 1832. She descended from an ancient Norman-French line on her father's side. She was liberally educated in England and Germany and re-



MRS. J. FEWSON SMITH.

ceived Mormonism in April, 1851; was married and came to Utah in May, 1862, arriving here the fall of the same year. At the suggestion of President Young, she engaged in teaching the following year. When the cause of woman suffrage was introduced here she immediately identified herself therewith, having learned the doctrine of "equal rights" and the art of campaigning and vote-getting in her childhood's home. She cannot recall the time when, at elections, she did not wear the badge of her father's party; she therefore

became an earnest and zealous worker. When Statehood came to Utah she, as a whole-souled Democrat, united herself with that party and was promptly made a member of the executive committee of her precinct as well as chairman of her district, which position she held until failing health demanded her release. She was the first vice-chairman of the first State convention held after Statehood, and served in the

same capacity still later, once in the judiciary convention.

Though much pressed to run for office Mrs. Smith ever stoutly declined, on the ground that she religiously believed in the divine right of man to lead and direct, with woman a close second, to pick up the reins when from neglect or any other cause he should allow them to drop. But she was ever an active member of the important "third house" of the Legislature, where she managed to do some good work; for instance, she was instrumental in getting, with the aid of Representative Mrs. Coulter and Senator McKay, a resolution endorsing woman suffrage, the first attempt of the kind made in the State. The social club work does not appeal strongly to her; in her judgment, it is carried to excess; but is heartily in accord with the mother's work, being a member of the Mother's Federation and President of the Longfellow branch.

When the "Utah State Council of Women" was organized, she was elected recording and corresponding secretary, from which position she has recently retired. Her most cherished work is that of the Children's Aid and Home Finding Association of Utah, of which she is a member of the board of directors, a work well worthy the earnest attention of all interested in the rescue of fallen humanity. She was the first-born child of Elder Joseph V. Vernon, one of the five members of Utah's ill-fated Pioneer Manufacturing Company, who came from Liverpool in 1852, bringing valuable machinery for the manufacture of sugar. In company with Taylor, Collins, Coward and Brown, he sought to establish that useful industry here even at that early date, bringing with them their own money for investment; but not finding things propitious they became discouraged and finally gave it all up.

FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS.

TYPES OF THE GRAND ARRAY THAT HAS MADE UTAH WHAT IT IS.

WOULD that it were possible to measure the length, breadth and consequence of the wondrous work wrought by those who are presented herein and their fellows in founding and building! Such a consummation in such shape and within such compass as would enable one to comprehend it in its fullness, would be a marvel of our time or of any time. The reader who has followed patiently the chapters of this book from the beginning to this point, will need but the succeeding portion to give him as thorough an understanding regarding the subject as it is possible to impart; and having achieved so much, even though the achievement as a whole be far from full-orbed, is something to be thankful for.

The work of building up so nobly begun and persistently carried on by the first settlers and those who came later, spoken of extensively in previous chapters, was by no means fully treated therein nor has it ever been done or, as stated, is it possible to do it; but while no one can succeed entirely, each one who essays the task can do the most of which he is capable and add something, perhaps considerable, to what already exists as a record. This undoubtedly has been done in most if not all instances. The builders are a

much more extensive and comprehensive class than that of the Pioneers, embracing as it does not only the beginners but all who have come subsequently and made Utah their home, these containing a representation of pretty much "all nations, kindreds, tongues and people"—men and women of all shades of opinion and every phase of belief. Without drawing such lines of distinction, and looking only to what each has done to upbuild Utah, this department is compiled and presented.

WILLIAM S. GODBE.

CONSPICUOUS among the men through whose sagacity, perseverance and, at times, courage, the 45th State has been pushed to a lofty place among the great industrial and productive centres of the world, is the gentleman (now deceased) whose portrait appears herewith. He was a native of England but came to the United States at the early age of ten years, and subsequently having become a convert to the Mormon faith he settled in Salt Lake City, where he soon became engaged in commercial enterprises. He established the first drug store that was ever seen between the Missouri and Sacramento rivers, and it is still in existence, though it has been in other hands for some 25 years, Mr. Godbe having withdrawn about that long ago. At that time he turned his whole attention to mining and milling, with which he had previously been connected to some considerable extent, and he became one of the best known and most active workers in those industries.

While Mr. Godbe led a life of unsurpassed activity, it has not at all times been free from drawbacks of a more or less serious character. While Utah was in the measurably quiescent condition which preceded the advent of the Union Pacific railroad there was but little occasion or opportunity

for friction, and, so far as relates to him, none at all. But the laying of the first iron rail upon our soil marked the beginning of a new era in which he was destined to play an important part. New conditions and strange circumstances



WILLIAM S. GODBE.

were ushered in. The mining industry was beginning to assume important proportions and the national highway gave it an irresistible forward movement. Mr. Godbe recognizing with unerring intuition that the first few drops of water from the great volume had crept across the dyke and that at once the flood would follow, sweeping everything before it, prepared to adjust himself and his

affairs, to the coming commercial tide. In the *Utah Magazine*, of which he was the chief owner and one of the editors, the unrestricted and systematic opening and working of the mineral resources even then known to be very great, was advocated with fearless and able persistence. That such a policy should meet with opposition seems, in the light of existing conditions, to be almost inexplicable, but so it was, many of his friends and associates holding to the belief that

his action was premature. He maintained his course, however, and while he never resumed his former affiliations, he retained to the end the good will and respect of those from whose religious brotherhood circumstances had compelled him to withdraw. After some time, and many years before his death, mining ceased to be a proscribed occupation and was engaged in by all classes.

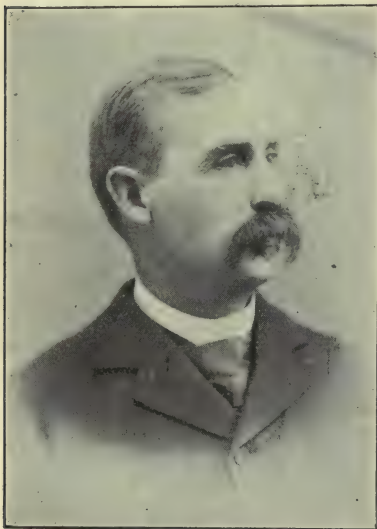
Extensive as were Mr. Godbe's operations in Utah, his labors were not confined to this commonwealth by any means. In Nevada he carried on mining and milling to an extent that has placed him in the front rank of the many enterprising men of that class. He but recently effected a sale of his interests there for a very large figure, and was planning other large transactions when sickness overtook him and held him in its grasp until August 1, 1902, when he quietly passed to the other shore, leaving a multitude of friends and not one enemy.

Mr. Godbe was a profound thinker, a thorough investigator and had a mind well stored with the learning of his own and other days. He was a fine speaker and a writer equaled by but few, being also a poet of recognized ability and extensive reputation. His word was his bond, his business contracts were sacred obligations, and he sought to live on terms of peace and good will with all mankind.

MOSES THATCHER.

IN THE long and gratifying list of names which have become conspicuous at home and abroad by reason of superior faculties properly trained and directed, Utah takes especial rank. No commonwealth had a beginning more inauspicious; as is shown in the proper places in this book, the necessity for producing material things was the first consideration, scholastic culture following as rapidly as hard circumstances

would permit But it did follow, in fact it was never lost sight of, those who were at the head realizing that education must accompany all other forms of development and adding



MOSES THATCHER.

as rapidly to what was first established in the way of schools as possible. No matter as to the beginnings, let us look at results. There is no finer school system in any State than that of Utah, nor a larger proportionate school attendance, and this has been the case for years; the growth was for a long time measurably slow, but it has been steady and acquired increased momentum as it went along, and it eventuated the University of Deseret (now Utah,) where the

gentleman whose portrait appears above received his graduating course, his preliminary studies having been previously attended to with care.

Mr. Thatcher has attained eminence not only as an exponent of his faith and a diplomatic agent for his Church, but in the field of politics he has been a bright and shining light. As in everything else, he has not rested upon a mere superficial knowledge of political systems, but has made a thorough study of the philosophy and practical workings of our and other national structures, such as, with his great rhetorical gifts, have made him altogether fit to occupy the lofty station for which he has twice been named and to which he was once within two votes of being chosen, the U. S. Senatorship. This was in the famous struggle in the Utah Legislature of 1897; fifty-four ballots were taken and Mr. Thatcher's vote

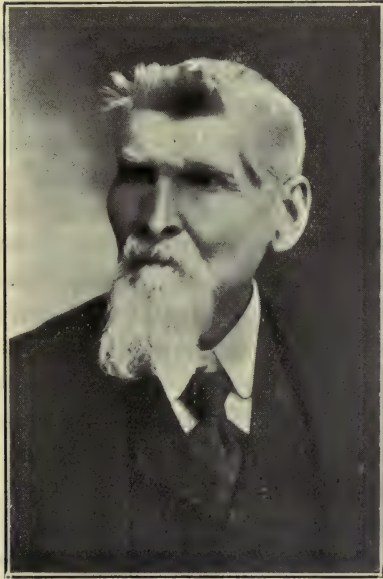
steadily increased to the last, when it was 30, at which point the opposition effected a coalition and with the aid of one Republican vote he was defeated. This contest is elsewhere set out at length. The result was more of a blow to his supporters and friends than it was to himself, but of course, having been the choice of the majority of his party and not having forced himself into a candidacy, he had the right to regard the unexpected if not unjust outcome with feelings the reverse of pleasurable.

Mr. Thatcher has held several public stations, among them being for several terms a member of the Territorial Legislature, where he showed such a natural aptitude for law-making that he was a recognized leader. As a public speaker he has but few equals, and on all occasions he can command a following that any man might be proud of. He has reached the point of life at which his faculties are matured without being impaired, and the legion of friends by whom he is surrounded confidently look forward to the time when the State will avail itself of his talents and capabilities in a loftier political station than any he has yet filled.

NATHAN TANNER.

SOME men's lives are a history of the cause they represent, and by publication become a landmark indicative of the passing of the race and characteristics of the age in which they occur. One of these is father Nathan Tanner, frontiersman, pathfinder, Pioneer, colonizer and builder, but above and beyond all, a true humanitarian and a devout Christian. He is a son of John and Lydia Stuart Tanner, and was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, on May 14, 1815, just after the battle of Waterloo. His early life was spent amid domestic circumstances on his father's farm, and when only sixteen years of age, he was baptized into the Mormon

Church, whereby he is now the oldest living member so far as known. He obtained as much schooling as could be had in those primitive times, and in 1833, went to Kirtland, Ohio,



NATHAN TANNER.

and became associated with the Prophet Joseph, with whom, in the following year, he made the trip from Zion's Camp to Missouri, and became thoroughly acquainted with him. During that time of awful travail for the people, Elder Tanner was a good Samaritan in practice and precept, his works and teachings being of great value to them. (At this latter place he was acting in the commissary department.)

In 1836, being then twenty years old, he went on a mission to the Eastern States, which he satisfactorily filled, and while so

laboring at Bolton, New York, became the husband of Rachel Winter Smith, and in the fall of that year returned to Kirtland with numerous converts. During the mobbings and maraudings in Missouri and Illinois, Elder Tanner was nearly always in evidence. His love for the people and their leaders was ever superior to selfish considerations, and no peril was too great, no sacrifice too trying, to make him shrink from standing in the breach, whenever, by so doing, others could be protected. His life, his property and his sacred honor were all and almost always on the altar. He gathered up the homeless, sheltered the refugees, was a father to the fatherless and a helper to all in need. The mobs at various times sought to "bluff" him, but being a man of unflinching

courage and of unusual physical strength, their efforts in that direction never succeeded; he was always ready for them, and, finding him out, they soon let him alone. His prowess was not long questioned or opposed by fair means.

The military came to Far West during the time spoken of and without process took Joseph and Hyrum Smith and Sidney Rigdon away "for counsel," as was said, but in reality for other purposes, as was partly shown by the words of the commanding officer. General Clark, in ordering the people to leave—"Your leaders have gone into the hands of the authorities, and you will never again see them alive. Their doom is sealed, the die is cast." Mr. Tanner's father had been cut across the skull by Captain Odell and disabled for some time, and the only way for the Saints to avoid annihilation was to turn over their property and leave the State within the brief time granted. The deeds were all prepared ready for signature and acknowledgment. Mr. Tanner, with a file of gleaming bayonets confronting him, was asked by the notary public: "Do you solemnly swear that you do this act freely and voluntarily?" The victim replied: "Do you see these bayonets here ready to be stuck in me? Does it look as if it was freely and voluntarily?" At this he received a blow in the side from the butt of a musket and knew nothing until several hours later when he found himself among his people some distance away, who had supposed him dead. "Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord; yet how sinfully pleasurable it would be to know that Mr. Tanner had met his persecutors one by one in some out-of-the-way place!

Finally, Elder Tanner bid good-bye to the land of the white enemy and set his face resolutely to the territory owned and occupied by the hostile red men. He reached Utah in the fall of 1848, and settled on the Lyman survey, ten miles south of Salt Lake City. He was the first man to bring water from the Big and Little Cottonwood streams for culinary and irrigation purposes, and in all matters relating to the

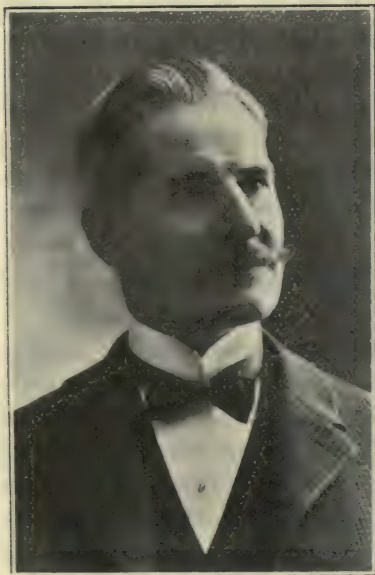
advancement and growth of the community, morally and materially he then and thereafter lent a steadfast, willing and efficient hand. He bore the brunt of many encounters with the red men, and single-handed taught them lessons which did them and the people good.

He was always on hand for any kind of work looking to the safeguarding, sustenance and advancement of the people, and the marks of his early enterprise and unflagging labor are yet visible in many public places of the commonwealth. He has been on several missions for the Church, all of which he has filled with fidelity and ability; has served with credit in all the campaigns and as a faithful, conscientious, achieving citizen, has no superiors. He has reared a large and honorable family, many of whom are named elsewhere in this book. It would be really gratifying to be able to tell in detail some of the experiences of this typical frontiersman and State builder, but these generalizations will have to suffice, and the reader will understand why. Suffice it to say that, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, Elder Tanner is as hale and hearty as most men a score of years younger, his intellect is unimpaired, his faith in the great work in which he was ushered into manhood is as staunch as when he embraced it, and he bids fair to fill the wishes of his many friends for a much greater extension of life upon the earth.

DAVID ECCLES.

IN ALL the business circles of Utah, constituting a mighty commercial array, there is no name more widely or favorably known than that of the gentleman named above. He is a type of many in our midst who illustrate what it is possible to accomplish with energy, capacity and determination, even

when unaided by capital and without collegiate training. He was born in the "land o' cakes," the exact designation being Paisley, Wrenfordshire, Scotland, on May 12, 1849. When but 14 years of age his parents emigrated to this country and settled where he has principally remained, in Ogden. The crude schools of those days were not equal to the task of turning out graduates, but he got the limit of their capabilities. The blindness of his



DAVID ECCLES.

father made it necessary for him to assume the burden of the family's support, and in 1867 he removed them to Oregon City, Oregon, where he had large wood contracts. Two years later he returned to Ogden and has lived there ever since. Taking to the lumber business, in 1873 he became associated with H. E. Gibson and W. T. Van Noy, which partnership continued till 1876, when it became Gibson & Eccles, this continuing till 1880, when Mr. Eccles went into business for himself, continuing thus

for several years. In 1890 he formed the Eccles Lumber Co., one of the largest in the State, of which he has all along been president; he holds the same position regarding the Oregon Lumber Co., and as manager devotes much time to its mills in Oregon. In 1892 he became a stockholder and director in the Commercial National Bank of Ogden; later he became associated with the First National and Ogden Savings banks, becoming president of both. He was a promoter and is a large owner in the Sumpter Valley railroad in a great



ECCLES BUILDING, OGDEN.

(The accompanying cut shows one of the big structures owned by Mr. Eccles, it being what was formerly known as the Utah Loan & Trust Company Building, now the Eccles Building. It is one of the largest and best appointed business structures of Ogden, and would be a fine one in any place.)

timber region of Oregon, and has always been and still is its president; he is also president of the U. O. Lumber Co., of Logan; is a director in the Ogden Milling and Elevator Co., and in the Deseret National and Deseret Savings banks and Home Fire Insurance Co., of Salt Lake; also a large owner in the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Co. and half owner in the Grand Opera House of Ogden, of which company he is president. One would think his hands pretty well filled and his time thoroughly taken up with the foregoing array, but it is not all by any means, nor can it all be told in this brief space. He is one of the foremost railway builders of the State, was one of the promoters and vice-president of the Utah Pacific, a director in the Utah Construction Co., and is a large owner in the splendid street car system of Ogden, which has been completely rejuvenated; also (with others) the Ogden and Hot Springs railway. He is largely interested in several sugar factories, having been the chief promoter of those at Ogden, Logan, and La Grande, Oregon, all of which have been consolidated under the name of Amalgamated Sugar Co., of which he is the president.

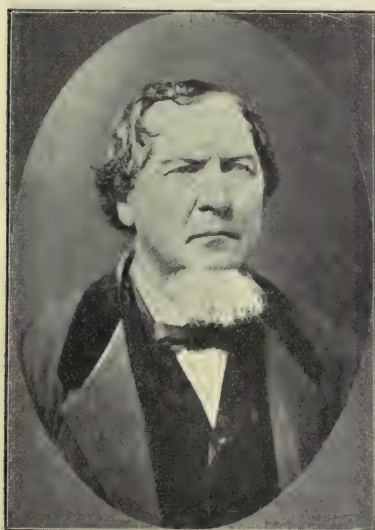
In 1887 Mr. Eccles was triumphantly elected Mayor of Ogden and gave the city one of the most progressive and pushing administrations it has ever had. It is a great good fortune for any place to have such men in their midst, and the "Junction City" is peculiarly favored in having several such. Any one of them is worth a regiment of croakers and inert dreamers, and when Mr. Eccles and his kind are contemplated it is no longer a wonder that Ogden has kept so splendidly to the fore in the presence of much steady and active rivalry.

Politically Mr. Eccles is a Republican, but is by no means hidebound and has very liberal views on every subject as well as numerous friends in all organizations. Religiously, he is a member of the Mormon Church, in which he was reared, and is one of the trustees of the Church loan of \$1,000,000. He was married in 1875 to Miss Bertha M.

Jensen, with whom he has reared a large family, all of whom are living.

ROBERT PIXTON.

MR. PIXTON was born February 27, 1819; was the son of George and Mary Pixton of Manchester, England. His



ROBERT PIXTON.

mother died when he was only 14 years of age, and during the summer days of his early youth he worked with his father in the brick yards. During the winter seasons he was employed by the Quaker Hall Manufacturing Co., of Manchester. He had scarcely reached the age of 19 when he was married to Elizabeth Cooper, and shortly afterwards, being dissatisfied with his labors in England, he resolved to set sail for Quebec. His wife, however, persuaded him to go to the

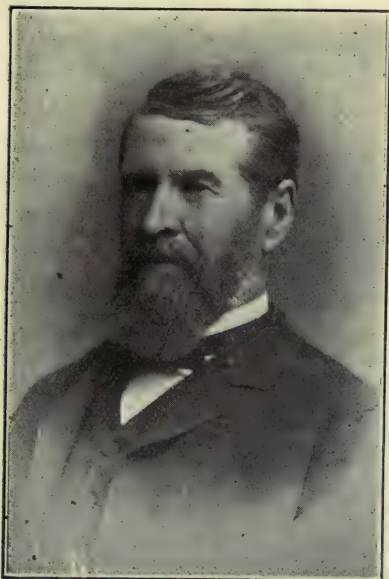
United States, in company with the families of Joseph and Thomas Bateman, with whom he had lived for several years. While on board the vessel bound for America, he was convinced of the truthfulness of the gospel as proclaimed by the Latter-day Saints and after arriving in St. Louis, in November, 1841, he and Thomas Bateman moved up the river to Augusta, where he was baptized by Elder Bateman, in Skunk Creek. He afterwards removed to Nauvoo, Ill., where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Filshaw and was sub-

sequently joined by his wife who had just arrived from England. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Pixton worked on the Temple until it closed. He then drove a team to Sugar Creek for President Young, after which he and the company returned to Nauvoo for their families, with whom they started west. The company traveled to Mt. Pisgah, where they were overtaken by Col. Allen, who made the historic call for 500 of the most able-bodied men in the various Mormon camps for military service in the Mexican war. Few volunteered quicker than Mr. Pixton. He went with the troops to Mexico around by California, where he, with others, discovered gold in Sutter's mill race. On his return he met his wife in Salt Lake valley where they settled for a few years. In 1862 he went to England and filled an honorable mission for nearly four years. Soon after his return he was called as a missionary and colonizer to southern Utah. This mission he held until his death, which took place at Taylorsville, in 1882.

JOHN COOK.

THIS well-known and long-time resident and business man of Salt Lake City was born under the skies which overhang the home part of Edward VII.'s dominions, the exact location being Cranwell, Lancashire, and the date September 28, 1818. At an early age he moved to Derbyshire, where he went to school, then started out in life by going to Manchester, Lincolnshire, where he engaged in the butcher business, learning which trade he remained there working in it for fourteen years. He came to the United States in 1846 and worked in the Eastern districts till the following spring, when he took up his line of march for the West, striking St. Louis, Mo., and from there going on to Keokuk, Iowa,

in 1848. Still the star of empire pulled him along, and in the spring of 1850 he pushed out for the land of the Saints,



JOHN COOK.

reaching here in Milo Andrus' company of immigrants in August of that year, and here he has lived ever since. He at once engaged in the business in which he was brought up and in which he was greatly successful, following it till 1892, when he retired from active pursuits and has since enjoyed the repose to which an industrious and enterprising career of long duration entitles him.

Mr. Cook has a goodly family, among whom may be noted the well and widely known stenographer and court reporter, W. L.

Cook, and deserves the high standing in business as well as social circles which correct habits and uprightness in life invariably bring.

AXEL EINARSEN.

THE subject of this sketch was born on the island of Lesso, Denmark, August 9, 1843. His father dying three months before his birth, his mother was left in impoverished circumstances with six children. At the age of nineteen Mr. Einarsen left his native land for America, his grandfather

and one brother having already emigrated. He arrived in the United States in 1862, crossing the plains the same year, and settled in Utah, where he has ever since resided.



AXEL EINARSEN.

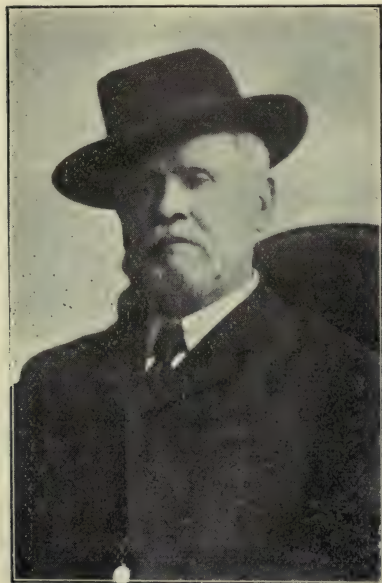
During the Black Hawk war he served as a volunteer, being engaged in several battles with the Indians and in one of them very nearly losing his life. After the cessation of hostilities he engaged for a number of years in freighting, in which he was very successful, accumulating considerable means, and thereafter turned his attention to farming.

Mr. Einarsen was one of the pioneers in the sugar industry of the State, being associated with Bishop Madison in the manufacture of the first sugar made in Utah; also raised the first sugar beets in that part of the State. He is at present a successful farmer, cattleman and merchant of Axtell, Utah; and is highly esteemed by a host of friends for his manly attributes and enterprising spirit.

JOSEPH PARRY.

As a colonizer and builder, making the waste places fertile and the rough ones smooth, the above named stands in the front rank. He is a Welshman by birth, the youngest of thirteen children, whose father and mother were Edward and

Mary F. Parry, his birthplace being New Market, Flintshire, North Wales, the date being April 4, 1825. The family was brought up under humble circumstances and at an early age of this subject, both father and mother died. Soon after he went to Liverpool and entered upon a career of numerous vicissitudes, being without money or friends. He soon obtained work, however, and



JOSEPH PARRY.

in good time, having heard Mormonism preached, he became a convert, experiencing in so doing the greatest opposition from his family; but one sister with her household subsequently embraced the faith and came to Utah.

On September 1, 1848, Mr. Parry was married to Jane Payne. Through lack of means the husband came first to this country, his wife following as soon as he could raise the money, and dying soon after arrival, from cholera. He then went to St. Louis, and in

April, 1850, was married to Eliza Tunks. After numerous hardships they reached Salt Lake City in 1852. Here he engaged in such work as could be obtained until 1853, when he moved to Ogden and has resided there ever since, his experience being similar to that of most others of his time. He went on the noted Salmon River mission to the Indians in 1855, and underwent experiences by flood and field, dangers innumerable and famine ever threatening, such as tried men's souls, accounts of which occur in other places herein and are too voluminous to be detailed. He got back to

Ogden finally, where he has had a career not quite so much given to the rougher aspects of life. He has, however, been through the crusade mill and served a term in the Government "reformatory" for unlawful cohabitation. He is a man of thrift and progress, is connected with several large business concerns and has held many important public stations. It may here be mentioned that he is the father of 23 children and is highly respected by all classes of people.

ALFRED SOLOMON.

IN THE history of Utah's industrial development, no name in the State is deserving of more honorable mention than that which heads this sketch. Bishop Solomon, in connection with his brother James, has the notable distinction of being the first importer of machinery into Utah for shoemaking, the firm of Solomon Bros. having been organized for that purpose in 1870.

Alfred Solomon was born September 10, 1836, at Truro, Cornwall, England, and is the son of William Solomon and Mary Jane Hocking. He was educated in the common schools of Truro, and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 6, 1854. Although his parents and relatives were opposed to his becoming a Mormon and also to his emigrating to America, he nevertheless made arrangements for his departure and sailed from Liverpool for Boston on the ship "George Washington," March 27, 1857. From Boston he went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained a short time, working to earn money with which to continue his journey across the plains. He arrived in Salt Lake valley September 12, 1857, after a trip full of interest and incident, and settled in Salt Lake City, which has ever since been his home. During the Johnston army

affair, in the winter of 1857-58, he did military service in Echo canyon, and at the time of the move south, in 1858, was detailed to remain in Salt Lake City to aid in burning and destroying the property, should the army prove hostile after its arrival in the city. When peace had been restored Mr. Solomon settled down at the shoemaking business, tak-



ALFRED SOLOMON.

ing charge of Robert J. Golding's store and shoe business. For a number of years he acted as a special policeman and also as a constable in Salt Lake City. He was in 1886 honored moreover with the appointment of City Marshal and Chief of Police and under his regime—for four years—the peace and welfare of the city were ably conserved. Mr. Solomon is also a veteran artilleryman and when the first fire department was organized in Salt Lake, he became a member of it.

It was in 1870 as has been stated, that the present firm of Solomon Bros. came into being, for the improved manufacture of boots and shoes, nothing in this line, so far, having been accomplished save by hand. The best and latest improved machinery to be had at the time was imported from the East, and this year saw the first machine-made foot-wear produced in the then Territory. Since then, this well-known firm has grown and developed with sturdy vigor, on a safe,

conservative basis, until today its shipments extend all over this inter-mountain region. Only recently the firm has equipped its factory with the finest, latest improved, and fastest plant, with greatly increased capacity, and the large output attests the excellence of the goods made and the favor in which they are so widely held.

Mr. Solomon was ordained a Bishop and set apart to preside over the Twenty-second Ward at its organization, March 31, 1879, which position he still holds. In 1891 he left for a mission to England, where he labored successfully as president of the Newcastle and Cheltenham conferences, and also for a short time as president of the European mission. He returned home July 4, 1893, and was called to labor in the Salt Lake Temple.

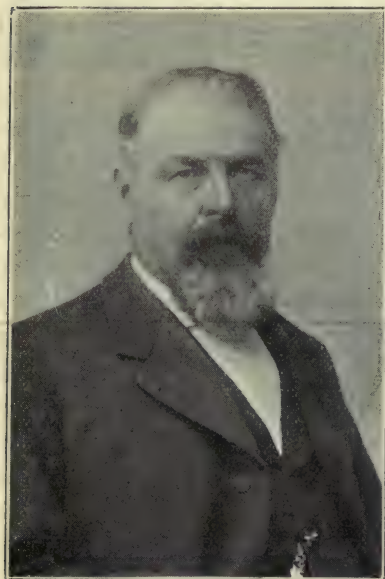
Bishop Solomon has had three wives and is the father of twenty-three children. He is a man of substantial worth, safe, conservative and honorable in all his dealings, one whose roots have sunk deep and spread wide in the social and commercial field, and a pioneer whose works have given a forceful impetus to the material development of the resources of this inland empire.

JAMES SOLOMON.

THE subject of this sketch was born September 26, 1831, at Truro, Cornwall, England, where he passed the first twenty-nine years of his life. He received his education at the Protestant school in his native town and thereafter was employed as general salesman by his father, who was in business as a boot and shoe merchant. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on May 7, 1857, and on November 22, of the same year, married Miss Elizabeth Hill Stephens, of Burdock, near Falmouth, England. His wife was

the daughter of a well-to-do farmer whose family comprised three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Solomon was born on September 29, 1826.

It was on May 7, 1861, that Mr. Solomon, accompanied by his wife, set sail for the new world, the vessel in which they embarked being the "Monarch of the Sea." On their arrival at New York, they took train to St. Joseph. From there the steamer "West Wind" took them as far north as Florence, above Omaha, from which point their journey across the plains, with ox teams, began.



JAMES SOLOMON.

When the company in which Mr. and Mrs. Solomon traveled had reached Loop Horn, they heard of the battle of Bull Run and the defeat of the North. "We had understood," said Mr. Solomon in speaking of this incident, "that in this war both the North and the South would get an awful thrashing, for the Prophet Joseph had prophesied the war and the carnage that

would follow many years before, so that the people were not surprised at the news of the disaster." Mr. and Mrs. Solomon arrived in Salt Lake City, September 12, 1861. "I had a penny in my pocket when I reached the city," said Mr. Solomon, and, with a quiet chuckle he added, "I've got it yet."

On the journey to Zion he suffered a little from chills and fever, but his wife walked every step of the way from Florence to Salt Lake. In 1862 he bought the land on which

his commodious residence now stands and by his industry and good judgment has accumulated a large landed estate, consisting of city realty, farming lands, mining and coal fields, as well as stocks and bonds, etc.

Soon after his arrival in Salt Lake City, Mr. Solomon began in a small way making and repairing shoes, and being known as a handy man, did odd jobs at various times. Rawhide was the stock chiefly used in those days for the manufacture of shoes, but the advent of the railroad brought leather depots within easier reach. Mr. Solomon was likewise employed as policeman and detective at various periods during the early days of his residence here, but in 1870 he and his brother Alfred organized the firm of Solomon Bros., which has since grown and prospered year by year. They manufactured boots and shoes for Z. C. M. I. until under the direction of W. H. Rowe that firm started to do their own manufacturing. The Solomon Bros. started business in a small place on Main street, part of which was occupied by Charles Crow, harness-maker. Then they moved to a small building near the Valley House. Leaving this they went to the premises subsequently occupied by the old 13th Ward store and where R. K. Thomas' store now stands. After a time here they moved across the street and then moved back again, but for about twenty-five years they have occupied the premises they are now in, renting first and then purchasing the store building from Charles Donelson and leasing the ground of Levi Richards. The present factory was erected in the spring of 1899, is located on Third North, between Third and Fourth West, and is splendidly equipped with the finest machinery to be had.

Mr. Solomon was ordained a Seventy in 1867, and so far has filled a life-mission in promoting the industrial development of the City and State. He is of independent mind in local politics, aiming to vote for those he thinks are the best men, but is broad and tolerant in his views, progressive and conscientious. He is fond of a good joke, possesses a cheer-

ful, sunny disposition, and is esteemed and loved by a host of friends.

ALFRED EDWARD SOLOMOM.

THIS enterprising and progressive citizen, who has been since 1886 in charge of the factory of Solomon Bros., boot and shoe manufacturers of this city, is a native son, having



ALFRED E. SOLOMON AND FAMILY.

been born in Salt Lake April 21, 1861. He was educated at the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of Solomon Bros.—his father and uncle respectively. Here he learned the business of boot and shoe making in all its details, and when fully equipped by training and experience was given the management of the factory, a position he has filled ever since with much ability and conservative care. He has seen the business grow and develop into its present

large proportions—from handicraft to machine production—and is ever on the alert to adopt improved appliances for the superior manufacture of his firm's well-known product. Only last year he made an extensive tour of the leather and machinery emporiums of Chicago and Milwaukee, purchasing new equipment for the factory, and improving its machinery with the latest appliances. Under his direction and the combined management and good judgment of the Solomon Bros., the force employed has grown steadily larger until now 46 men and girls are employed, thus distributing a large amount in wages every week for the support of many who otherwise would have to seek maintenance elsewhere. Hence to Solomon Bros. is due at least as much credit as is given to those who make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before; for they were pioneers in this field of industry, are producers of wealth and promoters of home manufacture, and deserve not only praise but widespread patronage, assisting as they are in the work of teaching the people by their own example to become self-sustaining and helping to keep money at home that otherwise would be sent abroad never to return. That the patronage extended Solomon Bros. is constantly growing is attested by the gradual increase of the force employed, and this is prophetic of the majestic proportions the industry must assume within the next decade.

Alfred E., the present factory manager, is still in early manhood, and is acknowledged to possess more than usual ability in the direction of affairs under his charge. He is cautious and prudent without being a plodder in any sense of the term, his business acumen being grounded upon the axiom—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." This is also characteristic of both his father and uncle, and the result is that they have accumulated comfortable estates without the aid of speculation or any desire to hastily get rich, while losses to any extent, outside the chances of legitimate trade, have been but few. The solid, substantial character of the business is a reflex of the solidity and substantiality of the men them-

selves. Young Solomon (or Fred, as he is familiarly called) was married to Miss Katherine Moffatt, in May, 1886, and five children have come to bless their home. He is also a member (as is his father, uncle and brothers) of the New State Gun Club, owns considerable farming lands and has residence property, and is one for whom the future holds much in store.

HENRY DINWOODEY.

ONE of the earliest recollections of the writer of these chapters, as relates to business men in Utah, is that of Henry Dinwoodey. That was in 1862, when his establishment was in its infancy (it was established in 1857), and contained but little that was not made therein. He was even then well to the fore among the pushing and enterprising men of affairs hereabouts, and how his business has grown is a wonderful tale.

Mr. Dinwoodey is a native of England, having been born in Warrington, Lancashire, on September 11th, 1825. He does not look so old by many years, but is so hale and vigorous in appearance that he really belongs among the middle-aged class.



HENRY DINWOODEY.

Until his 25th year his life was spent in his native land, where he received an education in the common schools, and in 1849, having become a convert

to the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints, he set sail for the United States, Utah being of course the objective point. It was a most trying voyage. The vessel was a sailer, and after being out of sight of land several days, cholera broke out among the passengers, and so dreadful were its ravages that he participated in the burial of over forty victims, the bodies being consigned to the depths of the ocean. Besides this, the trip was an exceedingly stormy and perilous one, but New Orleans was reached at last. Here he remained six months, and the following spring went to St. Louis, where he lived five years working at pattern making. He then fitted out two ox teams, and loading his family and effects in the wagons, made his way across the plains, reaching Salt Lake City in safety in September, 1855.

Mr. Dinwoodey never was an idler, so it is easy to understand that there was a great deal to do as soon as he got righted up in Zion. The nucleus of the great establishment which bears his name was soon constructed and added to steadily, notwithstanding that trade was slow for a long time because of the scarcity of money. He took an active part in Church affairs, and has held all its offices up to High Priest, which he now is and has been since 1873. He is not only a self-made and thoroughly substantial man, but has been the means of putting many another on the road to permanent prosperity.

Mr. Dinwoodey was married, just previous to his departure from his native land, to Miss Ellen Gore, who died childless in Salt Lake City in 1855. He has been married twice since then and has had a family of nine children.

Mr. Dinwoodey, on arriving here, at once became active in Church work and contributed largely to building the Temple and other structures. In fact, he has always been public-spirited and progressive whether in religious or secular affairs. He was commissioned by Governor Mann as captain of the first infantry, Nauvoo Legion, having been elected thereto October 10th, 1869. He has several times served in the City

Council of Salt Lake; was one of the promoters of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; was a regent of the Deseret University, and has been and is connected with several enterprises besides his own. Being essentially a self-made man, he appreciates the labors of others, and from the beginning of his furniture store and factory—then a modest little place of one story on Main street—to the present time, in the mammoth establishment on First South street, he has been the employer of an army of men, all of whom have been promptly and adequately paid. It is now the greatest business of the kind in the Western country and is an enduring monument to its founder.

JAMES H. MOYLE.

AMONG those of our grand State who have arisen to distinction, not through adventitious circumstances but by means of sterling qualities, close application and ceaseless energy, the gentleman above named stands conspicuous. It does not detract from, but rather adds to, the situation that he was born on the spot where he has grown up to legal and political prominence—Salt Lake City, the date being September 15, 1858. His earlier education was obtained in the district schools, was more fully developed in a term at the University of Utah and rounded out by a term in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, the literary de-



JAMES H. MOYLE.

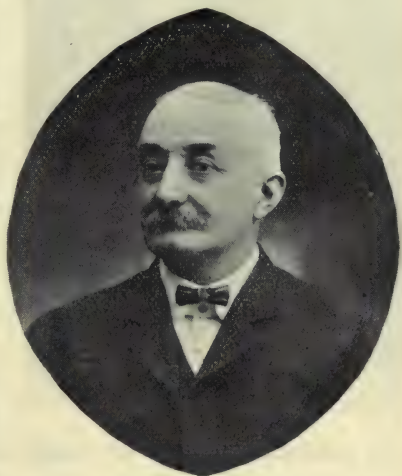
partment of which he entered in 1882, and although he continued his studies therein, entered the law department in 1883 and graduated in 1885. He was married on Nov. 17, 1887, to Alice E. Dinwoodey, and they have an interesting family.

Mr. Moyle has held several public positions and came close to holding others more prominent. He began his official career immediately after his return from Ann Arbor as assistant City and County Attorney, afterwards being elected and re-elected as County Attorney. He also served one term in the Territorial Legislature, in all of these stations showing marked ability. He was the choice of the Democratic caucus for U. S. Senator, held during the last hours of the session of the Legislature of 1899, but through a combination of circumstances (explained in a preceding chapter) that body, with its great Democratic majority, failed to elect any one. It should be here remarked that during the campaign which resulted in the election of that Legislature he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the result showed how well things were carried along. In 1900 he was the candidate of his party for Governor, but the political tide, by reason of the successful ending of the war with Spain, had turned strongly to the Republicans and no Democrats were elected. He is a hard man to beat, in court or elsewhere, and being young and vigorous has no doubt the greater part of his record yet to make.

IRVING A. BENTON.

THE great railway lines centering in Salt Lake City have brought us more than improved conditions, great as these are and promise to continue; they are responsible for the coming and staying of some people whose presence is an acquisition of much consequence to the community. Among them all none is better or more favorably known than the one whose name heads this chapter, and who holds with marked ability and universal satisfaction the responsible office of general passenger agent of the Rio Grande system.

Colnel Benton was born in New Haven, Conn., on the 10th day of December, 1847. In 1868 he settled at Fremont, Neb., and there, on August 9, 1871, he became chief clerk in the freight department of the Union Pacific, this being the beginning of what has rounded out into a great railway career. In 1881 he was promoted to the position of agent of the U. P. at Ogden, remaining there four years, at the end of which term he came to Salt Lake City and took a place as chief clerk in the office of W. C. Borland, general agent of the road. The advancements went steadily along, and on May 1, 1886, he became joint ticket agent of the U. P. and D. and R. G., holding this position until June, 1890, when he entered the arena of political appointments, having been made postmaster of Salt Lake City. In December, 1882, he was, without solicitation on his own part, made U. S. Marshal of the Territory of Utah, and held the place until July 1st of the following year. Soon after he went back to rail-roading, becoming ticket agent of the Rio Grande Western, and on May 1, 1902, he was appointed to the position first above named, that of general passenger agent. That he is an entirely capable official and an altogether popular citizen is partly attested by the foregoing lines. He is a business man from beginning to end, and conducts his company's affairs in so systematic and comprehensive a manner that the details of his department, gigantic as they are, are always in such shape that a tyro might understand them. For the remainder, the reader is referred to his accompanying portrait.



IRVING A. BENTON.

WILLIS JOHNSON.

AT THE city of Ogden, on November 4, 1868, the above named gentleman made his first appearance on this stage of action. He received an education in the common schools and finished up with a term in the Brigham Young Academy at



WILLIS JOHNSON.

Provo. He then went into farming and stock raising until 1898, when he went into the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged at Circleville, Piute County, his place of residence, having a branch establishment at Twin Falls, Idaho. He was elected to the State Senate in 1900 and rendered good service during the two terms following. He was appointed a World's Fair Commissioner by the Governor in March, 1903.

Mr. Johnson was married on April 1, 1891, to Miss Dora Morrill, and has

five children, a girl—the eldest—and four boys. He is well known as a busy man and a sterling citizen. In politics he is a Republican, but is not a fanatic in that respect or anything else. The Burns standard—"A man's a man for a' that"—undoubtedly obtains with Mr. Johnson.

DAVID R. ROBERTS.

THIS prominent citizen of northern Utah was born in Logan on March 30, 1871, his father being Robert D. Roberts, a native of Wales, who came to Utah with a hand-cart company in 1856. He settled in Logan in 1859, where

he still resides. His wife, Hannah Roberts, also came from Wales, four years after his departure, reaching Utah in 1860. The subject of this article spent his early days in the canyon, on the farm and in the public schools, finally graduating from Brigham Young College with the class of 1890. After this he engaged in the implement business and at railroading. He was married to Miss Tryphena Davis of Logan, on December 6, 1893, and on the 16th of the same month left on a two years' mission to the States of Indiana and Illinois. Returning, he again embarked in the implement business, associating with it grain and produce. He also became interested in live stock, and spent much time and energy in the interest of the farmers of the Western country, getting the best markets for their products. He was elected to the Fifth State Legislature as a Republican by a good majority, although the county has all along been Democratic. He is also chairman of the Republican City Committee of Logan, and was a delegate to the great Irrigation Congress at Ogden in 1903.



DAVID R. ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts is the father of four children, one of whom is dead. He stands very high in business and other circles wherever known.

PIERRE A. DROUBAY.

THE subject of this bit of history is probably at the head of the list in his county, as one of the best posted and most

enterprising citizens of the "republic of Tooele." Few men have the practical experience, and fewer have done as much for the development of the natural resources of Tooele valley as he. It can be truthfully said of him that he has accomplished much with little, and has demonstrated what a good mind with energy and will power can do in a few years. The fact is given that he has put up more houses, made more ditches, built more fences and bridges by his own efforts (and

besides, worked in canyons, in mines and on railroads) than any other man there today.



PIERRE A. DROUBAY.

Mr. Droubay's life is full of adventure and, if written in book form, would be as interesting to read, and as dramatic as a dime novel. Born in France, September 25, 1855, with his parents he came to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City with ox-cart immigrants, October 27th, 1864. They camped for several days on the public square where the City and County building now stands. He walked all the way from Council Bluffs

on the Missouri river to this city, the wagon used by his parents being also occupied by two more families and all their earthly belongings, so that for those who were able to walk there was no room to ride.

He moved from this city to Tooele valley in the fall of 1867, lived with his parents until 22 years of age and then took unto himself a wife. Starting out to fight the battle of life on his own behalf, modest and meagre were his equip-

ment, consisting chiefly of a yoke of cattle and Schuttler wagon, two cows, a few household utensils and \$2.30 in cash. He located on a ranch and began to live on the product of his labors. This enterprise he was successful in. He then went to Tooele City where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, but still retained ownership of his large ranch, comprising 2,500 acres, all fenced and improved, stocked with cattle and horses and enhanced with fish ponds. He has also made a splendid success of his mercantile venture, and is now the happy possessor of the best store in Tooele County. Ever since its incipency he has enjoyed and is now favored with a very liberal patronage, so that, today, his is a paying and prosperous business.

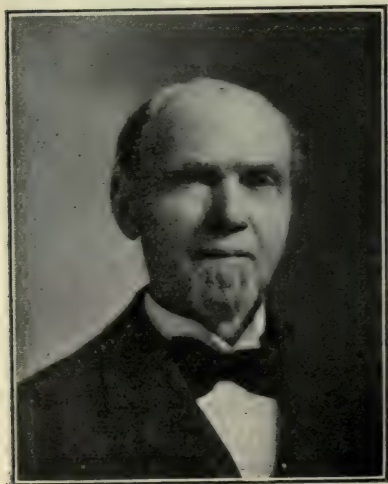
Mr. Droubay has a large family, consisting of two wives and several grown-up children, all living in harmony and contentment. Being frequently asked how he exercises such noteworthy control and manages his household so well, he says: "I train my children while young in the way that they should go; we retain the confidence of each other, mutually help each other, and thus live together in harmony and peace." He is a strong adherent to the faith of the dominant Church, and his zeal and faith have been many times exemplified by his works. His politics are rather independent, and though he strongly favors the Republican side of national politics, he is not a bigot or a zealot. He respects all men's opinions even as he expects his own to be respected, and has no enmity for anyone because of differences political or religiously. Indeed, he has friends in all parties and all creeds, and so demeans himself at all times and under all circumstances as to deserve their friendship and esteem. He has frequently been mentioned in connection with legislative honors, and while he would undoubtedly serve the people with credit to himself and advantage to them, he does not crave office, and holds the post of honor to be the private station. It is not at all unreasonable that a man who does so much to build up the State generally and the community in

which he lives particularly, who pays more taxes than any other person in his neighborhood and is one of the heaviest tax-payers in the State, should be officially recognized.

Mr. Droubay is bright and intelligent, above the average, and although his years are replete with marvelous events, he is still, at this writing, strong and vigorous and a pillar of strength in the community. His word is as good as his bond; he is full of courage and good will, and while he has accumulated a large estate, he is as approachable, easy of manners and as humble as when younger and in different circumstances; and now, with the assistance of his boys, who have been thoroughly trained, he is able to take life easier and enjoy some of the comforts of an ideal home that are cherished by all.

H. G. PARK.

IN Hamilton Gray Park we have a man whose experiences, if told in full, would amount to a goodly history of the development of the common-



H. G. PARK.

wealth. He made his first appearance upon this stage of action as far back as 1826, on November 25th. When but fourteen years of age, he accepted the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints and was baptized at Kilbirnie, Scotland, and immediately became a teacher in the cause of the gospel, from which position he advanced steadily to others. Having previously married, he emigrated to the United States in 1854, being in charge of the com-

pany which sailed on September 4th. He had been here but two years when he became business manager for President

Brigham Young and remained in this calling for several years. During this time he rendered some trying service at road-making and bridge building in the canyons, making the first roads in many places, and furnishing the first logs for lumber. Most of this was so severe an ordeal that anyone possessed of less will power, faith and physical strength must have failed, but he failed not at any point. Part of the time he subsisted on frozen bread, in snow up to his waist. His faithfulness in every accepted trust became so pronounced that it could not but bring its reward, and thus he was advanced along the highway to prosperity until, many years ago, he could mingle with the people and things of life upon more desirable terms. First and last he always enjoyed the full confidence of the great leader, and was entrusted with many important features of the grand enterprises which were worked up for the benefit of the people. In 1869 he went on a mission to Great Britain, which was honorably filled, returning in 1871, taking a second one in 1875 and being president of the Scotch mission. On his return from this mission in 1877, he entered the service of Z. C. M. I. of Salt Lake City, and has remained there uninterruptedly ever since, being very popular with all hands, from the superintendent down to the office boys.

Besides his numerous Church positions, Mr. Park has been a captain in the Nauvoo Legion, but political places or politics in any form he would have none of. On Feb. 21, 1896, a sad bereavement befell him in the sudden and unexpected death of his beloved wife, a woman whose many virtues and kindly ways endeared her to all who knew her.

Mr. Park is a careful, thrifty man, generous in his ways, attached to his friends and grounded in his faith like the Rock of Ages. He is the owner of the Manitou Hotel and other valuable property in Salt Lake City, and is greatly respected by people of all shades of opinion.

Agnes (the wife above spoken of), was the daughter of John Steel and Jessie Alexander, was born early in 1826 in

Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and received the gospel in 1841. She was married when about sixteen years of age, and was the mother of ten children, four boys and six girls. She left



AGNES S. PARK.

her native land for Utah, August 27, 1850, sailing from the Victoria docks, Liverpool, on September 3, 1850, in the good ship *North Atlantic*. After a rough and tedious voyage she arrived at New Orleans on November 3rd. On account of sickness and adverse circumstances, she remained at St. Louis until April 27, 1852, losing a little girl, Marion Marantha, just before starting for Salt Lake City. After a long and perilous journey the family arrived at the "Old Fort," Sixth ward, Salt Lake City, in the evening of September 9, 1852. She was

a faithful and devoted wife and mother and a consistent member of the Church.

JAMES W. CAHOON.

THIS well known legislator and man of affairs was born March 31, 1854, at Murray, Salt Lake County. He began his business career as a rancher in southern Utah, which he continued for five years, after which he went to work in the smelters, remaining in this calling till 1902, a period of twenty-

one years. He then went into real estate, farming and merchandising, being elected to the Legislature the same year.

Mr. Cahoon is a large property owner and an exceedingly busy man. He is the proprietor of the Opera House and several of the principal business buildings of his town, his residence being one of the finest, most commodious and best appointed in Murray, which boasts several that are far beyond the common. He has been signally successful in all his undertakings and enjoys a wide measure of popularity. He took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Martha E. Proctor on January 10, 1876, and eight children—six of them girls—have come to bless their home. Politically he is a Republican, but his friendship extends to all classes of people.



J. W. CAHOON.

MAHONRI M. STEELE.

IN Mr. Steele we have a Government employe who has proved himself to be efficient, honest and thorough. He is a native of Utah's Dixie, having been born at Toquerville, Washington County, on February 2, 1870. He received his early schooling in the district schools and wound up by graduating in the normal department of the L. D. S. College in 1892, after which he taught school for five years. During this time he also turned his attention to politics, and began his official career by being elected justice of the peace

of Panguitch precinct, afterwards County Recorder of Garfield County in 1893. In 1895 he was elected County Clerk,



MAHONRI M. STEELE.

and held the office up to Jan. 7, 1901. He was chairman of the Republican committee of that county for five consecutive years, beginning with 1885; was twice a member of the State committee, also has been chairman of the Sixth Judicial District committee and of the Tenth Senatorial district. On the assembling of the Fourth State Legislature he was given the important position of Chief Clerk of the House and filled it with marked ability. Shortly after this term expired he was given the post of Railway Mail Inspector for this

region of country, a position which he still holds and in which he is giving the greatest satisfaction.

WILLIAM C. A. SMOOT.

IN Mr. Smoot we have one of the few remaining Pioneers of 1847, arriving here with the others on July 24th. He is a native of Tennessee, Roane County, where he was born on January 30, 1828. He attended the schools of that section; moved to Illinois in 1839, and at the age of eight years was baptized into the Mormon Church, staying with them constantly afterwards, which caused him to be in Nauvoo during the troublous times. Here he worked on the Temple and

Seventies' Hall until they were completed, and with the first exodus made his way across the plains to the uninhabited mountains of the West. On arrival here he went to farming at once, and when the crops were planted went to work building the adobe and log structure which is known to history as the Old Fort, its style of architecture being Mexican; before this labor was finished, however, he left to meet the emigrants coming in, meeting his people at Pacific Springs, head of the Sweetwater. He moved from Salt Lake City to Cottonwood, to take charge of the Church farm, in 1850, and from there to Sugar House, where he has resided ever since, in 1854. His chief occupations have been milling, farming and carpentering, at all of which he has been quite successful. The monotony of civil life was broken somewhat by eleven years service in the Life Guards, being one of the mounted minute men and subject to call at any time; in this as in all other things, he was signally efficient.



WILLIAM C. A. SMOOT.

Mr. Smoot is the head of a large and prosperous family, while his connections are among the best in the State, embracing the late Mayor A. O. Smoot (whose portrait is on a previous page), his brother and Senator Reed Smoot, his nephew. He is upright in his dealing, charitable in his judgment, always willing to live and let live, and has well earned all the good things of life which have come to him. Being quite well preserved, he may look forward to many

more years' existence this side of the veil, where his friends, whose name is legion, hope to enjoy his society as long as he cares to stay in their midst.

JOSHUA MIDGLEY.

ALTHOUGH not among the first comers, Mr. Midgley is entitled to rank as a Pioneer, for Utah, when he came to it,



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE MIDGLEY FAMILY

was an exceedingly "wild and woolly" place except at the far-apart nuclei of civilization and none too far advanced there. He was born October 15, 1832, at Almonbury, Yorkshire, England, and joined the Mormon Church in September, 1846. In January, 1850, he emigrated to this country with his father, landing at New Orleans after a long and tedious voyage. He then proceeded to St. Louis and served a term as apprentice at painting. In 1852 he came to Utah and settled in Salt Lake City, working generally at his trade, chiefly on the public works, until 1865, when he established a place of his own, which steadily grew. He early became a member of the noted Tabernacle choir and almost equally famous Nauvoo brass band. He was second bugler in company A, Nauvoo Legion, and in this capacity was one of the Spartans who went out to "welcome" the army of the United States under Albert Sidney Johnston. He is a Patriarch in the Church, not only officially but in a domestic sense, as the accompanying cut of four generations of his family shows, having been married on April 18, 1853, to Jemima Hough, also of England and also of the Tabernacle choir, and they became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living. They are among the oldest, if not the oldest residents of the Twelfth ward, Salt Lake City, having lived there fifty years. He has done a great deal of colonizing in the Territory, and is recognized in the community as an upright, progressive citizen.

WILLIS E. ROBISON.

WILLIS EUGENE ROBISON, the son of Benjamin H. Robinson and Lillis Andree Robison, was born March 1, 1854, in the town of Crete, Will County, Illinois. His parents emigrated to Utah when he was a mere babe and settled in Fillmore, where he was raised to manhood, assisting his father in duties common to pioneer life, such as farming,

stock raising, freighting, etc. At the age of seventeen he was employed as a clerk in the Co-operative store in Fillmore, and later on was put in charge of a lumber yard belonging to the same institution. His education was limited to such branches as were taught in the public schools of that time, and obtained by working nine months in the year and going to school in the winter, and yet it may be said that none of his classmates outstripped him in the race for knowledge.



WILLIS E. ROBISON.

In the year 1874 he married Miss Sarah A. Elliott, who still presides over his domestic happiness. Two years later the young couple moved to Scipio, where they lived for twelve years. During this time Mr. Robison filled a mission to the Southern States, expounding the doctrines of the Mormon Church, laboring principally in the State of Tennessee. While there Elders John H.

Gibbs of Paradise, Cache County, and William S. Berry of Kanarra, Iron County, companions of his, were killed by a masked mob at Cane Creek, Tenn., and to Elder Robison was assigned the sad duty of taking their bodies home to their friends in Utah, a responsibility which he readily accepted and successfully accomplished, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered en route and the disadvantage of being alone to watch over the bodies night and day.

In 1888 he moved to Piute County, where he lived for about a year, when he was called by his Church authorities to move to Loa as Bishop. That winter he served as a member of the Legislature in the lower house, representing Iron,

Beaver, and Piute counties. This body was the one that gave to Utah its free school law, and by a bounty on sugar made it possible for the Lehi Sugar Factory to usher in an industry that is bringing so much wealth into this region; and to both of these measures Mr. Robison gave his hearty support.

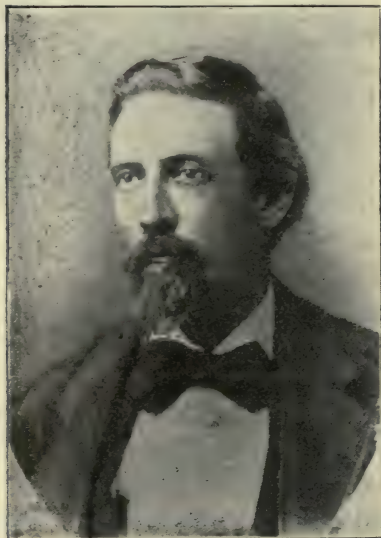
Piute County at that time was quite large and the county seat in the extreme western end, which made it very inconvenient for the people in the eastern end, where Mr. Robison resided, so he sought to have the local seat of government removed to a more central locality; failing in this, he began working to have the county divided, in which he was successful, and was honored by the Legislature in being permitted to name the newly created county, together with its first set of officials; he called the county Wayne, after one of his sons (who was afterward accidentally killed), and at the first regular election, held the following November, he was elected county superintendent of schools, a position which, by subsequent elections, he continued to hold for eight years, and then declined to accept another nomination, although upon the removal of his successor from the county, he finished his term by appointment and is still retained on the board of examiners. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895, represented his district in the State Legislature of 1903 and was one of the "Big Five" of that session, all the other House members belonging to the opposite political party—Republican.

At present Mr. Robison is President of the Wayne Stake of Zion, a position in which he was called to act when the stake was organized by his Church in 1893. He has filled many positions of trust, both appointive and elective, and has never yet met defeat at the polls. This he attributes to the fact of belonging to that class which Abraham Lincoln designated as the "common people." His sympathies have always been with the laboring class as against the wealthy, he loves best to associate with them and they are his friends. He is conservative in his views and expressions, never made

a political speech in his life, and never had a lawsuit or a referee case. He tills the soil for a livelihood, teaches his family that all honorable work is commendable, and an honest man is the noblest work of God. He is a writer of some ability, and among his productions numerous poems have appeared, which entitle him to a place in the literary corner assigned to the poets of Utah. He is now and always has been an active factor for good in every community in which he has resided.

WILLIAM VAN DYKE.

IF HE were now alive Mr. Van Dyke would be 72 years old, having been born in Philadelphia that long ago. When



WILLIAM VAN DYKE.

ten years of age his step-father and mother moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where they lived for seven years, having previously embraced the faith of the Latter-day Saints. One of his bitter experiences there, conspicuous among the many, was seeing Joseph and Hyrum Smith taken to Carthage jail alive and brought back dead. The family joined in the general exodus, and at Mt. Pisgah the responsibility for everything was thrown upon the young man through the enlistment of the others

in the famed Mormon Battalion in 1847. They soon went on to Council Bluffs and awaited there the return of the father the following year. The young man made the trip as far as

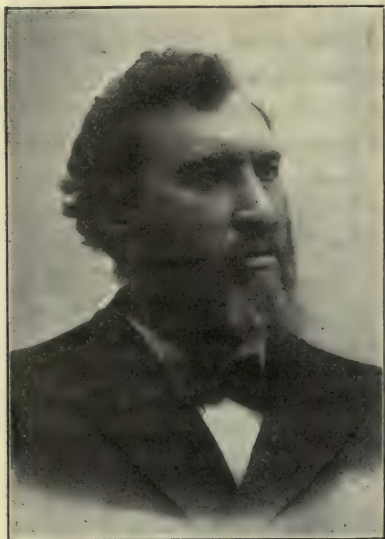
Sweetwater with the company headed by Brigham Young in 1848, then returned to help the family along. The next year he came through with the train that brought the first lot of merchandise to Utah, for Livingston & Kincaid, arriving September 20th. The old folks came on the next year and lived in Salt Lake City a while, then going to Lehi, two years later going south to help settle Cedar City. The young man went to them in 1853, but soon returned to Lehi and settled there, took a farm on shares and prospered right along. The Indians were continually troublesome, and in one fight in which he participated at Pelican Point, three men of his company were killed. In 1854 he went with a company under Bishop David Evans to Snake Creek, west of White Mountain, now the boundary between Utah and Nevada, and while here some members of the party—himself among them—found by accident a big piece of ore, which being broken open, fairly sparkled with gold. They did not look for its source and were soon recalled. Although the region has been noted for its gold production for years, and many parties have gone out searching (the writer has gone five times), nothing even remotely resembling the nugget spoken of has ever been found where they were.

Returning again to Lehi, Mr. Van Dyke was married to Charlotte Pixton on December 27, 1856, and two years later moved to Plain City, Weber County, where they lived till 1864, when they went to Ogden and stayed there till 1890, when the final move was made to Salt Lake City, where the wife died November 12, 1892. They had ten children, six of them boys. He was engaged at different times in numerous enterprises, in all of which he was successful, and was known to all as an honest, upright man. He died January 18, 1901.

D. H. PEERY.

THOSE who knew David Harold Peery in his lifetime were acquainted with a man whose breadth of view and

faculty of accomplishment were unsurpassed. He was born in Tazewell County, Va., on May 16, 1824. His parents were Major David Peery and Eleanor H. Peery. His early boyhood was spent in the State of his birth and Kentucky, his education, which began in the common schools, being completed in the Emery and Henry College in 1842-3. From 1844 to 1845 he taught school, and the following year drifted



D. H. PEERY.

into merchandising with his brother John D., in the county where he was born. He also conducted a bank until 1861, when the war broke things up generally, and a year later he enlisted himself with the gallant men who went afield under the Stars and Bars, becoming assistant commissary under Gen. Humphrey Marshall. He embraced the faith of the Latter-day Saints the same year and came to Utah in 1864, reaching Salt Lake City on August 31. In October, 1866, he moved to

Ogden and remained there till his death, which occurred September 19, 1901.

Mr. Peery came of a wealthy and influential family and was himself a man capable of acquiring great means and investing them wisely. His home at Ogden—the Virginia—is in some respects the grandest and largest residence in the State. He engaged in several lines of business, notably milling and merchandising, for several years was President of Weber Stake of Zion, and served two terms in the Territorial Legislature with decided ability. The writer enjoyed a personal acquaintance with him, and always found

him one of the most hospitable and entertaining men in the country; he exemplified in everything the typical Southern gentleman and had a host of friends wherever known.

(An account of Mr. Peery's marriage appears in a previous chapter relating to Mrs. Peery).

JOHN BECK.

IN THE eighth volume of the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" the above-named gentleman is set



JOHN BECK.

down as a "miner, financier and philanthropist," and those who know him best will be disposed to give ready assent as to all the designations. He is a son of John and Caroline Beck, and was born in Aicheberg, Wurtemberg, Germany, on March 19, 1843. The family were noted for their thrift and the parents conspicuous for their educational and charitable work. Being of an adventurous disposition, he started out at

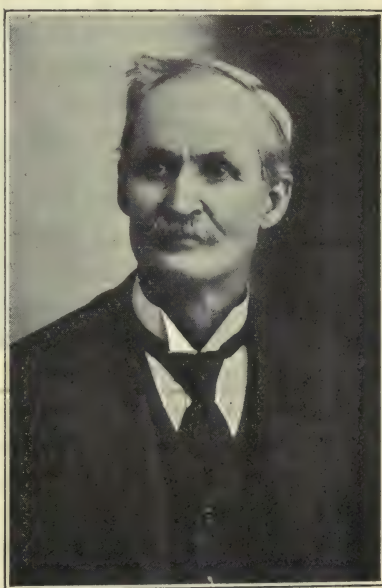
an early age to do something for himself, and showed good business aptitude as well as the faculty of acquiring languages. In 1862, while in French Switzerland, he became a convert to Mormonism and succeeded in bringing his family into the fold, afterwards engaging in missionary work and suffering persecution of various kinds. In 1864 he set sail for the

United States and arrived in Utah in October, having crossed the plains with ox teams. Here he underwent the varying experiences of the time, some of his adventures with Indians and otherwise belonging in the hair-breadth escape department, having fought in the Black Hawk war (elsewhere spoken of), and lost all his property. In 1865 he located in Lehi, where he leased a farm and engaged in sheep raising and other pursuits, being successful as usual. In 1870, the Tintic discoveries drew him there, and he invested in the Eureka mine, but lost his time and labor and \$6,000 besides. Nothing daunted, he continued his researches, and one day happened upon a projecting ledge which his instincts told him was the outcrop of a great deposit of wealth. He located it, and here we have the beginning of the famed Bullion-Beck mine, which has contributed so many millions to the wealth of the country. Lately his fortunes have fluctuated somewhat and his wealth has dwindled, but his spirit is yet undaunted and he pushes ahead as determinedly and confidently as of yore. He has owned any amount of property, has invested in most of the great enterprises of the State, and held positions of large responsibility and confidence. His philanthropic nature and readiness to assist those who have any showing of merit have made him too oft a victim, but those who know and appreciate him have faith that the future contains much that is good for him.

W. L. AND B. L. CROFF.

WILLIAM LUTHER CROFF was born in the town of Northfield, Summit County, Ohio, on March 25, 1840; his parents being William C. and Julia A. B. Croff. The family moved into the wilds of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, in 1847, and in 1851 another move was made, this time to

Noble County, Ind. Two years later the moving impulse was again in the ascendant, and the family landed in Cass County, Iowa. The father being a blacksmith and wagon-maker opened up a shop on a large scale, with William as his principal helper. A large business was done, principally through the California and Utah emigrants, for two years, when they moved to the western part of the State, where, the regulation two years again expiring, Kansas—then a territory just emerging from the “Jim Lane war”—was settled in. William worked on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad till the civil war broke out, when he became a recruiting worker, and subsequently for a short time was in Price’s and McCullough’s Confederate army of invasion. Returning home he found the family property destroyed and the home sacrificed for just enough to take them back to Iowa. In 1862 he determined to go to Pike’s Peak, and took a contract with Alex. Majors to drive an ox team. Getting as far as Ft. Laramie he got the Salmon River gold fever, and on short notice took his



W. L. CROFF.

leave, and on foot and alone trudged along the Platte through a hostile Indian country, his only solace being his violin. He soon had the good fortune to strike an emigrant company of thirty-eight wagons headed for Salmon River and Utah, and on August 25, 1862, landed at Provo, Utah, concluding to remain there for the winter. He went to work, was kindly treated and was soon, by investigation and attention, a con-

vert to the faith of the Latter-day Saints, joining the Church the following spring. After farming for three years he went to Montana and there and in Sweetwater, Wyo., followed mining. In 1868 he went with others to the head of Green River, Wyo., for ties for the Pacific railway, and in 1869 he and Ben took a contract for grading through some of the heaviest rock work on Promontory Point, Utah, which they successfully performed.

In November, 1869, William and his two brothers went prospecting, and among others discovered Eureka Hill, Tintic, and worked there for three years with indifferent success. He followed various occupations till 1875, when he started for St. George to work on the Temple, and on the way found some rich silver ore at what subsequently became known to the world as Silver Reef, his being the first location ever made in that wonderful place. After filling an industrial mission to Mt. Trumbull he returned to mining in Tintic. From 1882 to 1889 he lived in Minersville, where he served as justice of the peace and engaged extensively in mining in Lincoln, having done very well at times and being the largest holder of property there now. In 1899 he moved to Eureka, where he has continuously engaged in mining and merchandising. He served a term as City Councilman, and has been counselor to the Bishop since 1900. It may here be mentioned that Mr. Croff has contributed extensively to the building of every temple in the State, and is exceedingly liberal in all his transactions.

BENJAMIN LEWIS CROFF, a small part of whose story is told in the foregoing sketch of his brother, was born March 6, 1847, in Northfield, Summit County, Ohio. He came to Utah in 1864, but for several years has resided at Colonia Juarez, Mexico, near which he is and from the first has been

extensively interested in mining. Prior to that time he lived in Minersville, Utah, where his unsurpassed ability as a black-



B. L. CROFF.

smith and miner brought him no small degree of prosperity. He and W. L. located the noted Creole mine in Lincoln district, and from it they have taken ore running about \$1,000 a ton; they still hold a large interest in it. Previous to this, however, Ben had extensive mining experience in Colorado in 1862-3-4. He has been a married man since a short time after his advent in Utah, and is the father of several bright children. He is a kindly disposed man to everybody and afraid of nobody, a faithful member

of the Church of the Latter-day Saints, and stands well in all places where he is known.

CHARLES LAMMERSDORF.

NO NAME is more conspicuous in mining circles in Utah than that of Mr. Lammersdorf. He is one of the pioneers of that great industry and a very successful one. He came here in 1872 and has remained with us ever since. His first stand was in Tintic, where he engaged in the hotel business and merchandising, being also postmaster. When the wonders of Silver Reef broke upon the world Mr. Lammersdorf

was early upon the ground, being in fact one of the first to engage in practical operations there, his field subsequently taking in Frisco, Beaver Lake, Washington and finally Gold Mountain, where is located the property of the Sevier Mining and Milling Co., of which he was one of the founders and in which he became the sole owner; a deal for it has been made and payments are going on at stated intervals. It is a gold proposition and very valuable.

Mr. Lammersdorf was born on the banks of the historic



CHARLES LAMMERSDORF.



MRS. CHARLES LAMMERSDORF.

Rhine, in Prussia. He was married on March 19, 1860, to Miss Walburga Koch, and came to America on December 31st of the same year. He lived in New York until the civil war broke out, passing all through it. From there he went to Chicago and lived there for several years. Thence he went to Omaha and built one of the largest hotels in existence at the time, and finally came westward, landing in Utah as stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Lammersdorf have had great, almost crushing bereavements, in the loss by death of all their eight children, three boys and five girls, the youngest two being

interred in the Salt Lake City cemetery. The parents, however, promise to see a great deal more of this world's proceedings before going to another. They have a host of friends here and wherever else they have lived. Mr. Lammersdorf is a whole-souled, genial man, a friend to everybody and a foe to none. His greeting is a regular tonic, and his heartiness of manner insures him a welcome wherever he goes. He is 70 years old, his wife 64.



SEGO LILY, UTAH STATE FLOWER.

MINISTRY AND MISSIONS.

SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF GOSPEL WORKERS ALONG DIFFERENT LINES.

THOSE who are devoting the greater part or all of their time to the work of the spiritual welfare of mankind are as numerous in proportion to population, as diversified in



TYPICAL YOUNG MORMON
MISSIONARY.

beliefs and practices and as zealous in their ministrations in Utah as elsewhere in the civilized world. The limits of space imposed upon this volume as a whole and thereby this department particularly make it necessary to observe the rule elsewhere obtaining by giving special notice of a few, these being, as nearly as possible representative of all. It is also the case, as elsewhere, that the order of mention has no significance, the first one having been received before any practical work was done on the volume, the others being secured at subsequent and different

dates, these being, as nearly as possible, in the order of reception.

The work of the ministry and those who are working in the mission field involves some opposition and occasionally a little contention, here and elsewhere; but with that this work is not concerned. So long as each is striving in accordance with his best habits to do good a mention is cheerfully given.



FATHER GUINAN (CATHOLIC.)

It must be understood in this connection that all the missions and all the ministerial work alluded to, even by Utah people, are not located in Utah, although chiefly directed from here. There are thousands of young, middle-aged and elderly members of the Mormon Church spending their

whole time in foreign lands and in other States, in the great work of bringing sinners to repentance and making better those who are already good, all this without money and without price. They are a goodly band whose reward will not be that of money or earthly honors.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

[Portrait on page 157.]

AMONG those whose lives are devoted chiefly to the spiritual welfare of their fellow men, the name of that sturdy Latter-day Saint, that true friend, that sterling citizen and talented worker whose name appears above is conspicuous. While the great raid, having in view the "regeneration" of

Utah by sending her best citizens to the penitentiary, was at its height, Elder Nicholson was naturally selected as a victim; not only was he sought, but found. The officers knew where to go when they wanted him, and were quite sure he would not disappoint them by being somewhere else at the appointed time; for this reason, perhaps, he was not among the earlier victims. When the time came he was on the way from home to his editorial desk in the *Deseret News* office, and the whole affair went through so quietly that it didn't seem to be at all out of the ordinary. Neither the process servers nor the prosecuting attorneys had any trouble whatever; on the contrary, while not shielding himself in the smallest measure he arranged with the prosecutors to shield his wives, his conduct in this respect being in bold and refreshing contrast to that of a few others. He told the attorneys that if they would leave his family out of it he would place himself upon the stand and give them all the evidence they required. It was a risky thing for them to do—or would have been ordinarily—but they knew they were dealing with a man whose word was a sacred pledge, and so accepted his offer. As a witness Mr. Nicholson "extenuated nothing nor set down aught in malice;" his wives were his wives, their children were his children and that was all there was of it—no apologies, no dodging, no nonsense. In sentencing him to the customary six months imprisonment and a fine of \$300 and costs, Judge Zane took occasion to half compliment him upon his speech in reference to the question whether or not the defendant had anything to say. He had, and said it, not offensively, presumptuously or dramatically, but plainly, candidly and pointedly.

Mr. Nicholson is a native of Scotland, his birthplace being St. Boswells, Roxburgshire; the time, July 13, 1839. His parents were John Nicholson and Elizabeth Hewison. The most of the lad's childhood, after reaching the age of ten, was passed in Edinburgh. The parents being poor his educational advantages were limited but he made the best use of

them, and being a great reader with excellent assimilative faculties he grew up a well-informed man. He first heard Mormonism preached on a highway, and becoming interested, "read up" on it, with the result that he was baptized by Elder Robert Hogg on April 8, 1861. He soon gave his whole time to the ministry, in 1864 and 1865 becoming President of the Sheffield and subsequently Birmingham conference, and the following year emigrating to Utah in charge of a company of over three hundred of his co-religionists. His experiences en route were varied and interesting, the inevitable element of hardship largely figuring. Arriving here he engaged in various occupations before drifting into journalism, which he did in January, 1868, on the *Daily Telegraph* of Salt Lake City, although he had previously contributed to it and other publications; going from that paper to the *News* soon after, he remained with it, with some slight lapses, for twenty-five years. One of these lapses was the six months spent in Uncle Sam's hostelry, during which he had some trying experiences, among them the death of his father and the refusal of U. S. Marshal E. A. Ireland to let him attend the funeral. He afterwards heaped coals of fire on Ireland's head by defending him in a local paper against unjust charges. For the past eleven years Elder Nicholson has been engaged entirely in temple work in Salt Lake City, having charge of an important division thereof. He is one of our best speakers, being forceful, impressive and entertaining; as a writer he is equally gifted.

With this imperfect sketch and the incidental mention previously made, the reader who does not know him can form a reasonably good idea of this decidedly good man.

BEN E. RICH.

THIS stalwart representative of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, being at the head of the Southern States mission, was

born in Salt Lake City on November 7, 1855. He was baptized ten years later and has been a member of the quorum of Seventy for twenty-two years. He also spent a year in Montana in missionary work. In his boyhood he was employed for twelve years as a salesman by the great Z. C. M. I. of Salt Lake. He was married to Diana Farr on Decem-



BEN E. RICH.

ber 27, 1877, and has eight children, six of them boys. Much of his early married life was spent in Ogden, where for several years he followed merchandising, much of the time on his own account. He was a member of the Ogden City Council from 1883 to 1885, and was County Recorder from the latter date to 1888. Here he drifted into literature and produced the book "Mr. Durant of Salt Lake City," which presented the doctrinal features of Mormonism in narrative style, and became quite popular, several thousand copies being sold.

He also became prominent in politics, being an active worker in the People's party until its disappearance in 1892, when national lines were drawn—a condition of things which he, perhaps, was more instrumental in bringing about than any other man—and he entered the ranks of the Republican party where he has remained ever since. In this capacity he became a delegate for six occasions to the National Republican league convention.

In 1893 Mr. Rich moved to Idaho, and at once became prominent in public affairs. He was twice chairman of the

Republican State committee and executive committee, and was a delegate to the national convention of 1896. After his assignment to his present field he engaged in the publication of the *Southern Star*, a weekly publication devoted to the interests of the Church in the South, and remained with it till its suspension.

Like his noted brother Joseph C., Ben is always in a good humor and is fond of a joke. He is an able speaker and writer and thoroughly in earnest in all he does.

REV. J. R. GRAEBNER.

JOHN REINBOLD GRAEBNER, the son of A. L. Graebner, professor of theology and doctor of divinity of Concordia



REV. J. R. GRAEBNER.

Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and Anna Schaller, was ushered into this sphere of existence at Watertown, Wis., March 6, 1878. He was educated at the parochial schools of Milwaukee and St. Louis, and at the Concordia College of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Concordia Seminary of St. Louis.

In August, 1900, Mr. Graebner came to Salt Lake City, where he assumed the pastorate of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church. From the beginning the services were held in the Swedish Lutheran Zion's church edifice, but

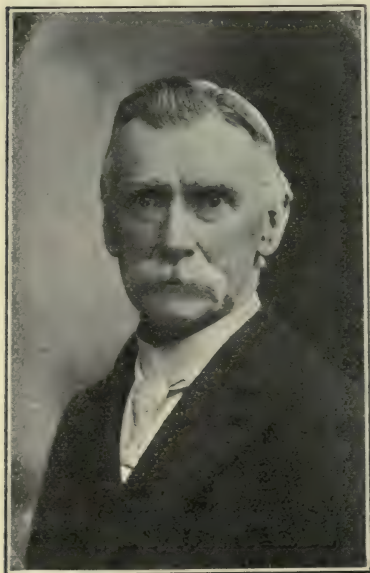
at this writing, January, 1904, through the efforts of this

alert, progressive young pastor, a lot, 6x10 rods on Seventh South and State streets, has been purchased, and it is expected that by the fall of 1904 a church building will be erected to cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The German Lutheran St. John's church has a voting membership of 12 members, 45 communicant members and a congregation of 85 souls. The average attendance is about 30.

The Rev. Graebner was married in 1901 to Miss Hedwig Sievers of Milwaukee, Wis., and their union has been blessed so far with one boy. An engraving of the pastor accompanies this sketch.

R. F. NESLEN.

ROBERT FRANCIS NESLEN (familiarily known as Uncle Robert) was born in Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, December



R. F. NESLEN.

10, 1832. His parents being Wesleyan Methodists, at the age of sixteen he became a Wesleyan local preacher. In the year 1852 he joined the Mormon Church, was ordained a priest and sent into the ministry in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In January, 1853, with his parents, six sisters and two brothers, he emigrated to Utah, embarking at Liverpool on the ship "Golconda," for New Orleans. During the voyage she was dismasted, having encountered a severe white squall. Passing up the Mississippi and

Missouri rivers via St. Louis to Keokuk, he went thence by ox team to Utah, 1,565 miles, stopping at old Fort Bridger and doing military duty in protecting the emigration from Indian raids. On arriving at Salt Lake City he joined the Tabernacle choir, also the Nauvoo brass band; was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Brigham Young and passed through all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, working with pick and shovel, in the canyon, at carpentering, etc. He assisted in building the old Arsenal and Salt Lake Theater, and after the completion of the latter was prompter, actor and costumer for upwards of nine years. He has crossed the Atlantic ocean nine times, filled four missions to Great Britain, traveling from Land's End, Cornwall, to north of Aberdeen, Scotland, South Wales and nearly every county in England. He filled a mission in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Was appointed Bishop's traveling agent in the years 1860-61 for Utah, Juab and Sanpete counties; was a special guard, in connection with others for years, for President Brigham Young, and was one of the marshals of the day at his funeral, representing the High Priests quorum. He was the President's neighbor for twenty-five years, visiting him during his last illness and hoisting the first flag at his death over the Emporium corner on Main and First South.

REV. A. G. H. OVERN.

THE Rev. A. G. H. Overn, Lutheran missionary and pastor of "Our Savior's Church," was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, June 17, 1850. His parents were among the early settlers of the State and were natives of Norway.

After receiving a common school education he studied at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and at Luther Seminary, Madison, Wis., where he graduated in 1879. This seminary is now located at Hamlin, Minnesota.

Mr. Overn's first charge was at Chicago, Ill., where he was ordained in the summer of 1879. During the nearly twenty-five years of his ministry he has labored in various fields, especially in the larger cities, until he was stationed at Salt Lake City in the fall of 1900. He represents "The Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America," of which he is a member, and preaches both in the English and Dano-Norwegian languages.



GRANITE STAKE TABERNACLE,
SALT LAKE COUNTY.

THE FINE ARTS.

HOW THEY HAVE GROWN IN OUR MIDST— THEIR DEVOTEES.

UTAH is truly a favored land in all respects, and in none more than regarding the fine arts. Already we have several who are noted throughout the civilized world and others coming along whose rare talents will undoubtedly secure for them high places in the temple of fame. In Maud Adams, the actress, and Dallin, the sculptor, for instance, we have representatives who bear aloft our name and fame wherever civilization holds sway; while in painting and music we have a list so long that to make full mention of all would swell the proportions of this book far beyond the limit set for it. Emma Lucy Gates, with her bird-like voice, fine appearance and gentle manners; Emma Ramsey, not less gifted; Lizzie Thomas Edwards, Nellie Druce Pugsley, Agatha Berkhoel, Arvilla Clark, Nannie Tout, Bob Easton and many more of our lyric phenomena with wide and well-earned reputations have not yet fully developed; and such excellent artists as Lorus Pratt, J. T. Harwood, G. M. Ottinger, Harry Culmer, Dan Weggeland, Fred Lambourne, Lee Greene Richards, Mahonri Young, Alma Wright, Edward Evans, Louise Richards, J. L. Fairbanks and Mary Teasdel, with the noted A. L. Lovey, cartoonist, and Clyde Squires, J. S. Sears and Waldo Midgley, illustrators, form a galaxy of which any State

might be proud even if there were no others, which there are, lots of them. Of musicians, there is no end. Elocution, photography, engraving, etc., have also able and abundant exponents, some of each class being given extended notice that a fair idea may be had of the rise, advancement and attainments of all.

JOHN J. M'CLELLAN.

IN PRESENTING to our readers a specially selected list of Utah's most talented devotees of art, the name of John Jasper



JOHN J. M'CLELLAN.

McClellan is properly placed among the first. His ability in the realm of music has nothing of the meteoric—his brilliance is that of a fixed star growing brighter in the process of development, and the future for him in his chosen profession is very promising. He possesses in his equipment the radium of exceptional ability, his mastery of the piano and great organ having won for him a reputation unequaled by any artist of his years—a reputation, in fact, such as is seldom earned by the most noted performers until the meridian of life is

passed. Prof. McClellan is not yet thirty years of age, having been born at Payson, Utah, April 20, 1874, and still his position in the musical world is founded on the rock of ac-

knowledgeed success. He is one of those artists who are born, not made; for from early childhood he displayed singular musical ability and began the study of music at the age of ten. Such was his talent that when eleven years old he became organist of the church in his native town. Until 17 he continued practice upon the piano and organ without a competent teacher, but in July, 1891, he left Utah for Saginaw, Michigan, where, for eighteen months, he pursued his studies under that splendid German master, Albert W. Platte. He augmented his studies there by becoming assistant organist of St. Paul's church, and played occasionally in the First Congregational church of the same city. He then entered the newly founded Ann Arbor Conservatory, where he became the piano pupil of Johann Erich Schmaal and studied theory and organ with Prof. Stanley, director of the school. A year and a half later the great Spanish pianist, Alberto Jonas, became head of the piano school. Under this able teacher McClellan received exceptional encouragement, and for over two years he was chorister and organist in St. Thomas Catholic church. During his course at Ann Arbor he founded the University of Michigan Symphony Orchestra, and was for two terms president of the Euterpe Musical Club. He also held other important places. The directors of the conservatory desired his retention as one of the faculty, but he declined all offers and returned home.

In September, 1896, Prof. McClellan opened a studio in Salt Lake City, and for two years was director of music in the L. D. S. College, spending half of his time the year following in charge of the musical affairs of the B. Y. Academy, Provo, the other half in Salt Lake City with his piano and theory students. In August, 1899, accompanied by his wife, he left for Berlin, where he spent a year with Xaver Scharwenka, the noted Hungarian pianist, and also under Ernest Jedliczka, the Russian master. On his return to Utah, Prof. McClellan was tendered the chair of music in the State University, and was appointed organist at the Tabernacle. Since

his incumbency of the latter position the organ has been remodeled and improved at an expense of \$12,000, and to Prof. McClellan is due the credit for this splendid accomplishment. He it was also who conceived the idea of giving free organ recitals every week in the Tabernacle—an institution that has met with the greatest interest and satisfaction.

As a composer Prof. McClellan occupies a high plane, many of his compositions having been enthusiastically received. His classes have been eminently successful and many of his pupils have been thoroughly equipped for high professional careers, some at present being in Europe, where they are giving the greatest promise of success and attesting the merits of their fundamental training under his direction.

MISS GRATIA FLANDERS.

THE musical career of this lady extends over a period of eighteen years, a period teeming with activity and most gratifying success. For the past twelve years as piano teacher Miss Flanders has stood at the head of one of the largest and most active musical clienteles in Salt Lake City. Leaving a large class of promising pupils in Chicago on account of health considerations, she sought this musical center, and since her advent here has been an important factor in the artistic life of this city, and has done much towards creating a musical taste for, and appreciation of, classical music by her frequent public recitals. She has turned out more fine players than many teachers can boast of. Among those who have achieved distinction in the art of piano-forte playing may be mentioned Miss Geneva Ellerbeck, Spencer Clawson, Jr., Miss Irma Watson and Miss Pearl Rothschild, besides many younger performers of note. Musical talent, even of a high order, counts but little in the making of a great educator unless accompanied by professional enthusiasm and a genuine interest in the welfare of

the student. Miss Flanders is an indefatigable worker. Her strong personality and magnetism react on her pupils and inspire them with some of her own love and enthusiasm for



GRATIA FLANDERS.

music, as is shown by their performances in public. Miss Flanders makes frequent trips east for the purpose of hearing grand opera and keeping herself in touch with musical movements and new ideas. Two seasons ago she spent the summer in Europe, where she had the opportunity of meeting Miszkowski, Franz Kullak and other celebrities, as well as of attending the Wagner Festival in Bayreuth and hearing opera in Paris. She has occupied the chair of music in Rowland Hall for the past eight years. Miss Flanders began her study of the piano

at the age of six in New York City, and for several years was a pupil of the eminent pianist and teacher, Emil Liebling, in Chicago. Much of her success in teaching is due to this noted master. She enjoyed the privilege of studying harmony with the late Frederic Grant Gleason and Adolph Weidig. Without reference to her musical attainments she is a popular member of society.

L. A. RAMSEY.

MR. RAMSEY, portrait and figure painter and brother to Emma Ramsey, the "Utah nightingale," was born in Illinois

but came to Utah with his parents when but a lad. Was educated in the schools of Payson and the B. Y. Academy of Provo. He began the study of art very young and has been a devoted student ever since. In 1895-6 he attended the art school in Boston, where he distinguished himself in sculpture



L. A. RAMSEY.

as well as in painting. After spending several years in the mountains of the West he returned East to spend two years more in the Art Academy of Chicago, and from there went to Paris where he again distinguished himself by taking the highest honors of any foreigner in the school in the January concour in figure drawing, 1903. While in Paris he received commissions to paint the portraits of Baron and Baroness Openheim and several other distinguished people. On his return to Utah he was given charge of the art department of the L. D.

S. University, and appointed by the Governor one of the four artists on the governing board of the Utah Art Institute, which position he still holds.

While Mr. Ramsey has specialized on portraits and figures, his landscapes and historical compositions are attracting some attention. The frontispiece of this book is from one of his compositions. It represents the Pioneers' first view of Salt Lake valley, the recumbent figure in the wagon being that of President Brigham Young. It tells a story all its own.

AGNES DAHLQUIST.

MISS AGNES DAHLQUIST has lately returned from a three years' stay in Berlin, Germany, where she studied at the Stearns Conservatory of Music and from which she graduated with great honors. Miss Dahlquist is one of the very few of Utah's musicians who came home with a diploma from one of the greatest musical institutions of Europe. She is a native of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City.



AGNES DAHLQUIST.

Her love of music exhibited itself in her earliest childhood. When about four years old she would steal away and was often found sitting on doorsteps in the dead of winter with tears in her eyes listening to music within. She commenced studying the piano when nine years old; later she commenced studying under Prof. Anthon Pederson, and under his excellent tutorship she advanced to the very front rank of home-trained musicians. She became a very successful teacher and had all the pupils she could handle; in fact, for several

months before she went abroad she had to refuse several applications. Besides her regular course in piano, harmony, theory, etc., at the conservatory, Miss Dahlquist also took private lessons on the piano from the world-renowned master, Xaver Scharwenka, and pipe organ lessons from that greatest of German organists, Prof. Otto Dienel. When about to leave Berlin Miss Dahlquist was offered, through the faculty of the

Stearns Conservatory, a position as instructor of the piano in the Conservatory of Music of Chicago, but as she would have to enter into an agreement for four years the offer was declined. She is now meeting with good success as teacher of piano, theory and harmony, and has already several very promising pupils that will finish with her before going abroad.

CHARLES KENT.

THIS favorite baritone was ushered into the mundane sphere at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, May 1, 1866. He got the rudiments of his musical education at the noted Town Hall of that place, where there is a grand organ, and sang there in his boyhood. He came to the United States in 1882, and went to St. Paul and was there during the great fire in which the Union depot was burned. Ogden, Utah, was his next stopping place in September, 1883, and here he led a choir in the Fifth ward for eight years. One day in 1894 he met George Primrose, the noted minstrel, and sang for him, which resulted in Mr. Kent's immediate engagement as



CHARLES KENT.

“extra man,” a most unprecedented thing and a mark of high appreciation. He rose from that to stage manager and musical director, which he filled for five years; was associated in

work with Mr. Hyde of Hyde & Beaman, one of the greatest managerial concerns in the country, and after playing the Keith & Proctor circuit for a season came to Salt Lake for a long stay, and opened his present studio in the Constitution building, where as a vocal teacher he has achieved a wide reputation.

Prof. Kent's soul is in his work and this always counts largely for success. He is one of the most sympathetic of baritones, his singing having a resonant charm that is a delight to all listeners. He takes pleasure in being recognized as a Utah man and all who know him reciprocate the feeling.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

JOHN MARVIN CHAMBERLAIN was born May 27, 1844, in the town of Leicester, England. He left England March



J. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

29, 1853, on the sailing vessel *Falcon*, and was nine weeks on the sea. Came to New Orleans, then took steamboat up the Mississippi river to Keokuk, Iowa; traveled across the plains by ox team to Salt Lake City, Utah, arriving October 16, 1853, walking all the way. Like others of that time, he lived through many hard trials. Was married to Louise Rawlings February 21, 1876, and has seven fine boys to keep up the family name. In 1866 he served in the Black Hawk war

in Sanpete, in Major Casper's company. He always loved music and studied the organ and piano with Prof. Orson Pratt.

President Brigham Young said he had a future as a musician, which has been fully borne out. He played on the Tabernacle organ for eight years; has written quite a number of compositions for the piano and organ, two of the most popular being the "Marvin Waltz," which has had five editions, and the beautiful piece entitled "Heart Tones." Prof. Radcliffe said of this last named piece that it is one of the finest ever published in Utah and a credit to the State. Mr. Chamberlain has written quite a number of popular songs for Sunday school use, among them "Marching Homeward," and "When Jesus Shall Come in His Glory." He has been the leader of the Eighth ward choir over thirty years, and connected with the Eighth ward Sunday school the same length of time. The children all love him. He has taught piano and organ music for over twenty-five years, and is the musician of the firm of Vansant & Chamberlain, No. 51 and 53 Main street, who have sold a large number of pianos and organs all over this Western country. He has thousands of friends whose homes are made happy by his square dealing-winning ways and pleasing personality.

In the earlier years here and during the Indian troubles Mr. Chamberlain acquired the art of expert shooting, which with fishing are his favorite pastimes. He has any number of trophies, such as deer heads, antlers and skins of animals. It should also be said of him that there are no places where entertainments have taken place in Salt Lake City in which he has not played for charity, this amounting to many hundreds of times and being a record of its own. Prof. Chamberlain is one of the most approachable and unaffected of the able men before the public.

JOHN HAFEN.

MR. JOHN HAFEN, the popular landscape painter, was born in Scherzingen, Canton Thurgan, Switzerland, March

22, 1856. He emigrated to Utah in 1862. His residence and studio are at Springville, Utah. He studied in the Julian Academy, Paris, under Jules Lefebvre and Ben. Constant. He received the State prize of \$500 in 1900, and the medal of honor in 1902 from the



JOHN HAFEN.

Utah Art Institute; was awarded the first prize of \$100 for the best work of art, and the first prize for the best landscape by the State Fair of 1902. He was decorator of the interior of the Salt Lake Temple, and his really fine achievements are visible wherever one may go. His career is by no means developed, it is only fairly under way. He is one of the men whose genius have shed luster upon the youngest of the States, and its people are not slow in making due acknowledgment of the fact,

while hoping that he and all others may receive a full measure of encouragement in the field for which nature has so well equipped them.

MERCY RACHEL BAKER.

IN ANOTHER domain of art than that which in this department has already been considered to some extent, a fine figure is here presented. It is that of Miss Mercy Rachel Baker, the principal of the Baker School of Oratory in the

Templeton building, Salt Lake City. The art to which she has become devoted is one that is of inestimable value to the development of the best manhood and womanhood of the



MERCY RACHEL BAKER.

State — the art of elocution and oratory; and Miss Baker has shown herself to be a conspicuous success in her chosen field.

She was born in Mendon, Cache County, Utah, Sept. 29, 1875, and received her earlier education in the public schools. After graduating from college, she took up the occupation of teaching, in which she met with remarkable success. During the years 1894-95 she taught in the Woodruff

school at Logan, Utah, and occupied the position of critic-teacher for the normal students of the B. Y. College. Her spare time was passed in the study of literature and ex-

pression, one that was dear to her above all others from early childhood. She spent her summer vacations in the Utah University trying to perfect herself along the lines of literature and psychology. In 1896 she went east and resumed her studies with some of the best doctors and professors there. At Boston she entered the Posse Gymnasium; at Cambridge Dr. Sargent's Sanitary Gymnasium and Harvard University; and in 1891 she graduated with high honors from the Emerson College of Oratory. After her graduation Miss Baker visited the leading schools, colleges and universities of Boston, Cambridge, New York, Buffalo and Chicago, where she gained much knowledge of methods that was to prove useful to her in the future. Since her return to Utah she has held the position of teacher of oratory and physical education in Preston Academy, Idaho, and in 1903 she came to Salt Lake City, where she established the Baker School of Oratory. Here she is meeting with marked success in her work, so much so that additional help for the ensuing year is contemplated.

Miss Baker is a well educated, talented and accomplished young lady of rare gifts and excellent qualities of mind and character. Her methods are original, but at the same time strictly psychological and scientific. She has the art of developing power and originality in her pupils, is quick to perceive the needs of her students and to adapt her methods to those particular needs. As a reader she possesses marked ability and displays a tact and talent beyond that usually observed in this profession. Her work is artistic, sincere and sympathetic, and she interprets the thought, feeling and beauty of the author's words in an artistic, effective and charming manner. That she is a Utah girl is a consideration lending special interest to her work and its success in the domain of art. She is another figure in the splendid galaxy of Utah's talented daughters who add to its reputation as

an art center, and she is likewise one of the self-made women of our State.

C. E. JOHNSON.

EVERYBODY in this chain of hills knows genial, pushing "Charley" Johnson. He was launched upon this sea of trouble about 1860, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and was



C. E. JOHNSON.

brought to Utah by his parents soon after. His father, Joseph E., was one of the noted journalists of his time, having published newspapers in Iowa and Nebraska before coming to Utah, where he established the *Farmer's Oracle* at Spring Lake, Utah County, afterwards *Our Dixie Times* at St. George. He was one of the most pushing, energetic, progressive men in Utah, and made the desert literally blossom wherever he went. He had a large and intelligent family, Charles E. being but one of several sons. The old

editor and builder's portrait appears on page 157.

The subject of this chapter has for years been one of the leading photographers of the Western country, his finely equipped establishment on West Temple street being a fine art gallery as well. It is a favorite resort of the theatrical profession. Acknowledgment is here made of the assistance

furnished this work by Mr. Johnson, most of the portraits herein contained being the product of his studio.

J. A. DE BOUZEK.

THIS noted engraver was born in 1874 in France. He emigrated with his parents to Nebraska at the age of four, and located on a farm. From his eighth year up to the twenty-fifth he made his way through the public schools and



J. A. DE BOUZEK.

took a degree in college at Vallpariso, Ind., and another at the Chicago Art Institute, and traveled as a commercial salesman practically all over the United States. After two years spent in Chicago engraving houses, he started the DeBouzek Engraving Co. in Salt Lake City. From that on this house has been a great success. No competition could stand before it and now it sends work all over the intermountain country, and owns the finest engraving plant in the West. From a penniless boy at eight years that could neither

write nor speak English he has worked up to a fine position in the world, though the artistic life is seldom a successful financial one. He owns in addition to the engraving plant some farming lands in Oklahoma and with his successful mining ventures has no regrets because of the artistic life not being an altogether remunerative one.

Part III.—Appendix.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF RECENT OCCURRENCE, DROPPED STITCHES AND CORRECTIONS.

IT WAS fondly hoped at the beginning of this work and, in fact, until a long time after, that there would be no need of appendix, addenda or corrections, or anything in that line, but this wish was not to be gratified. The prolongation of the publishing beyond the time at which it was expected the book would appear—the end of 1903—has made it advisable to make mention of some important events occurring about and since that time and thus have everything up to date. Also some errors have been disclosed that need attention, these occurring in spite of the closest scrutiny; and though mainly typographical they are in some cases misleading, and under any view of the case are exceedingly annoying. The “dropped stitches,” as to data and departures, are gathered up and properly placed in their department, which no doubt will be found quite interesting on its own account and therefore no excuses need be offered for it.

THE WAR FOOTING.

UTAH'S MILITARY STATUS AND RECORD AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SHORTLY before the holidays a systematic and sympathetic strike broke out in the great coal fields of the southeastern part of Utah and the interior of Carbon counties, this rapidly becoming a menace to law and order. The strikers had determined that their places should not be filled by non-union men, and it was decided upon to call out the armed force of the State, organized as the National Guard of Utah, and this was done. In frigid weather the boys performed their duties faithfully for several weeks, until the menace had passed and peace and security were assured, then returned to their homes. They are a fine lot of young men, well commanded, and can be depended upon in any emergency. This introductory statement paves the way for a chapter relating to Utah's general military service and capacity.

This State has not made much of a reputation in a militant way, because the people as a rule incline to the peaceable side of propositions; yet it has not exempted itself from warlike measures by any means nor have its people been any more backward when there was a call for armed force than have people elsewhere. As a matter of record, for a long period following the first year or two of Utah's settlement, fighting with the aborigines was a common, and for months at a time a continuous, thing; much of this was on account of the Government, for which, as has already been shown, there has been no settlement made. It is to be observed that none of this was sought, the policy being to treat the natives kindly and to meet force with force only

when compelled to do so, a plan which has produced much more beneficial results than indiscriminate and relentless warfare ever could have accomplished.

The "disloyalty of the Mormons" has been paraded before the public so much by embittered opponents or disappointed partisans that it is accepted in some places and by a few people as a matter of course. It is industriously presented—though not so industriously as once was the case—that the Saints have a government of their own, above and separate from all other governments, that they are a law unto themselves, and so on, and hence their persecutions in their former homes and in Utah. A part of their disloyal tendencies, it is claimed, is shown in their taking no part in the war of the rebellion, their position being counted worse than that of the rebels themselves because of taking no hand on either side. Perhaps it never occurred to the critics that the same objection might have been urged against the Quakers, but no matter as to that. It ought to be considered, even where it is not, that no call was made on the Mormons for aid, that no requisition was made even on the Territory which they inhabited. Perhaps they would not have responded if such call had been made—perhaps they, or some of them, might. It would be charitable as well as legal to give them the benefit of the doubt, especially in view of the antecedent and recent facts that Mormons in large numbers have been enrolled in the armies of the United States and gone forth to fight under its flag at the direction of its officers. Utah, like California, contained a great many Confederate sympathizers who, if they had been subjected to a strong enough pressure to make them enter the civil war at all, would unhesitatingly have placed themselves amid that gallant, splendid array over whose serried columns floated the "bonny blue flag," the Stars and Bars of the sunny Southland. From personal observation, which may have been imperfect because of the extreme youth and equally extreme disloyalty of the writer, he believes that the greater number

here inclined sympathetically toward the Confederates, and there were other reasons for this than sheer opposition to the Union cause. In the first place, the matchless unanimity, the uncontrollable enthusiasm, the chivalry, daring and unquestionable prowess characterizing the Southern armies challenged the admiration of the whole world, while their earlier achievements afield seemed to proclaim them the winners in advance of the desperate game in which so much was at stake. That such people were contemplating the glamour rather than the actuality is neither here nor there; but for that glamour all soldiers would be assassins, all leaders butchers, and all fighting governments despoilers. I have given this as a matter of belief; it remains as a matter of fact that *all* were not rebel sympathizers, and the ranks of the other class contained some of the biggest and best informed men in the community. Among these were George A. Smith, first counselor to President Brigham Young; President Daniel H. Wells; Thomas Watson, one of the most extensive travelers, experienced business men and best posted citizens in the community; Elias Smith, editor of the *Deseret News*, and several others. The writer was an apprentice in the *News* during the greater part of the war, and most of the mechanical force looked at things political as he did. One day came the announcement of the capture of Donelson by Grant; the editor came into the composing room with the dispatch, his countenance fairly beaming. "Oh," said he, "I told you fellows you had better not be too fast rejoicing over rebel victories. You see the bull dog has got hold at last!" In this connection, it may as well be noted that, whether it is true or not that no Mormons engaged in the civil war, a great many who were on one side or the other have since entered the Church, some of them immediately or shortly after the fighting ceased.

The showing becomes a much better one when it is considered that the Mormons have promptly responded to every call made upon them by the Government, and these have not been so seldom as the antis would have the world believe. It

should further be held in remembrance that Mormons vied with Gentiles in responding to the last calls made, in 1898; that the service of the Mormons was equal to that of any other soldiers in the field and that proportionately as many of them were killed and wounded. Just at this point let us look at another proposition: Some of the boys who went forth to do battle for their country were not only sons of polygamists, but polygamous offspring themselves! It is thus shown that lives which the Government did all it could to repress, and whose authors were hounded, imprisoned and fined, were offered and received in defense of its honor and its flag! One of these climbed very high, not only in rank but in achievements of gallantry and skill on the field of battle; his name is Richard W. Young, and he was a major. A. M. Musser had two sons, both the offspring of polygamous unions, in that army, and there were others, all of whom made splendid records. Let us look at these things occasionally and not quite so often at the other side.

Returning to the National Guard: The National Guard of Utah was organized pursuant to law in March, 1894. The report of the Adjutant-General, Charles S. Burton, for 1902, shows that within a few days of the executive approval of the act providing for the Guard, three companies were mustered in with their full complement of officers and men; and the work of enlistment progressed with such rapidity that within a few months a somewhat imposing brigade, so far as concerns numerical strength and variety of branches of the service, had come into existence. There were no less than sixteen companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, two batteries of light artillery, together with a signal and a hospital corps, the counties represented in these organizations being Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Morgan, Davis, Tooele, Utah, Sanpete, Sevier, Garfield and Salt Lake, the equipment of this large body of men being made possible by the fact that Utah's share of the Congressional appropriation biennially made for the support of the National Guard of the

country, had been accumulating as a credit on the books of the War Department, and it became at once available upon the requisition of the Governor when the bill for the organization of the militia of this then Territory had become law. It thus transpired that a sum approaching eight thousand dollars could be drawn in ordnance and quartermaster supplies; and this was done, permitting the complete equipment of our forces in arms and other ordnance and the issue to them of the usual requisite portions of the fatigue or service uniform. But the Guard had entered only upon the experimental period of its existence, and great as was the zeal and enthusiasm of both officers and men, these were soon found to be an imperfect substitute for experience. It became apparent that for the effective maintenance of the organization something more was needed than guns and clothes from Washington. From some source means had to be procured to pay the rent of armories and drill halls; to hire horses for the mounted service; to furnish subsistence and per diem to those called into active service; and to meet the numerous incidental expenses necessarily incurred. The generosity of the Legislature at the time was not equal to the ardor of the recruits, doubtless due to a lack of knowledge as to the needs of the situation as well as to a recognition of the state of the treasury. The result was, at any rate, that the different organizations either taxed themselves individually for the means, or suffered in efficiency and interest from the lack of the indispensable facilities above referred to. The path of prudence therefore lay along the lines of retrenchment; and while the legislative appropriation increased with each succeeding session, through a friendly recognition of the unselfish and patriotic service which our young men had undertaken to perform, a reduction in the strength of the organization became a necessity. To the credit of those earlier companies it must be said, however, that nearly all of them served out with honor and with commendable efficiency the full term of their enlistment; after which it was comparatively easy to restrain and discourage

recruiting at remote and unsuitable stations. To give legislative sanction to this policy and to emphasize the idea of efficiency rather than numbers, our law-makers have amended the military code from time to time in conformity with the view set forth, until at present the authorized strength of the organized militia may not exceed ten companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a signal and hospital corps, with a total of about nine hundred men if each organization shall contain its maximum number of members. This force, or even two-thirds of it, will probably answer, for years to come, every need and requirement of the State. The aim should be to make it compact and efficient, and to this end every reasonable encouragement should be extended both officially and on the part of the public generally.

Other incidents in the history of the National Guard during the eight years of its existence may be briefly summarized as



UTAH BOYS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

follows: Some of its companies have on different occasions performed duty in connection with other threatened riots or danger to the public peace and good order, in each case manifesting great prudence and discretion in the delicate service required. It has been assembled five times in general encampment for instruction, besides three or four times as battalions or by company for instruction in camp duty. It furnished from its commissioned strength almost every officer who served with Utah's volunteers in the recent war with Spain, as well as a large proportion of the enlisted men of those organizations, whose glowing record for patriotism and gallantry will ever find a place in the annals of the Nation and in the hearts of the people of this State; while in the sometimes exacting duties required in time of peace, such as turning out for parades, processions and other occasions of ceremony, there has always been a ready willingness to respond, at whatsoever personal inconvenience and frequently at considerable individual expense.

The organized strength of the Guard at present, as shown from the latest returns and muster rolls of the organizations, is as follows:

	Date of Enlistment.	Station.	Commis- sioned Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers and Privates.	Total.
Gen. Staff and Field Officers and Staffs			22	.....	22
Signal Corps.....	Nov. 13, '94.	Salt Lake.	3	20	23
Hospital Corps.....	Feb. '97.....	Salt Lake	.....	13	13
Company E.....	Oct. 19, '97.	Countiful..	3	50	53
Company F.....	Nov. 24, '97.	Manti.....	1	34	35
Battery A.....	Sept. 16, '00	Salt Lake.	4	55	59
Company H.....	Jan. 21, '01.	Salt Lake.	2	58	60
Company G.....	April 9, '01.	Provo.....	3	57	60
Company A.....	April 27, '01.	Nephi.....	2	42	44
Troop A.....	Feb 18, '02	Salt Lake.	3	54	57
1st Infantry Band.....	Nov. '02.....	Salt Lake.	.....	19	19
Totals.....	.....	.....	43	402	445

The names of the commissioned officers of the National Guard of Utah are as follows:

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Gen. C. S. Burton, Adjutant General.....	Salt Lake City
Col. N. W. Clayton, Quartermaster General.....	" " "
Col. S. H. Pinkerton, Surgeon General.....	" " "
Col. Benner X. Smith, Judge Advocate General.....	" " "
Col. W. J. Shealy, Commissary General	Ogden, Utah
Col. Geo. A. Seaman, Ins. Gen. Target Practice	Abraham, Utah
Lt. Col. E. S. Ferry, Aide-de-Camp	Salt Lake City
Lt. Col. John D. Spencer, Aid-de-Camp.....	" " "
General John Q. Cannon, Brigadier General	" " "

BRIGADE STAFF.

Lt. Col. H. M. H. Lund, Asst. Ins. Gen. Act. P. M.....	Salt Lake City
Lt. Col. W. F. Beer, Asst. Surgeon General.....	" " "
Lt. Col. J. D. Ford, Asst. Ins. Tar. Practice.....	" " "
Major S. A. King, Judge Advocate.....	Provo, Utah
Major R. J. Glendenning, Aid-de-Camp.....	Salt Lake City
Major E. S. Woodward, Aid-de-Camp.....	" " "
Lt. Col. J. A. Greenwald, 1st Inf.....	" " "

FIRST INFANTRY STAFF.

Major L. S. Heywood, 1st Battalion, 1st Inf	Bountiful, Utah
Major Wm. T. Dunn, 2nd Battalion, 1st Inf	Nephi, Utah
Major C. M. Benedict, Regimental Surgeon	Salt Lake City
Capt. Sam S. Porter, Quartermaster.....	" " "
Capt. F. S. Munn, Adjutant.....	" " "
Capt. C. W. Bewman, Asst. Inf. Rifle Practice.....	" " "

LINE OFFICERS.

Capt. W. C. Webb, Battery A., Lt. Arty.....	Salt Lake City
Capt. W. C. Andrews, Company A, 1st. Inf.....	Nephi, Utah
Capt S. J. Ulman, Troop A, 1st. Cav.....	Salt Lake City
Capt. G. N. Warwick, Company D, 1st. Inf.....	" " "
Capt. Lamoni Cull, Company E. 1st. Inf.....	Bountiful, Utah
Capt. Fred. Kammerman, Company F., 1st. Inf.....	Manti, Utah
Capt. R. H. Thomas, Company G, 1st Inf.....	Provo, Utah
Capt. W. G. Williams, Company H, 1st Inf	Salt Lake City
Capt. A. A. Smith, Signal Corps.....	" " "
1st. Lieut. H. L. Hennings, Battery A.....	" " "
" " W. E. Kneass, Battery A.....	" " "
" " E. V. Smith, Troop A.....	" "
" " J. A. Hyde, Company A.....	Nephi, Utah
" " O. H. Hassing, Company D.....	Salt Lake City

" "	W. P. Whittaker, Company E.....	Bountiful, Utah
" "	David Nielson, Company F.....	Manti, Utah
" "	O. P. Smoot, Company G.....	Provo, Utah
" "	A. B. Pembroke, Company H.....	Salt Lake City
" "	A. J. Skidmore, Signal Corps.....	" " "
" "	L. H. Bero, Signal Corps.....	" " "
2nd Lieut	Fred U. Leonard, Battery A.....	" " "
" "	A. W. Caine, Jr., Troop A.....	" " "
" "	E. D. S. Sorenson, Company A.....	Nephi, Utah
" "	A. W. Hodgert, Company D.....	Salt Lake City
" "	Walter Duncan, Company E.....	Bountiful, Utah
" "	Ernest Jorgenson, Company E.....	Manti, Utah
" "	F. G. Dust, Company G.....	Provo, Utah
" "	F. P. Bassett, Company H.....	Salt Lake City

The services of the Mormon Battalion, the Black Hawk and other veterans, are elsewhere spoken of.



RECENT EVENTS.

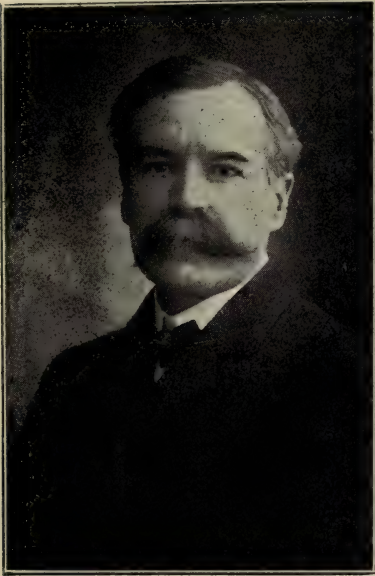
POLITICAL AND OTHER OCCURENCES WORTHY OF RECORD.

AS previously indicated, there have been some things take place which could not be presented in the previous chapters by reason of not having occurred when those chapters were printed, but which are available now and entitled to mention. Among these are the municipal elections which occurred throughout the State on November 5, 1903, and which resulted, in a majority of cases, in a change in the personnel as well as the policy of administration. In Salt Lake City, for example, the Republicans were completely overthrown, their victorious opponents being about as much surprised as themselves. The Democrats carried all the general offices and six out of fifteen councilmen. The present city government is as follows, the Democratic councilmen being marked *:

Mayor, Richard P. Morris; Recorder, John S. Critchlow; Attorney, Charles C. Dey; Auditor, Charles B. Felt; Treasurer, Fisher S. Harris. Councilmen: T. R. Black, A. F. Barnes,* A. J. Davis, E. H. Davis,* George D. Dean, F. S. Fernstrom,* E. A. Hartenstein,* Thomas Hobday, L. D. Martin, G. M. Neuhausen, Joseph H. Preece, W. J. Tuddenham,* R. S. Wells,* L. J. Wood, F. J. Hewlett.

The new Mayor, Richard P. Morris, is a son of Richard V. and Hannah P. Morris, and was born in the city he now

presides over on December 23, 1857. He was educated in the local schools, and at the early age of thirteen began telegraphing and railroad work, having remained on the old Utah Central for twenty-five years. Fifteen years ago he quit railroad work and went into the coal business and en-



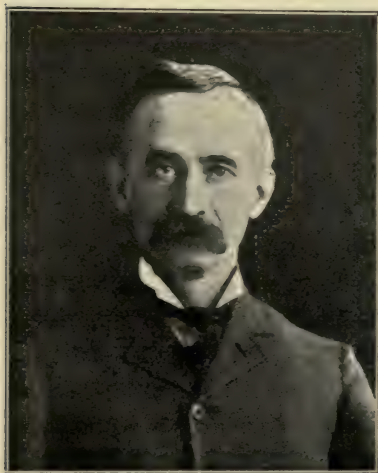
RICHARD P. MORRIS.

gaged in other enterprises. His rise as an official was rapid and steady, beginning with a term as Councilman from the Third ward, followed by an election to the office of City Treasurer in 1899 and re-election in 1901, on which latter occasion he enjoyed the distinction of being the only man on his ticket who pulled through. In November, 1903, he was nominated for Mayor by the Democratic convention, and though his and his associates' chances were for a while regarded as nil, he succeeded in being elected

by the startling majority of over 2,200, his triumph being so pronounced as to carry the whole ticket through. The writer has enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mayor Morris for many years; in fact, they were telegraphers on the same line for a long time. He is capable and exact in all his doings, a thorough business man and a first-class citizen.

Charles B. Felt, the new City Auditor, was born in Salt Lake City January 13, 1860. He was educated in the common schools and entered the Deseret University, from which he withdrew at an early age to enter business. He entered the employ of Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., then operating

extensive stage lines throughout the West, in the auditing department. Mr. Felt went to Europe in the fall of 1880 in the interest of the Mormon Church, spending two years at the headquarters of the European mission in the financial and



CHARLES B. FELT.

emigrating department, taking up the position of auditor for Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. and some mining corporations on his return in 1882. In 1888 he became superintendent of the Montana & Arizona Stage Co., continuing headquarters in Salt Lake. Disposing of those interests in 1895, he accepted the position of cashier of the First Bank of Mercur, remaining with that institution during the time of its existence. He was deputy County Clerk under D.

C. Dunbar during 1897, resigning to accept a position under O. J. Salisbury, acting as his private secretary and as secretary and manager of the Groesbeck Co., now occupying the same position in the Salisbury Co., successors to the other. He has occupied several important Church positions, and has been an active worker in the Democratic ranks since the division on national lines. He was a candidate for the suffrages of the people for the first time in the campaign of 1903, when he was elected to his present position.

OGDEN.

Mayor, William Glasmann; Recorder, W. J. Critchlow; Treasurer, James Halvorsen; Attorney, J. E. Bagley; Judge, J. A. Howell. Councilmen, R. B. Paine, T. H. Carr,

Alex. Moyes, J. E. Williams, William Craig, Harvey Randall, S. W. Chambers, Max Davidson,* J. E. Nye, Rollo Emmett.*

PROVO.

Mayor, W. M. Roylance;* Recorder, W. E. Harding; Attorney, Jacob Evans; Justice of the Peace, A. A. Noon; Marshal, W. K. Henry;* Councilmen: Niels Johnson, C. F. Decker,* James Gray,* W. D. Roberts, Jr.,* Jesse Harding, C. H. Miller, A. L. Booth, J. B. Richmond, E. D. Partridge,* Moroni Snow.*

LOGAN.

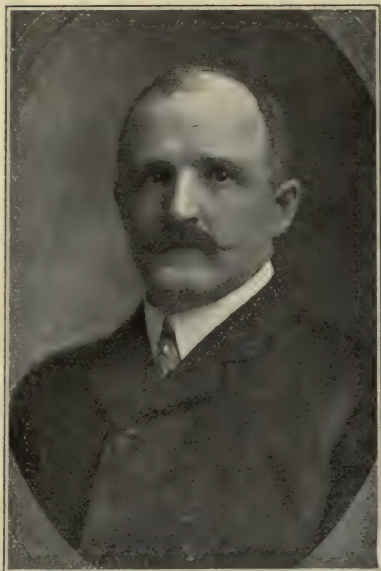
Mayor, E. W. Robinson; Recorder, Hattie Smith; Treasurer, Lucy F. Cardon;* Attorney, T. E. Keeler;* Marshal, Elmer Crockett; Justice of the Peace, L. S. Cardon;* Councilmen: H. E. Hatch,* H. J. Carlisle,* T. H. Smith, William Evans,* John Quayle, John Crawford, Eli Bell, George Lindquist, James McNeil, N. M. Hansen.*

SOME PROMINENT RAILROADERS.

E. E. CALVIN.

MR. CALVIN was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on Oct. 16, 1858, and received his earlier education in the public schools. He entered the railway service as a telegraph operator on the Big 4 railroad in 1875, and went to the Union Pacific in the same capacity in April, 1877, remaining there till October, 1879. He was appointed superintendent of the Union Pacific coal mines at that time, a position that was held till June, 1881, becoming train dispatcher on the Oregon Short Line in April, 1882, and there remaining till June, 1887. He was

superintendent of the Missouri Pacific from June, 1887, till February, 1891, and filled the same position on the Oregon Short Line from the latter date till June, 1895.



E. E. CALVIN.

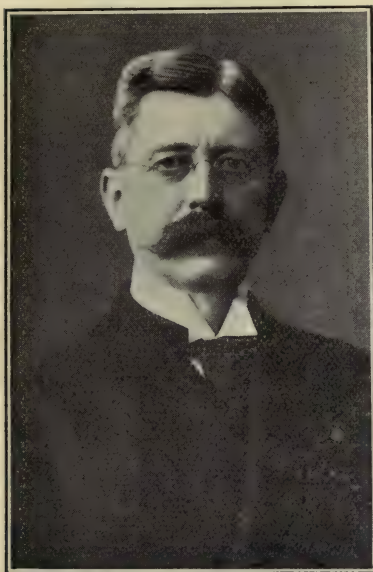
He was made general superintendent of the International and Great Northern, a position that was held from June, 1895, to March, 1897, on which latter date he became general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, so continuing till May, 1903, and on the 15th of May following was assigned to his present station, assistant general manager of the Oregon Short Line.

Perhaps no one ever held so many important positions in the same length of time, and certainly no one ever filled them more acceptably, as the steady advancement discloses.

D. E. BURLEY.

THIS gentleman, one of the most prominent and popular among the widely known railroad men of the West, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Buller County in 1849. In the spring of 1861 his parents moved to Greencastle, Ind., where he went through the public schools and took a course in Asbury College from 1865 to 1867. He moved to Omaha in the spring of 1870 and lived there till 1873, when he went to Sidney, Neb., with an old frontiersman, remaining

there till the next year when he returned to Omaha, and accepted an appointment as deputy sheriff, which place he



D. E. BURLEY.

held till Jan. 1, 1878. He then went to Spotted Tail Indian agency, 20 miles north of Yankton, Dak., where he had charge of a tradership. The next fall he again returned to Omaha, and was soon after appointed traveling passenger agent for the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland, and in charge of all the territory within a great radius embracing all east of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Mobile, La., and south of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa. On July 1, 1889, the headquarters were removed from Baltimore to

Philadelphia, and on Jan. 1, 1891, he was transferred to Salt Lake City, being promoted to the position of General Agent Passenger Department for the Union Pacific and in charge of the territory between Cheyenne, Wyo., and Huntington, Oregon. On March 17, 1897, he left the Union Pacific and went to the Oregon Short Line as general passenger and ticket agent, the position he now holds and which he has all along held with the greatest of satisfaction to the company and the public.

THOMAS M. SCHUMACHER.

THIS noted railroad man was born Feb. 16, 1861, at Williamsport, Pa. He commenced railroading in 1879 as

telegraph operator. In 1880 he went into train service as fireman and brakeman, and in 1882 returned to office work, where he filled various positions, as bill clerk, cashier and



THOMAS M. SCHUMACHER.

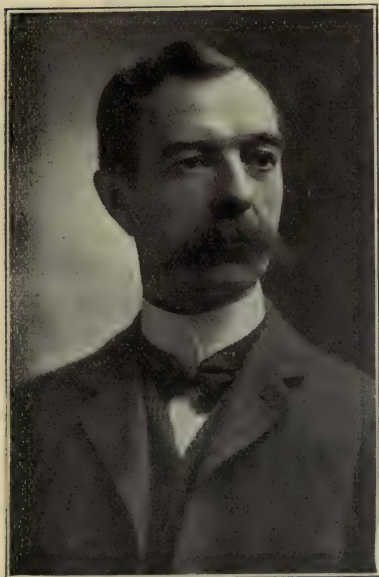
chief clerk in C. C. C. & I. offices, St. Louis and East St. Louis, until 1887. From Nov. 1st, 1887, to April, 1891, was chief clerk in the Union Pacific office at St. Louis, and from April, 1891, to October, 1894, was chief clerk in the general freight office of the Union Pacific at Omaha. In October, 1894, he was appointed general agent of the Union Pacific at San Francisco, remaining there until Nov. 1st, 1899. Then went with the Continental Fruit Express Co., as vice-president and general manager, being there for two years. He then returned

to the Union Pacific as general agent at San Francisco in November, 1900, remaining there until September, 1901. He was then appointed traffic manager of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City, his present position. That he is a capable and satisfactory representative of the great interests which employ him is attested by his steady advancement.

DANIEL S. SPENCER.

THIS exceedingly popular railway man first opened his eyes upon this sinful world on June 12, 1857, in Salt Lake

City. He went to school at an early age, and acquired as much in the way of an education as the facilities of the time would admit of, meaning a very good one. His first employment was in the Deseret Telegraph Company's office on Main street, where he began in the usual way. It did not take him long to become quite expert in the business, and after some



DANIEL S. SPENCER.

two years of such service he was employed, in 1874, by the then Utah Central and Utah Southern railways, the former now the Oregon Short Line and the latter the San Pedro. His rise was continuous and rapid, filling all the minor stations until 1877, when he was appointed ticket agent, then train dispatcher and then chief clerk of the passenger department. On the absorption of the two roads named by the Union Pacific he became chief clerk in the passenger department of the mountain division, holding this place till March, 1897, when the Oregon Short Line, having been detached from the Union Pacific, he became chief clerk to Mr. Burley, elsewhere spoken of at length. On March 4, 1901, Mr. Spencer was promoted to the responsible station he now holds—assistant general passenger agent.

It is a needless task to set forth a person's merits when a statement of his career so well discloses them. The writer worked in the office where Mr. Spencer began his business career and can cheerfully testify that no more attentive, upright, affable boy ever rendered service anywhere within the

writer's knowledge. These qualities have followed him into manhood and grown with his growth, and he is respected by all who know him. He is a married man with a goodly family, and is quite as favorably regarded as a citizen as in his business callings. It is safe to say that he has by no means reached the summit of his career.



LEHI SUGAR FACTORY.

DROPPED STITCHES.

A FEW LITTLE MATTERS OVERLOOKED AND UNDERLOOKED IN PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

IN THE second line of Congressman Howell's sketch on page 412, the reader will please strike out "was moved" and insert in lieu thereof "his parents moved to Wellsville, of course taking him with them." No mention is made of Mr. Howell's mercantile career in that place, which was very extensive, successful and long continued.

UTAH once had a county which is not elsewhere named herein, bearing the musical name of Shambip. That the people of the early days were somewhat short on eatables, wearables, lucre and in fact all things tending to make life enjoyable is well enough known; but that they were as hard up for names as the foregoing circumstance would indicate is not so well understood.

TOWARD the beginning of this book is a picture of the "first house in Utah," which it seems was not the first one, there being a record of one or two other structures which were called houses, for want of a better name, perhaps. The picture represent the first house in Salt Lake City at least.

IN A flight of rhetorical fancy, on page 99, the writer declares that "white-throated peace perches upon the ramparts of the State." Perhaps the bird is there yet; but at this particular writing she must wear a troubled look at times and seem as if she thought some of taking a little fly just for exercise. She will settle down again, though.

THE house on page 201, labeled as that of H. C. Wardleigh, belongs to Dr. A. S. Condon, statesman, physician and all-round good man. He and his family live in the place, of course.

IN THE mention of Joseph F. Smith as a boy, eight years old, driving his mother's team (page 363), he is pronounced the youngest teamster in the business. It appears, however, that F. M. Lyman at the same age drove a team entirely across the plains.

ON PAGE 406, after the caption "William H. King," insert "ex-Representative to Congress;" and on page 408, after the caption "James T. Hammond," insert "Secretary of State."

AMONG the sweet singers of Utah, many of whom are named on page 589, should be placed the name of Viola Pratt Gillette, now well and properly advanced in professional life.

AMONG those entitled to mention in the ministry depart-

ment, as well as on general principles, is Lycurgus A. Wilson, of Salt Lake City, a faithful worker for many years. He is a native of Utah, having been born at Salem in 1856. He was a telegraph operator at fifteen and taught school for twelve years. He studied law for three years with Judge Booth of Provo, and went to Mexico with John W. Young as his attorney. After a year's stay business affairs collapsed and returning here went to work as a book-keeper in the office of Bishop Preston until the opening of the Temple, when he took a place in it and has remained there ever since. He is a faithful, upright man.

SEVERAL newspapers have been started of late, chief among them being the daily Ogden *State Journal*, an outgrowth of the weekly by the same name. The stalwart son of Utah, F. J. Cannon, who brings to journalism the qualities of a statesman, is editor, the management being as formerly. It is Democratic in politics.

Bancroft Library

The morning *Examiner*, also of Ogden and also Democratic, a well-appearing, well conducted sheet, became a more recent entity in the field.

The *Christian Advocate* and *Children's Friend*, both of Salt Lake, are entitled to mention. So is the *Crisis* a very recent Socialist production of the same place.

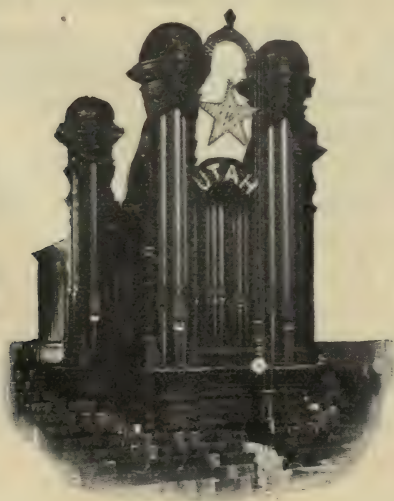
The Manti *Free Press* has disappeared from the scene, the *Messenger* having absorbed it, the latter being now conducted by N. P. Nelson.

The *Tri-City Times*, weekly, issued at American Fork by J. T. Jakeman, is the newest venture to record in this line.

WHILE two or three female doctors are mentioned in these pages, they are spoken of chiefly in some other connec-

tion. There is one in Salt Lake who is a Pioneer, a thoroughly good woman and is devoted exclusively to the practice of medicine, in which she is very successful. Her name is Romania B. Pratt and she is the mother of a large and respectable family, among whom is Parley P., head man of the Pratt Drug Co.

THERE is an Information Bureau, under the auspices of the Mormon Church, near the south entrance of the Temple block, Salt Lake City. Here tourists or anybody else can get all the pointers needed for their immediate guidance. It is conducted by Benjamin Goddard, a capable and obliging man; he and his numerous aides are ever ready to oblige callers without its costing them anything or their receiving pay otherwise. The non-Mormon element have a similar bureau, but naturally the word given out is different.



GREAT TABERNACLE ORGAN.

ERRATA.

HERE is a string of errata for which the writer acknowledges no responsibility whatever:

On page 170, sixth line from the bottom, the name should be J. W. Hughes.

Page 173, under cut of Phil. Margetts, insert another "t" in the surname.

On page 386, "Governor Durkel" should be "Governor Durkee."

Page 390, second line from the top, for 1892 read 1902.

Page 434, second line of Aquila Nebeker's sketch, "Lovenia" should be "Lurena." Some of the matter following, while relating to Mr. Nebeker, has more application to his father.

Page 454, Bp. McRae's birth is deferred till the year 2846, a circumstance which would deprive us of the good Bishop's company for a long time. Of course the year is 1846.

Page 463, second line from top, for "Herron" read "Huron."

Page 521, third line from top, for 1807 read 1870.

CORRECTIONS

Not appearing in Errata.

Page 252, "Barratt Hall" should be "Brigham Young Memorial."

Page 141, third line from bottom, "two" should be "five."

Page 443, S. W. Stewart, omitted from index.

Page 481, A. V. Taylor, omitted from index.

Page 497, "Albert Powers, Physician," should be "Dr. H. J. Powers;" "Sanitary Inspector" should be omitted from first line of sketch, name under portrait and index to be

IN CONCLUSION—IN MEMORIAM.

IT HAS been suggested that the perpetrator of this volume, having said so much about other people, say something about his own career; and as it is a short story and no one else wants to bring up the tail end of the procession, he complies.

The writer of the foregoing chapters (and this one also) happened to the earth about the middle of the last century; which side of the line is unimportant. The place was the little town of St. Francisville, on the Des Moines river, a short distance above where it (the river, not the town) empties into the Mississippi, a place then noted for catfish and Baptists, the writer being neither.

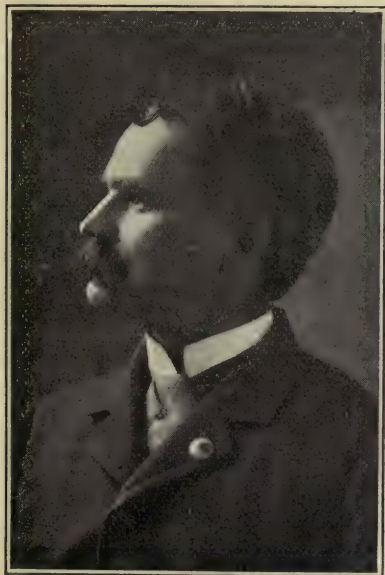
The father's and mother's Christian names were Foster Ray and Sarah Catherine; the former died at Manti, Utah, on May 27, 1892, the latter at Madisonville, Kentucky, in 1857, leaving the writer a thousand miles from home, very young, very small and very tender, conditions which—especially as to the latter—he has outgrown for lo! these many years.

Time passed along, as it always does, and the writer went to school. Presumably, he learned something; but it couldn't have been very much, because of his having learned something since and the stock on hand even now not being so extensive as to justify starting an institute on the capital acquired.

Pretty soon matters got to be warm. The North and the South were saying rude things and doing real mean ones to each other. The grandmother in the case, God bless her, who had been for many years trying to get her wayward offspring to pull out for the valleys of the mountains, at last

succeeded, and all hands lined out for the land of the setting sun. Within a reasonable time we were upon the broad plains which placed their mighty stretch between us and the place we wanted to get to. After a few weeks' stay at Florence, Neb., then a promising place with as much as seven houses and twenty-four inhabitants, a company was got together and the wide ocean of real estate lying to the west was entered upon.

The novelty of such experience soon wore away and the experiences became monotonous and fatiguing. Among the boys of the train with whom the writer continually associated were C. Ed. Loose and his brother Warren. The former is



THE WRITER.

the well-known millionaire of Provo, whose career is extensively set out in another place in this book; the other lives in California, and both are royal good men as they were then royal good boys. When not walking along or sitting down with one or both of these, talking tariff or prize fights and swapping lies, the writer was in the habit of taking a family heirloom in the shape of an old yager of the time of Tecumseh and going out hunting, shooting (at) jack rabbits and such. The gun was like a good many people in the train—a chronic kicker.

Once, while in a hurry and somewhat nervous, too much powder and shot were tumbled into the ancient piece of artillery and when it went off the writer went down. His guardian angel had provided for him a nice, soft cushion

omposed of prickly pears, and on this he dropped. He also got up again.

Occasionally, when quite done up with pedestrianism, the writer was permitted for a short time to occupy a sitting place on the forward part of the hurricane deck of the prairie schooner, overlooking the patient, plodding oxen that were escorting him to Zion at the rate of a mile in an hour and a quarter.

Time continued to pass, there being no law against passes at the time. That magnificent structure erected by Dame Nature when she was a young girl, Independence Rock, was reached. It still stands out conspicuously in the writer's memory, who remembers it as being cleft and a stream of water running through. The opening, to the youthful mind, which had read things, was suggestive of the Pass of Thermopylæ, where Leonidas with a handful of men succeeded in failing to keeping back a million or so of Persians; also that other pass in Switzerland, where a man named Arnold Winkelreid (who must have been addicted to the vintage that made Milwaukee famous) threw himself into the breach and became at once a pincushion for the Austrians' spears, shouting as he did so—"Make way for (hic!) liberty!" On a smooth and flat surface some distance above the ground the writer inscribed his name along with those of several other fools. The only point remembered after that until near the end is Fort Bridger, which secured a place in the warder of the brain by reason of a log cabin which passed itself off as a ranch house, store, restaurant, postoffice, residence and a few other things that can't be remembered. The solitary occupant was a man who had a keg of sorghum which he sold at fifty cents a pint. By reason of the protective tariff regulations of the Sioux, who required a goodly percentage of sugar among the voluntary contributions placed upon their outspread blankets along the road and who collected once a day on an average, the saccharine supply of the train had run out; so the man disposed of all his sweetened tar at the figure named.

Time—but never mind about time. One night the pilgrims reached a place not far from where is now the world-renowned Park City, and were informed that early next day we would obtain a view of the glorious valley toward which we had been toiling. Next morning, without waiting for breakfast, the writer set out hot-footed for the summit, and reached it a long time ahead of the train, so much so that he felt something like one of the oldest inhabitants when it came lumbering along. The valley burst upon the vision all at once. Beautiful spectacle! Glorious panorama! Delight-some consummation! The end of travel and its attendant travail for three leaden-footed months outspread before the longing yet satisfied gaze! So absorbed was the youth in his reflections and emotions that for a time the customary method of expressing exuberance was unthought of, but not for long; and when it did come, the outburst of enthusiastic hurrahing would have scared an Indian into retirement.

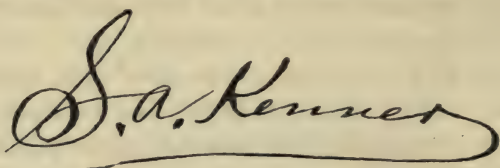
The train pulled into town at last and camped right on the spot where the great City and County Building stands. It was the last night of camping out. Next morning Captain Walling bade all hands good-bye, and the company disintegrated. Many of them went to work in different parts of the city, some went into the country, a few went on to California, and the remainder went to jail.

A period of looking around with nothing doing for the writer followed, ending with an engagement as apprentice in the *Deseret News* office, where he was placed upon the road to fortune at the rate of \$16 a month and found—sometimes. Three years, containing each some 47 months, elapsed after a while, and the apprentice became a full-fledged printer. Then a season of rambling followed by more printing, during which practical telegraphy was learned and followed at different times. More printing, and in the midst of it the reading of law was taken up and an admission to the bar of the Supreme Court effected, without the aid of a crow-bar, in 1877, mixing the practice of law with that of

editorial work at different times and places. Started (and stopped) several papers, and worked on many more. Besides the foregoing, he played on the stage, hauled wood, herded sheep, drove stock, handled teams, served as a soldier, conducted a gymnasium, prospected the mountains, worked at mining, went on a mission, got married, wrote essays, engaged in politics, held offices and did a few other things not occurring to the mind just now. He is the husband of one wife and the father of nine healthy children, one of the sons having engaged in the humane work of converting Filipinos to love for American institutions by taking their country without their consent and killing them when they kicked about it; another son is at this time on a Church mission in the goodly kingdom of the Dutch, and doing well. And as nothing more need be said, this may properly be pronounced the end.

Indulgent reader, the writer respectfully subscribes himself as

Yours to swear by, or at, as occasion may require,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "S. A. Kenner". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

INDEX.

EXPLANATIONS.—Where a person or other subject occurs more than once in a chapter, only the page where it is mentioned the first time is here given, but is repeated wherever first mentioned in any other chapter.

Names of persons occurring in a group, club, society or organization are not individually given in that connection unless accompanied by picture, general mention being made by appropriate headings.

Subjects accompanied by picture are marked †.

Aboriginal Incidents†.....	54	Barratt Hall, Salt Lake†.....	249
Adams, Maude.....	175	Barrett, Lawrence.....	179
Agriculture (and Irrigation)....	313	Bartch, G. W.†... 106, 121, 197,	410
Agricultural College.....	208, 243	Bartholomew, Sister M.....	297
Agricultural Park.....	268	Baskin, R. N.†.....	122, 191, 409
Akers, T. P.....	137	Bateman, W. J.....	268
All Hallows College†.....	301	Bean, O. U.†.....	482
Allison, E. M.†.....	109, 433	Bear River.....	313
Alta Club†.....	260	Beck, John†.....	329, 573
American Fork (Creek).....	314	Beet Sugar Industry.....	282
Amalgamated Sugar Co.†.....	282	Bell Telephone (Rocky Mountain)	288
Anderson, E. H.†.....	113, 124, 421	Benton, I. A.†.....	554
Anderson, S. E.†.....	450	Benton, Thomas H.....	218
Andrus, James†... 60, 110, 147,	462	Bernhisel, J. M.....	69
Apostles, The Twelve†.....	30	Bingham Canyon Railway.....	232
Appendix.....	604	Bingham Canyon, Mines of.....	325
Assembly Hall, Salt Lake†.....	399	Bishopric, Presiding, L. D. S.†	23
Associate Justices.....	147	Black, C. F.....	490
Attorney General†.....	122	Blacksmith Fork.....	314
Attorneys, District.....	122	Black Hawk (Chief).....	61
Auditor, State†.....	122	Black Hawk War.....	61, 542
		Bonneville.....	16
Baker, Jim.....	18	Booth, Edwin.....	179
Baker, Mercy Rachel†.....	599	Booth, J. E.† 122, 143, 205, 248,	
Baker School of Oratory.....	599	.....	256, 435
Ballam, H. R.....	520	Boreman, J. S.....	93, 147
Baptist Church.....	310	Bowring, H. E.....	173
Barnett, Rev. F.....	311	Brandenburg, L. G.....	64
Barnum, E. M.	137	Breeden, M. A.†.....	122, 442
Bar Association.....	254	Bridger, Fort.....	18

- Bridger, Jim17, 23
 Brigham Young Academy† 206,
 243, 380, 422, 591, 594
 Brigham Young College..... 209
 Brigham Young Trust Co..... 402
 Brocchus, P. C..... 147
 Brooks, J. G..... 311
 Bromley, J. E..... 72
 Brown Rev. D. A..... 311
 Brown, Dr. N. C.†..... 515
 Bryan, W. J..... 120
 Budden, Herman..... 331
 Bulfamonte, Rev. P..... 301
 Bullion, First Produced..... 327
 Burley, D. E.†..... 618
 Burlington Railway..... 236
 Burrows, J. C..... 476
 Burton, R. T.†..... 29, 385
 Butler, B. F..... 520
 Bynum, W. D..... 491
- Cahoon, J. W.†..... 563
 Caine, J. T.†..... 134, 141, 181
 Calvin, E. E.†..... 617
 Campbell, A. G..... 235
 Campbell, W. C..... 137
 Camp Floyd District..... 333
 Cannon, G. M.†..... 124, 467
 Cannon, A. M.†..... 392
 Cannon, G. Q.†..... 394
 Cannon, F. J.†..... 402
 Cannon, J. Q..... 612
 Cannon, Mrs. M. H.†..... 107, 455
 Cardenas..... 16
 Carey, Annie L..... 179
 Castle Gate, Utah†..... 292
 Catholics, The..... 293
 Catholic Cathedral†..... 300
 Central Christian Church..... 312
 Central Pacific Ry., The..... 218, 223
 Chamberlain, J. M.†..... 597
 Children's A. and H. F. Association..... 357
 Churches, Other than Mormon
 and Catholic..... 305
 " Baptist, Organization
 of..... 310
 " Baptist, Founders and
 Officers..... 310
 " Central Christian, Or-
 ganization of..... 312
 Churches, Central Christian,
 Founders and Officers
 of..... 312
 " Jews, Organization of 311
 " Jews, Founders and
 Officers of..... 311
 " Lutheran, Organiza-
 tion of..... 309
 " Lutheran, Founders
 and Officers of..... 309
 " Methodist Episcopal,
 Organization of..... 308
 " Methodist Episcopal,
 Founders and Officers
 of..... 308
 " Presbyterian, Organ-
 ization of..... 308
 " Presbyterian, Founders
 and Officers of..... 308
 " Protestant Episcopal,
 Organization of..... 305
 " Protestant Episcopal,
 Founders and Officers
 of..... 305
 Cities, The Principal..... 187
 " Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo
 and Logan.....
 Cities and Towns, Population of 183
 City and County Building, Salt
 Lake†..... 194, 316
 Clawson, Rudger†..... 95, 379
 Clove, James†..... 207, 436
 Clowes, J. C..... 214
 Clubs..... 254
 Cluff, Benjamin, Jr.†..... 246
 Coal and Iron..... 340
 Cohen, Mrs. E. M.†..... 521
 Coinage, First in Utah†..... 53
 Cook, John†..... 540
 Combat Thickens then Subsides,
 The..... 94
 Commercial Club..... 265
 Connor, Gen. P. E.†..... 82
 Constitutional Convention, The 104
 Coronado..... 16
 Couldock, C. W..... 179
 Coulter, Mrs. C. E.†..... 506
 Cowley, M. F.†..... 376
 Counties..... 182
 County Seats..... 182
 Croff, B. L.†..... 576

Croff, W. L.†	574	Engineers, B. of L.	267
Cummings, Ardelle	180	Enzensperger, Jos†	264
Cummings, Birdie	180	Estray Pound†	193
Cummings, Laron	180	Evolution of the School, (Paro-	
Dahlquist, Agnes†	595	wan)†	242
Dark Days of Utah's Mediaeval		Faust, H. J.	73, 136
History	76		
Davis, Jefferson	15	Federal Officials, Utah	124
Dawson, J. W.†	100	Felt, C. B.†	616
Deardorff, H. F.†	264	Felt, D. P.†	257
De Bouzek, J. A.†	603	Fields of Manufacture and Com-	
Deep Creek	339	merce	269
De Moisy, Charles†	255, 461	Fifth Election	121
Deseret News Office†	154, 155	" Legislature, The	114
Deseret Agricultural and Manu-		" Senatorial Election	119
facturing Society	268	Fine Arts, The	589
Deseret National Bank†	276	First Election	68
Dinwoodey, Henry†	551	" House in Utah†	22
District Judges	148	" Mining Here, The	318
Dixon, J. D.†	118, 422	" National Bank, Ogden 199,	281
Done, Willard†	468	" Paper, The	152
Dorson, W. L. H.†	111, 112, 457	" Legislature	108
Doty, J. D.†	100	" State Officers	106
Dougall, W. B.	216	" Presidency, The Present	
Drama, The	172	Members of†	27
" First and Later Actors		Fitch, Thomas	136
in	172, 161	Flanders, Gratia†	592
Dropped Stitches	623	Foley, J. A.†	230
Droubay, P. A.†	558	Fraternal, Industrial and other	
Durkee, Charles†	100	Organizations	254
Dyer, Frank	103	Freed, L. D.†	264
		Fuller, Frank	136
Eagle Gate†	192		
Early Callers	15	Gentile Elected in 1860	133
Eccles Building, Ogden†	537	Gibbs, J. F.†	163
Eccles, David†	536	Gillette, Viola Pratt	624
Editors of Utah, Past and Pre-		Godbe, W. S.†	128, 528
sent†	157	Goddard, Benjamin	626
Einarsen, Axel	541	Gold Mountain	333
Election, First One	68	Governors of Utah, Group of†	100
Elections Delegates to Congress,		" " " Times of	
Last for	133	Service	100
Elections, First State Candi-		Goodwin, C. C.†	157, 492
dates in	106, 120	Governor's Staff Officers	122
Elections, First Opposition in	129	Graebner, Rev. J. R.†	585
Elections, General	120	Graham, J. C.†	157, 493
Elections, Municipal	131, 614	Granite State Tabernacle, Salt	
Eleemosynary	345	Lake City†	588
Elks, The	262	Grant, H. J.†	371
Elks Club House, Salt Lake†	262	Grant, J. M.†	190
Elks Parade, Salt Lake†	263	Gray, D. R.†	224
Emery, G. W.†	100	Great Salt Lake, The	197

- Great Salt Lake, The First White Man in..... 18
- Great Work Begun, The 21
- Groo, Byron†.....157, 441
- Groves, Dr. W. H., Latter-day Saints Hospital†..... 346
- Glasmann, William†157, 428
- Guinan, Father, Catholic†..... 581
- Hafen, John†..... 598
- Hall, W. C.†..... 413
- Hamlin, A. L.†.....112, 417
- Hammond, J. T.†..... 118, 408
- Hansen, J. E.†..... 112
- Harding, Stephen† ... 100
- Hard Living 46
- “ “ Menu..... 46
- Harris, F. S.†..... 265
- Harrison, E. L. T 128
- Hasbrouck, Dr. R. A.†..... 496
- Hatch, A..... 136
- Hatch, A. C.†.....255, 459
- Hat Island, Great Salt Lake†... 49
- Hayward, Mrs. E. A.†..... 518
- Heated Term, Elsewhere, The... 92
- Hobbs, F. D.†.....419
- Holy Cross Hospital 351
- Hooper, Wm. H.†..... 129
- Horne, Mrs. A. M.†.....112, 439
- Houtz, D. D.†.....207, 494
- Houtz, Heber..... 61
- Howell, Joseph†.....412, 623
- Hull, Thomas †..... 124
- Illinois Central Ry..... 228
- “ “ Station†..... 228
- Incidents, Original Aboriginal 54
- Incorporated Places..... 182
- Information Bureau..... 626
- Inspiration, The Sagebrush..... 144
- Intermountain Milling Co.† 286
- Irrigation, Agriculture..... 313
- “ Inception of..... 22
- Jefferson, Thomas..... 15
- Jenson, Andrew† 387
- Jews, The..... 311
- Johnson, C. E.† 602
- Johnson, J. E.†157, 602
- Johnson, Willis†..... 556
- Jones, Mrs. W. H.† 517
- Judges..... 147
- “ State..... 148
- Judges and Lawyers, Group of† 255
- Judicial Districts.....147
- Judge Miners Home, The†...344, 345
- Justices, Chief, from the Beginning..... 147
- “ Associate, from the Beginning..... 147
- Kearns' St. Ann's Orphanage†.. 353
- Kearns, Thomas†.....353, 465
- Kearns, Mrs. Thomas..... 353
- Keeley Institute† 356
- Kellogg, Clara L..... 179
- Kelsey, E. B..... 129
- Kenner, F. R.....138, 628
- Kenner, S. A.†.....138, 728
- Kent, Charles†..... 596
- Kenyon Hotel†..... 291
- King, S. A.†..... 207, 486
- King, W. H.†.....145, 406
- Lagoon Resort†.....239
- Lammersdorf, Charles†..... 577
- Lammersdorf, Mrs. Charles†... 578
- Lammersdorf's Sevier Mining Claims†..... 334
- Lammersdorf's Reduction Works† 336
- Langtry, Mrs..... 179
- Last of the Delegates..... 133
- Last Resting Place (Brigham Young)†..... 45
- Latter-day Saints' University†.. 249
- Latter-day Saints' Hospital (Groves)†..... 346
- Lawrence, H. W..... 129
- Leary, J. C.†..... 264
- Legislature, Members of†. 107, 112
- Lewis, A. B.†.....114, 415
- Lewis', A. B. Great Enterprises. 335
- Liberal Party..... 127
- Lincoln, Abraham 213
- "Lingerlonger"†..... 195
- Littlefield, E. A.†..... 169
- Livingston, W. D.†.....255, 461
- Logan City..... 208, 617
- Loop, Tintic Line R. G. W.†.... 227
- Loose, C. E.†.....464, 629
- Loose, Warren..... 629
- Lund, A. H.†.....27, 366
- Lund, R. C.†..... 431
- Lutheran Church 309
- Lyman, F. M.†..... 367

Marioneaux, Thomas†.....	255, 469	Ontario Mine.....	330
Marysville.....	333	Oregon Short Line Ry.....	221
Maxwell, G. R.....	130	Park, Agnes, S.†.....	562
Mayors of Salt Lake†.....	190	Park, H. G.†.....	560
McCarty, W. M.†.....	118, 411	Parry, Joseph†.....	542
McClellan, J. J.....	590	Parry Block, Ogden†.....	200
McCornick & Co., Bankers†.....	278	Past and Present Officeholders	400
McGrorty, W. M.....	129	Patti.....	179
McMillan, William†.....	449	Paul, J. H.†.....	253
McRae, Daniel†.....	454	Peery, Mrs. E. L. H.†.....	515
Meakin, J. P.†.....	499	Peery, D. H.†.....	571
Merchandising and Municipalities.....	69	Penrose, C. W.†.....	157, 479
Merrill, M. W.†.....	374	Period of Friction, The.....	76
Metal Production and Dividends.	343	Professional People.....	470
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	308	Pioneers, Who They Were.....	19
Midgley, Joshua†.....	566	Pioneers Reception Committee,	
Miller, O. P.†.....	29, 386	The†.....	14
Miner, J. A.†.....	255	Pioneer Mines and District, The	322
Mines and Mining.....	317	Pioneer Monument and Brigham	
Mining, Origin and Growth of..	317	Young Statue†.....	38
Mining, The First Here.....	318	Pixton, Mrs. E. C.†.....	514
Mines of Bingham, The.....	325	Pixton, Robert†.....	539
Ministry and Missions.....	580	Pony Express, The†.....	71
Modern Moses, The.....	32	Population in 1851.....	68
Money and Trade.....	51	Population Present.....	182
Mormon Battalion.....	14, 613	Population by Cities, Towns, and	
Mormon Church, the Origin of..	26	Counties.....	182
Mormon Church, Progress, Organization and Officers of.....	26	Porter, D. H.†.....	264
Mormon Church, Officials of.....	361	Post Offices.....	182
Mormon Temple, Salt Lake†.....	196	Powers, Albert†.....	497
Morris, R. P.†.....	614	Powers, O. W.†.....	132, 473
Morse, C. W.†.....	443	Pratt, Mrs. R. B.....	625
"Motion Carried," The†.....	48	" P. P.....	47
Movement, The Next.....	324	Presbyterian Church.....	308
Moyle, J. H.†.....	553	Press, The.....	152
Mulvey, M. E.†.....	264	Preston, W. B.†.....	29, 383
Murdock, J. R.†.....	114, 451	Progress and Present Status of	
Musser, A. M.†.....	216, 390	Principal Cities.....	187
National Parties, The Growth of	135	Prominent Members of Bar.....	470
Native Beauties, Big and Little.†	59	Prominent People Pictured and	
Nebeker, Aquila†.....	107, 434	Penned.....	359
Nebeker, W. G.†.....	107, 434	Prominent People of Provo†.....	207
Nelson, A. C.†.....	118, 425	Prominent Railroaders, Some...	617
Neslen, R. F.†.....	237, 586	Prospector, The†.....	319
Nicholson, John.....	157, 581	Protestant Episcopal Church....	305
Notable Women, Some.....	503	Provo City.....	204
Ogden City.....	199, 616	Provo City Officers.....	206, 617
Ogden Sugar Factory†.....	283	Pyper, G. D.†.....	180
		Raddon, S. L.†.....	168
		Raddon, W. A.†.....	168
		Railroad, The.....	217

Rambouillet Ramst†.....	258	Shaffer, J. W.†.....	100
Ramsey, L. A.†.....	593	Shurtliff, L. W.†.....	107, 444
Rawlins, J. L.†.....	116, 135, 404	Silver Reef.....	342
Reid, W. K.†.....	138, 255, 500	Singleton, A.†.....	207
Representatives in Legislature†	112	Singleton Clothing Co. (Provo)	286
Residence of H. C. Wardleigh, (A. S. Condon) Ogden†.....	201	Sloan, E. L.....	157
Residence of O. W. Powers†....	195	Smith, Eliast.....	157, 259, 667
Residence of Reed Smoot (Pro- vo)†.....	205	Smith, G. A.†.....	420
Residence of S. A. King (Provo)†	206	Smith, H. M.†.....	381
Retreats for Sick and Unfortu- nate.....	345	Smith, Hyrum.....	30
Reynolds, George†.....	90	Smith, John†.....	383
Rich, B. E.†.....	583	Smith, J. F.†.....	27, 361
Richards, Mrs. E. S.†.....	508	Smith, J. H.†.....	368
Rich, J. C.†.....	484	Smith, J. M.†.....	259
Richards, C. C.†.....	489	Smith, Joseph the Prophet.....	30
Richards, F. D.†.....	136, 396	Smith, Mrs. J. F.†.....	525
Richards, F. S.†.....	470	Smoot A. O.†.....	190
Richards, Mrs. J. S.†.....	503	Smoot, A. O. Jr.†.....	107
Richards, Willard†.....	157	Smoot, Reed†.....	151, 379
Rideout, D. O.....	107, 110	Smoot, W. C. A.†.....	20, 564
Rio Grand Western Ry.†.....	225	Snail-Paced Communication.....	66
Roberts, B. H.†.....	150, 391	Societies and Clubs.....	254
Roberts, D. R.†.....	556	Solomon, Alfred†.....	544
Roberts Case, The.....	149	Solomon, A. E.†.....	549
Robison, W. E.†.....	567	Solomon, James†.....	546
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone†	288	Spencer, D. S.....	620
Roundy, Mrs. E. J. D.†.....	519	State Bar Association.....	254
Roylance, W. M.†.....	112, 458	State Boards.....	123
Sagebrush Democracy, The.....	137	State Builders, The.....	11
Sagebrush Democracy, Organi- zers of.....	138	State Builders, their journey, advents, tribulations and tri- umphs.....	11
Saltair Beach Pavilion†.....	233	State of Deseret, The.....	63
Salt Lake City†.....	188, 189	State of Deseret, its Officers.....	63
Salt Lake Press Club.....	266	Statehood.....	101
Salt Lake Theatre†.....	180	State Legislatures, The.....	103
Salt Lake and Ogden Ry.....	238	State Officers, First.....	106
Salt Lake and Los Angeles Ry.	230	State Officers of 1903,†.....	118
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Ry.....	233	Steele, M. M.†.....	564
Scanlan, Rev. L.†.....	294	Stenhouse, T. B. H.†.....	157, 159
Schools and Schooling†.....	241	Stickney, Mrs. V. A.†.....	358, 523
Schumacher, T. M.†.....	619	St. Mark's Hospital†.....	349
Second General Election, The	120	St. Mary's Academy, Salt Lake City†.....	296
Second Legislature, 1897.....	110	Stock Exchange, The.....	342
Second Senatorial Election.....	116	Talmage, J. E.†.....	498
Senate, Members of†.....	107, 108	Tanner, H. S.†.....	255
Senator, The Latest†.....	151	Tanner, Nathan†.....	532
Senior, E. W.....	495	Taylor Brothers Co. (Provo)†	284
		Taylor, J. E.†.....	110, 112, 438
		Taylor, J. W.†.....	373

Taylor, T. N.....	207	Walker Brothers' Bank†.....	274
Teasdale, George†.....	370	Warde, Frederick.....	179
Telegraph, The.....	210	Warrum, Noble†.....	487
Tingey, C. S.†.....	118, 424	Weber, A. J.†.....	255, 501
Tintic Mining District.....	328	Wells, D. H.†.....	190, 400, 607
Tintic Discoveries.....	329	Wells, Emmeline B.	512
Thatcher, Moses†.....	530	Wells, H. M.†.....	100, 118, 180, 400
Third Legislature.....	111	West, C. W.†.....	100
Third Senatorial Contest	117	Whitmore, G. C.†.....	453
Thomas, A. L.†.....	100, 425	Whitney, H. G.....	153, 179
Thomas, J. J.....	502	Whitney, O. F.†.....	111, 388
Thomas, R. K.....	107, 446	Wilson, E. W.†.....	120, 463
Thompson, Ezra†.....	190	Wilson, J. B.†.....	447
Thompson, James†.....	437	Wilson, L. A.....	625
Thoresen, I. C.†.....	440	Winder, J. R.†.....	27, 364
Thurman, S. R.†.....	140	Wood, G. L.†.....	100
Utah Boys in Philippines†.....	610	Woodruff, A. O.†.....	378
Utah Central and Southern Ry.	220	Woodruff, Wilford	30, 99
Utah's Military Status and Record	605	Woolen Mills.....	283
Utah Press Association.....	256	Young, Brigham†.....	
Utah State Flower (Sego Lily)†	579	.....11, 30, 33, 100, 174,	212
Utah State Officers†.....	118, 121	Young, Brigham, Jr.†.....	398
Utah Wool Growers Association.	258	Young, Brigham, Statue†.....	38
Union Pacific Ry.....	219		
Unitarian Church.....	311	Zane, C. S.†.....	96, 255, 457
Van Dyke, William†.....	570	Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution†.....	269
Vaughn, V. H.†.....	100	Zion's Savings Bank†	280

